

Cicero's Pro Caelio

Exordium (Section 1)

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. 3 attempts.

1) What is the best translation of *Sī quis* (line 1)?

@[Always] "After *sī*, *nīsī*, *num*, and *nē*, *ali* - takes a holiday. *quis* = *aliquis* = someone, anyone.

- *a. If anyone
- b. If something
- c. Unless anyone
- d. Unless something

2) Who is Cicero addressing at the beginning of his exordium?

@[Always] *Sī quis, iudicēs*, ... = If anyone, o h judges, ...

- *a. the judges
- b. Atratinus
- c. Marcus Caelius
- d. Clodia

3) What case are *lēgum*, *iudiciōrum*, and *consuetūdinis* (line 1)?

@[Always] *lēgum* = gen. pl. (3rd declension), *iudiciōrum* = gen. pl. (2nd decl.), and *consuetūdinis* = gen. sing. (3rd decl.)

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Accusative
- d. Ablative

4) What tense and mood are *adsit* and *mirētur* (lines 1 and 2)?

@[Always] *adsit* is the subjunctive of *adest*. *mirētur* is the subjunctive of *mirātur* (wE bEAt All glAnt llArs).

- a. present, indicative
- *b. present, subjunctive
- c. future, indicative
- d. imperfect, subjunctive

5) Which is NOT something a person might be ignorant of, according to Cicero in lines 1-3?

@[Always] *adsit ignarus legum* (laws), *iudiciorum* (judgements), *consuetudinis nostrae* (our custom)

- a. laws
- b. judgements
- c. custom
- *d. public games

6) What would Cicero's hypothetical stranger to Rome wonder about, if he were to enter the courtroom?

@[Always] miretur . . . , quae sit tanta atrocitas huiusce causae = "he would wonder what so great an atrocity is of this case"

- *a. What sort of terrible crime has been committed
- b. Why there are games going on at this time of year
- c. What sort of men are chosen as judges
- d. Who the defendant is

7) What subjunctive clause is miretur profecto, quae sit tanta atrocitas huiusce causae

@[Always] miretur . . . , quae sit tanta atrocitas huiusce causae = "he would wonder what so great an atrocity is of this case"

- *a. indirect question
- b. indirect command
- c. optative
- d. result

8) What is the best translation of quod (line 3)?

- *a. because
- b. which
- c. that
- d. where

9) What is the best translation of omnibus forensibus negotiis intermissis ?

@[Always] This is an ablative absolute and intermissis (having been interrupted) is a perfect passive participle

- *a. with all public business interrupted
- b. having interrupted all public business
- c. interrupting all public business
- d. about to interrupt all public business

10) According to Cicero's opening remarks, which of the following is NOT happening on the day of his speech?

@[Always] diēbus festis ludisque publicis, omnibus forensibus negotiis intermissis = "on the holidays and public games, with public business having been interrupted"

- a. a festival
- b. games
- *c. public business

11) According to Cicero's opening remarks, how many court cases are being heard today?

@[Always] unum hoc iudicium exerceatur = "this one trial is being tried"

- a. none
- *b. one
- c. two
- d. ten

12) Who/What is the subject of *nec dubitet* ?

@[Always] "If a man were present, . . . he would wonder at . . . and he would not doubt "

- a. Cicero
- *b. the hypothetical visitor to the courtroom
- c. the public festival
- d. Caelius

13) To whom/what does *reus* refer?

@[Always] *reus* = culprit, defendant

- *a. Marcus Caelius
- b. Cicero
- c. Atratinus
- d. Clodia

14) According to Cicero, his hypothetical man would not doubt that . . . (*nec dubitet* . . .)

@[Always] *ut eo neglecto civitas stare non possit* = "that with this (trial) neglected, the state could not stand"

- *a. Rome would fall if the defendant were not tried today
- b. Cicero were the right person to defend an innocent man
- c. he had seen the greatest games in all of Rome

15) What is the best translation of *arguatur* ?

@[Always] From *arguō, arguere, arguī, argutus* = to argue, put to trial, try. *arguatur* is present passive subjunctive

- *a. is being tried
- b. he tries
- c. will be tried
- d. will try

16) To whom/what does *īdem* refer?

@[Always] *īdem* = the same man

- *a. Cicero's hypothetical man
- b. the crime Caelius is charged with
- c. Caelius
- d. Clodia

17) What is the best translation of *cum audiat esse legem* ?

@[Always] This is an indirect statement and both *audiat* ("he hears") and *esse* ("is") are present tense.

- *a. when he hears that there is a law
- b. when he hears that he is the judge
- c. when he heard that there was a law
- d. what he heard that he was the judge

18) Of what verb is quae the subject?

@[Always] quae (which law) would order (iubeat) that it be investigated (quaerī) concerning (dē) . . .

- *a. iubeat
- b. obsederint
- c. attulerint
- d. oppugnarint

19) What is the antecedent of quae ?

@[Always] cum audiat esse legem, quae . . . = when he hears that there is a law, which . . .

- *a. legem
- b. idem
- c. cīvibus
- d. cīvitas

20) According to Cicero, about what kind of citizens does the law order to be investigated? PICK TWO

@[Always] seditiosīs conscelerātisque = "traitorous and wicked"

- *a. wicked
- *b. traitorous
- c. men of loose morals
- d. violent

21) Which is NOT something which mutinous and wicked men may do, according to Cicero (qui armati senatum obsederint, magistratibus vim attulerint, rem publicam oppugnarint,)

- a. besiege the senate
- b. bring violence on magistrates
- c. attack the republic
- *d. kill a senator

22) What is the best translation of cotidie quaeri iubeat ?

@[Always] quaerī is the passive infinitive from quaerō , quaerere . Here, it is used impersonally.

- *a. it would order that it be sought every day
- b. he is ordered to seek every day
- c. it would order them to seek every day
- d. he is ordered to be sought every day

23) What figure of speech is nōn improbet ?

@[Always] litotes is a double negative. "He would not disapprove" (instead of "He would approve")

- *a. litotes
- b. anaphora
- c. chiasmus
- d. alliteration

24) What tense and mood are *obsēderint*, *attulerint*, and *oppugnāverint*?

@ [Always] *iubeat quaerī qui armati senatum obsederint . . .* = he would command that it be sought what armed men have attacked the senate . . ." (this is an indirect question). The perfect subjunctive is the 3rd pp + *erim, eris, erit*, . . .

- a. perfect, indicative
- *b. perfect, subjunctive
- c. future perfect, indicative
- d. pluperfect, subjunctive

25) What is the best translation of *requirat*?

@ [Always] From *requirō, requirere* = to require, ask for, seek. This form is present subjunctive (it is the next verb in the line of "If a man were present, he would wonder (*mirētur*) . . . he would not doubt (*nec dubitet*) . . . he would order (*iubeat*).

- *a. he would require
- b. he had required
- c. he was requiring
- d. he will require

26) Based on *crimen quod versetur in iudicio, requirat*, what would Cicero's hypothetical man demand?

@ [Always] = a crime ("charges") which would be brought (lit., "turned") in a courtroom

- *a. that charges be brought
- b. that a crime be committed
- c. that a judge be selected
- d. that a punishment be brought against the guilty

27) What is NOT among the list of charges that Cicero mentions here: *cum audiat nullum facinus, nullam audaciam, nullam vim in iudicium vocari*?

- a. a crime
- @ *crimen*
- b. a man's audacity
- @ *audaciam*
- c. violence
- @ *vim*
- *d. political intimidation

28) What figure of speech punctuates Cicero's point here: *cum audiat nullum facinus, nullam audaciam, nullam vim in iudicium vocari*?

- *a. anaphora
- @ the repetition of *nullum*
- b. polysyndeton
- c. metonymy
- d. litotes

29) Which is NOT a quality of Caelius which Cicero mentions here: sed adolescentem illustri ingeniō, industriā, gratiā accusari

a. his upstanding character

@ inlustrī ingeniō

b. his work ethic

@ industriā

c. his influence

@ gratiā

*d. his ambition

30) What form are vocārī and accusārī ?

*a. present passive infinitive

b. perfect indicative

c. present active infinitive

d. present subjunctive

31) Cicero says that Caelius has been accused ab eius filiō . To whom does filiō refer?

@[Always] = "by the son of him". Caelius is being prosecuted by Atratinus, who is the son of Bestia (the man Caelius previously accused of electoral misconduct).

*a. Atratinus

b. Bestia

c. Clodia

d. Dio

32) Cicero says that Caelius has been accused ab eius filiō . To whom does eius refer?

@[Always] = "by the son of him ". Caelius is being prosecuted by Atratinus, who is the son of Bestia (the man Caelius previously accused of electoral misconduct).

a. Atratinus

*b. Bestia

c. Clodia

d. Dio

33) Cicero says that Caelius has been accused ab eius filio, quem ipse in iudicium et vocet et vocarit , to whom does ipse refer?

@[Always] = "by the son of him, whom he himself (i.e., Caelius) both calls and has called into court". Caelius previously prosecuted Bestia for electoral misconduct (and was planning on trying again).

a. Atratinus

b. Bestia

c. Cicero

*d. Caelius

34) What figure of speech is seen in vocārī ?

@[Always] vocārī = vocāverit (perfect subjunctive)

*a. syncope

- b. ellipsis
- c. synecdoche
- d. metonymy

35) What tense is *vocārit* ?

@[Always] *vocārit* = *vocāverit* (perfect subjunctive)

- a. Present
- *b. Perfect
- c. Future Perfect
- d. Pluperfect
- e. Imperfect
- f. Future

36) Cicero charges that his client Caelius *oppugnari autem opibus meretriciis* . To whom does *meretriciis* refer?

@[Always] Cicero claims that Atratinus is being helped by "the wealth/influence of a prostitute"

- *a. Clodia
- b. Atratinus
- c. Bestia
- d. Caelius

37) To whom does *ipsius* refer in the clause *ipsius pietatem non reprehendat* ?

@[Always] *ipsius pietatem non reprehendat* = he would not blame the piety of that very man (i.e., Atratinus)

- a. Caelius
- b. Clodia
- *c. Atratinus
- d. the hypothetical man

38) What is the form of *comprimendam* ?

@[Always] a gerund/gerundive is formed by adding *-nd-* to the present stem.

- a. perfect passive participle
- *b. gerundive
- c. supine
- d. future infinitive

39) What is the best translation of *muliebrem libidinem comprimendam putet* ?

@[Always] *comprimendam* is a gerundive and, with the inferred (*esse*), is a passive periphrastic (something "must be ___ed")

- *a. he would think that the woman's lust must be suppressed
- b. he would think that the woman's lust was suppressed
- c. he would think that the woman's lust is going to be suppressed
- d. he would think that the woman's lust is being suppressed

Praemunitio (Section 3)

You have 10 minutes to answer 10 questions. Three attempts.

1) What is *introitus* doing in this sentence: *videtur, iudices, hic introitus defensionis adolescentiae M. Caeli maximē convenire.*

@[Always] *introitus, ūs* is a fourth declension noun, and here is nominative singular as the subject of *videtur* ("this beginning seems especially to be appropriate . . .")

- *a. subject of *videtur*
- b. direct object of *convenire*
- c. participle modifying *Marcī Caelī*
- d. genitive with *defensionis adolescentiae*

2) What is the best translation of *videtur* ?

@[Always] *videō* in the passive (*videor, vidēri*) can mean, "to seem"

- *a. it seems
- b. it is seen
- c. it seemed
- d. it was seen

3) What case are all the following words: *defensionis . . . M. Caeli* ?

@[Always] = "this beginning of a defense of Marcus Caelius "

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Ablative

4) What is the best translation of *ad ea, quae . . .*

@[Always] *ea* and *quae* are both neuter plural (they refer to the words spoken against Caelius which Cicero will refute).

- *a. to the things, which
- b. to she, who
- c. at the place, where
- d. against him, who

5) What is the best translation of *causā* ?

@[Always] With that ablative ending, this is acting as a preposition (and often used with a gerundive, as it is here with *deformandī*)

- a. case
- b. cause
- *c. for the sake of
- d. reason

6) What is the tense and mood of *respondeam* ?

@[Always] *ut . . . respondeam* = "such that I would respond"

- *a. present subjunctive
- b. future indicative
- c. pluperfect indicative
- d. imperfect subjunctive

7) What is the best translation of *gratiā* ?

@[Always] With that ablative ending, this is acting as a preposition (and often used with a gerundive, as it is here with *detrhendae* , etc.)

- a. thanks
- b. gratitude
- c. influence
- *d. for the sake of

8) What case is *quae* ?

@[Always] The only possibilities are Nominative (fem. sing., neuter pl.) and Accusative (neuter pl.). Here, Cicero is saying *ad ea, quae accusatōrēs . . . dixerunt* = "to the things, which the accusers have said . . ."

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- *d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

9) To whom/what does *huius* refer (*deformandī huius causā*)?

@[Always] Cicero says he is going to start by refuting all of the things which the prosecution have said "for the sake of disgracing this man " (i.e., Caelius)

- a. the court case
- *b. Caelius
- c. the prosecution
- d. Cicero's speech

10) According to the first sentence of this section, how will Cicero begin Caelius' defense?

@[Always] *ut . . . primum respondeam* = "that I would first respond"

ad ea, quae accusatōrēs dixerunt = "to the things, which the accusers have said"

- a. by slandering Atratinus
- b. by blaming Clodia
- *c. by proving wrong all the slander done by the prosecution
- d. by telling the judges and jury about Caelius' upbringing

11) Based on Cicero's first sentence in this section, Atratinus and the prosecution have already done what?

@[Always] Cicero says that he is going to start by refuting all the slanderous accusations made against Caelius.

- *a. tried to discredit Caelius

- b. laid out all the facts of the murder
- c. read Dio's will aloud
- d. called Clodia to the witness stand

12) What form are *deformandī*, *detrahendae*, and *spoliandae* ?

@[Always] Both the gerund and gerundive are formed by adding *-nd-* to the present stem (*ama+nd+__*). The difference between them is whether there is a noun which the gerund/gerundive modifies. Here, *deformandī* modifies *huius* and *detrahendae*, and *spoliandae* modify *dignitātis*. So, they are gerundIVES (like adjectIVES).

- a. gerunds
- *b. gerundives
- c. perfect passive participles
- d. present active participles

13) What is the best translation of *Obiectus est pater* ?

@[Always] *Obiectus est* is perfect passive ("was/has been ___ed")

- *a. His father has been mentioned
- b. He mentioned his father
- c. His father is being mentioned
- d. He is mentioning his father

14) *variē* is what form?

@[Always] = "variously". The *-ē* suffix turns an adjective into an adverb

- a. adjective
- *b. adverb
- c. vocative noun
- d. command

15) What is the meaning of *quod* in *Obiectus est pater varie, quod . . .*

@[Always] = "(his) father has been presented in a variety of ways, because he either . . ."

- a. which
- *b. because
- c. what
- d. that

16) What is the best translation of *parum splendidus* ?

@[Always] *parum* = too little, not at all, not enough, etc.

- a. too splendid
- b. equally splendid
- *c. not at all splendid
- d. partially splendid

17) What is the best translation of *parum piē* ?

@[Always] parum = too little, not at all, not enough, etc.

- a. too dutifully
- b. equally dutiful
- *c. not at all dutifully
- d. partially dutiful

18) What two bits of gossip about Caelius' father does Cicero want to refute (quod aut parum splendidus ipse aut parum pie tractatus a filio diceretur)? PICK TWO.

- *a. he did not live a lavish lifestyle
- *b. Caelius didn't respect him
- c. he treated Caelius terribly
- d. he let Caelius spend his money too freely

19) To whom does filiō refer in tractatus ā filiō diceretur ?

@[Always] Cicero is discussing Caelius and his father.

- *a. Caelius
- b. Atratinus
- c. Bestia
- d. Clodia

20) What is the tense and mood of dīceretur ?

@[Always] The imperfect subjunctive is formed by adding a personal ending (- tur) to the infinitive (dicere)

- *a. imperfect subjunctive
- b. pluperfect indicative
- c. future indicative
- d. present subjunctive

21) What case are notīs ac maiōribus ?

@[Always] Caelius ipse respondet notīs ac maiōribus . . . = "Caelius himself responds to those known (to him) and older . . . "

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- *c. Dative
- d. Ablative

22) According to Dē dignitāte . . . est cognitus , to whom may Caelius need to respond?

@[Always] Cicero says that Caelius need not respond to these charges to those who know him (nōtīs), and to those who are older (maiōribus natū), but he may need to respond to those for whom he is not a well known (quibus nōn aequē cognītus).

- a. nōtīs
- b. maiōribus natū
- *c. quibus nōn aequē cognītus

23) To whom does ipse refer (tacitus facile ipse respondet)?

@[Always] Cicero says that the man himself (i.e., Caelius) need not respond for those who know him.

- *a. Caelius
- b. Cicero
- c. Atratinus
- d. Clodia

24) What is the best contextual translation of versatur (quod iam diū minus in forō nōbiscumque versatur)?

@[Always] Cicero claims that some might not know Caelius "because for a long time now his is less associated with us in the forum"

- *a. is associated
- b. is turned
- c. is stirred up
- d. is lived

25) What is the best contextual translation of habeant (ii sic habeant)?

@[Always] To those who may be less familiar with Caelius, Cicero says, "may they consider (him) thus:" (Cicero's way of saying, "Consider this:")

- *a. they may consider
- b. they may have
- c. they may hold
- d. they may manage

26) With what does quaecumque agree?

@[Always] = "whatever dignity/prestige" (both are fem., sing., and nominative)

- *a. dignitās
- b. equite
- c. Rōmānō
- d. nōbiscumque

27) What is the best translation of, " quaecumque in equite Rōmānō dignitās esse possit "

@[Always] quaecumque dignitās = whatever prestige/dignity

esse possit = (there) is able to be

in equite Rōmānō = in a Roman equestrian

- *a. whatever prestige there can be in a Roman equestrian
- b. whoever is able to be worthy of the Roman equestrians
- c. whatever of a Roman equestrian can be prestige
- d. whatever dignity is in a Roman equestrian

28) What is the antecedent of quae (quae certe potest esse maxima)?

@[Always] = whatever prestige . . . , which

- *a. dignitās

- b. equite Rōmānō
- c. eam
- d. ī

29) What does eam rename (eam semper in M. Caeliō habitam esse)?

@[Always] = "whatever prestige . . . , it always . . . "

- *a. dignitās
- b. equite Rōmānō
- c. Caeliō
- d. ī

30) What is the best contextual translation of eam . . . habitam esse ?

@[Always] eam renames dignitās , and habitam esse (the perfect passive infinitive) means "has been considered" (in the literal sense of "has been held in mind").

- *a. it has been considered
- b. she has been held
- c. it has been kept
- d. she has been thought

31) According to Cicero, how is Caelius' sense of dignity/prestige generally regarded (dignitās . . . ab omnibus)?

@[Always] the key word is summam = "very high/great"

- *a. very high
- b. very low
- c. well by some, not well by others

32) To whom does suīs refer (habērī nōn solum ā suīs)?

@[Always] suīs = "his own"

- *a. Caelius' acquaintances
- b. Caelius' enemies
- c. those who don't know Caelius
- d. Cicero's other clients

33) What is the best translation of the correlative nōn solum . . . sed etiam ?

- *a. not only . . . but also
- b. but if . . . then
- c. neither this . . . nor that
- d. both him . . . they too

34) What tense is potuerit (quibus potuerit aliquā dē causā esse notus.)

@[Always] This is a relative clause of characteristic subjunctive clause.

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect

- c. Future
- *d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

35) What is the best translation of *aliquā dē causā* ?

@[Always] Cicero claims that Caelius is well regarded not only by those he knows but also by everyone who may meet him for some/any reason. *aliquā* is the indefinite pronoun ("some" or "any").

- *a. for some reason
- b. by which case
- c. concerning this reason
- d. about any case

36) What/Whom does *nōtus* describe?

@[Always] Cicero argues that Caelius is well regarded by anyone/everyone by whom he (i.e., Caelius) is known.

- *a. Caelius
- b. Cicero's speech
- c. Cicero
- d. any person

Section 4

Answer 5 questions in 5 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

1) According to the first sentence, what "charge" have the accusers laid against Caelius?

@[Always] *Equitis Rōmānī autem esse filium . . .* = "being the son of a Roman equestrian . . ."

- *a. being the son of a Roman equestrian
- b. marrying into an equestrian family
- c. living in an area in which usually only equestrians live
- d. trying to bribe the equestrian judges

2) What is the best translation of *crīminis locō ponī*

@[Always] *ponī* = to be attributed (present passive infinitive)

- *a. to be attributed to the place of a charge
- b. to attribute in place of a charge
- c. with the place of the crime attributed
- d. with the crime attributed to the place

3) What is the best translation of *oportuit* ?

- *a. it was fitting
- b. it was pleasing
- c. it was convenient
- d. it was sorry

4) What is the best translation of *defendentibus nōbīs* ?

@ [Always] Cicero says that "charging" Caelius with being an equestrian is not something that is fitting "either for these people deciding the case or for us defending (him) " (dative after the impersonal verb *oportuit* .

- *a. for us defending (him)
- b. for defending us
- c. with us having been defended
- d. by defending us

5) What is the best translation of *quod* in the sentence *quod dē pietāte dixistis* ?

@ [Always] = "For what/that which you have said concerning his loyalty"

- *a. what
- b. whom
- c. because
- d. than

6) What is the best translation of *quidem* ?

@ [Always] *quidem* is the adverb here.

- a. the same
- @ This is a different word, but the form (*quidem*) is identical
- b. whatever
- @ This would be *quidquid*
- *c. indeed
- d. certain men
- @ This would be *qui dam*

7) What verb is missing in the clause *sed iudicium certē parentis* ?

@ [Always] = but this (is) surely the judgment of his father/parent(s)

- *a. *est*
- b. *sunt*
- c. *esse*
- d. *estō*

8) What is the form of *opinēmur* ?

@ [Always] This is a 1st conjugation verb, so we beat all giant liars.

- a. present indicative
- @ This would be *opināmur*
- *b. present subjunctive
- c. future indicative
- @ This would be *opinābimur*
- d. imperfect subjunctive
- @ This would be *opinārēmur*

9) What is the form of *audiētis* ?

@[Always] This is a 1st conjugation verb, so we beat all giant liars.

a. present indicative

@ This would be *audītis*

b. present subjunctive

@ This would be *audiātis* (we beat all giant liars)

*c. future indicative

d. imperfect subjunctive

@ This would be *audīrētis*

10) According to Cicero, how will the judges learn of Cicero's opinion of Caelius (*quid nōs . . . ex iūrātis*)?

@[Always] *audiētis ex iūrātis* = "you will hear from our witnesses"

*a. from the witnesses he will call

b. from the main body of his speech

c. from Caelius himself

d. from the arguments of the prosecution

11) Which is NOT a way that Caelius' parents' feelings will be communicated?

*a. from the statements of witnesses

b. from the filthy clothing of his father

@ *squalor patris*

c. from the weeping of his mother

@ *lacrimae matris*

d. from the sadness evident in the courtroom

@ *haec praesēns maestitia*

12) *declarat* is grammatically incorrect, although Cicero has deliberately chosen this form. What form should we expect, given the clause *lacrimae matris . . . declarat* ?

@[Always] The subject is plural, which means that the verb needs - nt to agree.

*a. *declarant*

b. *declaret*

c. *declarabit*

d. *declararent*

Section 6

10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

1) What is the best translation of *ut ad mē revertar* ?

@[Always] *revertor, reverti, reversus* = to turn. Keep in mind that this is a deponent verb, so although the form is passive, the meaning ("I may turn") is active.

*a. to turn to me

b. as I turn to me

c. that I be returned to myself

d. as I am turned back to myself

2) What is the best translation of *prōfluxī* ?

@[Always] From *prōfluō, prōfluere, prōfluxī* = to flow. This is the perfect active indicative.

- *a. I have flowed
- b. having flowed
- c. to be flowed

3) What case is *hominum* ?

@[Always] From *homō, hominis (m)* = man. In the 3rd declension, the *-um* is genitive plural.

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

4) What case is *forensis* ?

@[Always] *meus hic forensis labor* = "this labor of mine in the courts", *forensis, is, e* = "in the courts" or "in public"... this is a 3rd declension adjective.

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Ablative

5) What is the best translation of *vitae* ?

@[Always] *vitaeque ratio demanavit* = "the accounting of my career has flowed down". Cicero's use of *vita* ("life") here relates particularly to his "public life" (i.e., his career).

- *a. of my career
- b. for my life
- c. in my life
- d. our careers

6) What is the best translation of *paulō latius* ?

@[Always] *latius* is the comparative adverb ("more widely") and the addition of *paulo* ("by a little", called an ablative of degree of difference) = "a little more widely".

Compare *multō altius* = "much more highly"

- *a. a little more widely
- b. much wider
- c. too wide
- d. a little wide

7) What form is *latius* ?

@[Always] From the adjective *latus, a, um* = wide. the *-ius* ending = "more ___ly" (comparative adverb)

- a. positive adjective
- b. positive adverb
- *c. comparative adverb
- d. comparative adjective

8) According to Cicero, how has he achieved much wider fame in his career (ad existimātiōnem . . . meōrum)?

@[Always] commendatiōne et iudiciō meōrum = "by the support and judgement of my (friends/peers)"

- *a. by the support of his peers
- b. by his own industry and work ethic
- c. by the financial support from friends like Caelius
- d. by the decisions of judges

9) Whose pudicitia is mentioned (Nam quod obiectum est dē pudicitīā)?

@[Always] Cicero, having turned again to what he feels is the primary effort of the prosecution, which is to discredit Caelius as a man lacking in morals. Nam quod obiectum est dē pudicitīā = "For what has been raised about his morals"

- a. Cicero's
- *b. Caelius'
- c. Atratinus'
- d. Clodia's

10) What is the best translation of obiectum est ?

@[Always] obiectum est is perfect passive. quod obiectum est = "what has been raised"

- *a. has been raised
- b. has raised
- c. is raised
- d. had raised

11) What is the best translation of quodque (quodque omnium accusatōrum . . .)?

@[Always] = and what has been celebrated (celebratum est) . . .

- *a. and what
- b. whatever
- c. each
- d. and because

12) What case is omnium accusatōrum ?

@[Always] omnis, is, e = all, every and accusator, is (m) = "accuser" are a 3rd declension adjective.

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

13) In what way have Caelius' morals come into question (dē pudicitīā . . . celebrātum est)?

@[Always] "it has been proclaimed (celebrātum est) not by charges (crīminibus) but by gossip (vocibus maledictīs).

a. by a criminal charge

*b. through gossip

14) What tense and voice is *celebratum est* ?

*a. perfect passive

b. present passive

@ No, this would be *celebratur*

c. pluperfect passive

@ No, this would be *celebratum erat*

d. perfect active

@ No, this would be *celebravit*

15) *id* (*id numquam . . .*) refers to the same thing as

@ [Always] = "For what has been raised . . . this/it never . . ."

a. *iudicio*

b. *latius*

*c. *quod*

d. *omnium*

16) What form is *acerbe* ?

@ [Always] From *acerbus*, a, um = bitter. The - *e* ending = "___ly"

a. positive adjective

*b. positive adverb

c. comparative adjective

d. comparative adverb

17) What is the tense and mood of *feret* ?

a. Present subjunctive

@ No, this would be *ferat*

*b. Future indicative

c. Present indicative

@ No, this would be *fert*

d. Imperfect subjunctive

@ No, this would be *ferret*

18) What type of subjunctive clause is *ut eum paeniteat . . .* ?

@ [Always] *tam* = "so" in the protasis, "Caelius will never bear this so bitterly that . . ."

a. purpose

*b. result

c. indirect command

d. fear

19) For what does Marcus Caelius apologize (*ut eum paeniteat*)?

@[Always] nōn dēformem esse nātum = "that he was born not ugly."

- *a. for being handsome
- b. for being ugly
- c. for being a heavy drinker
- d. for associated with Clodia

20) What figure of speech is found in nōn dēformem esse nātum?

@[Always] = "that he was born not ugly ." In other words, "handsome." Cicero emphasis the quality by denying its opposite.

- *a. litotes
- b. metonymy
- c. anaphora
- d. asyndeton

21) What are the maledicta to which Cicero alludes in Sunt enim ista maledicta ?

@[Always] Cicero prefaces this comment with obiectum est dē pudicitīā = "it has been raised concerned (Caelius') sense of morality"

- a. that Caelius bribed his way into office
- *b. that Caelius lacks a sense of morality
- c. that Cicero bribed his way into office
- d. that Cicero has no morals

22) Against what type of men is ista maledicta spread?

@[Always] In the previous sentence, Cicero describes Caelius as "not ugly" (nōn deformem), and here in this sentence he refers to men who are liberālis ("noble" or "handsome").

- *a. good-looking
- b. clever
- c. smart
- d. strong

23) What is the best translation of in omnēs ?

@[Always] ista maledicta pervulgāta in omnēs = "this gossip (is) spread against all men"

- *a. against all people
- b. into all
- c. on everything
- d. in everyone

24) What case are forma , speciēs , and liberālis ?

@[Always] forma, ae is 1st declension

speciēs, speciēi is 5th declension

liberālis, liberāle is 3rd declension

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative

- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

25) What is the best translation of *aliud . . . aliud* ?

- *a. one thing . . . another
- b. some . . . others
- c. both . . . and
- d. either . . . or

26) What is the tense and mood of *desiderat* ?

- a. Present subjunctive
- @ No, this would be *desidere t*
- b. Future indicative
- @ No, this would be *desiderābit*
- *c. Present indicative
- d. Imperfect subjunctive
- @ No, this would be *desiderāret*

27) What case is *crīmen* ?

- @ [Always] *Accusātiō crīmen desiderat* = "An accusation deserves a charge "
- a. Nominative
- *b. Accusative
- c. Vocative
- d. Ablative

28) What type of subjunctive clauses are *rem ut definiat* and *hominem ut notet* ?

- *a. purpose
- b. result
- @ No, the clause is not prefaced by a "so" word (*tam, talis, ita, sic, tot* , etc.)
- c. indirect command
- @ No, the main verb prefacing the clause is not a command/ask/tell verb
- d. fear
- @ No, the main verb prefacing the clause is not a "fear" verb (*timēre , verērī* , etc.)

29) What is the tense and mood of *definiat* , *notet* , *probet* , and *confirmet* ?

- @ [Always] All are verbs parallel purpose clauses, "to define the situation, to mark out the man, etc."
- a. Present indicative
- *b. Present subjunctive
- c. Future indicative
- d. Imperfect subjunctive

30) What word needs to be supplied in the clauses *argumentō probet* and *teste confirmet* ?

@[Always] Both are purpose clauses whose *ut* is implied from the first two purpose clauses in Cicero's list (*rem ut definiat* and *hominem ut notet*).

- *a. *ut*
- b. *nē*
- c. *hominem*
- d. *rem*

31) What is the best translation of *teste* ?

@[Always] From *testis*, is . The form is ablative.

- *a. by a witness
- b. for a witness
- c. a witness
- d. of a witness

32) What is the best translation of *nihil propositi* ?

@[Always] literally, "nothing of a purpose". *propositi* is here a genitive of quantity or partitive genitive

- *a. no purpose
- b. no one's purpose
- c. purposeful to no one
- d. nothing which has been proposed

33) According to Cicero, what is the sole purpose of *maledictiō* ?

@[Always] *nihil haec propositi praeter contumeliam* = "this (has) no purpose except insult"

- *a. to be used as an insult
- b. to charge someone in a court of law
- c. to educate the populace

34) What is the form of *iactātur* ?

@[Always] From *iactō* (1) , "is being thrown/hurled"

- *a. present indicative
- b. present subjunctive
- c. imperfect subjunctive
- d. future indicative

35) What is the best translation of *petulantius* ?

@[Always] the *-ius* is the comparative adverb

- *a. more insolently
- b. very insolently
- c. insolently
- d. too insolent

36) What word needs to be supplied with *convicium* ?

@[Always] = "if (the gossip) is hurled more insolently, (it is called) bad-mouthing"

- *a. nominātur
- b. sī
- c. iactātur
- d. urbānitās

37) Which Latin word means "wit" or "satire"?

- a. convicium
- *b. urbānitās
- c. petulantius
- d. facētius

Section 7

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

1) What is the best translation of quidem ?

@ [Always] This is the adverb

- *a. indeed
- b. the same man
- @ idem, eadem, idem = the same
- c. a certain
- @ No, that is quidam, quaedam, quoddam
- d. whoever
- @ No, that is quisquis

2) What is the best translation of admirātus sum

@ [Always] from the deponent verb admiror, admirārī. The verb is perfect here.

- *a. I was surprised at
- b. I am surprised at
- c. I admired
- d. I admire

3) What case is accusatiōnis ?

@ [Always] quam partem accusatiōnis admirātus sum = I was surprised at this part of the prosecution.

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

4) What is the best translation of molestē tūlī ?

@ [Always] tūlī = I took (the perfect of ferō, ferre, tūlī, lātus = to bear, bring, carry, take)

- *a. I took this badly
- b. to be taken badly
- c. I took this very badly
- d. to be taken very badly

5) What is the best translation of *datam esse* in the indirect statement *molestē tūlī potissimum esse Atratinō datam* ?

@[Always] The "head verb" (*molestē tūlī*) is perfect tense, and the perfect infinitive (*datam esse*) must happen BEFORE the head verb, so its translation is pluperfect ("had been given")

- *a. had been given
- b. was given
- c. is being given
- d. about to give

6) What is the best translation of *potissimum* ?

@[Always] although the word ultimately derives from the stem *pot* - from which *possum*, etc. also derive, this is the adverb meaning, "especially" or "above all"

- a. very powerful
- b. most able
- *c. above all
- d. extremely potent

7) Which is NOT among the reasons Cicero gives for wishing Atratinus hadn't been the one to speak against Caelius (*Neque . . . versārī*)?

- a. it isn't fitting for him to do so
- @ *neque decēbat*
- b. he's too young to take part in this case
- @ *aetās illa postulābat*
- *c. he did not foresee how difficult it would be
- d. his sensibilities do not agree with his statements
- @ *pudor patiēbātur optimī adulescentis*

8) What form of the verb is *versārī* ?

@[Always] from *versō*, *versāre* = to engage

- *a. present passive infinitive
- b. present active infinitive
- c. singular imperative
- d. perfect indicative

9) What is the best translation of *neque pudor patiēbātur in talī illum orātiōne versārī* ?

- *a. nor was his modesty allowing that he be engaged in such a speech
- b. nor was his modesty allowing him to engage that man in such an speech
- c. nor was his modesty allowing him to be engaged by such a man in that speech
- d. nor was his modesty allowing that he be engaged by that man in such a great speech

10) What case is *aetās* ?

@[Always] From *aetās*, *aetātis* (f) = age.

- *a. Nominative
- b. Ablative
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Vocative

11) What tense is poteratis ?

- a. present
- @ No, that would be potestis
- *b. imperfect
- c. perfect
- @ No, that would be potuistis
- d. pluperfect
- @ No, that would be potueratis

12) What is the best translation of Vellem ?

- @ [Always] From volō, velle, voluī. This is the imperfect subjunctive (in this sentence, its use is called "potential"). "I might wish" or "I would have wished"
- *a. I would have wished
- b. I have wanted
- c. I wish
- d. I will want

13) With what word does talī agree?

- @ [Always] From talis, talis, tale. Both words are ablative singular ("in such a speech")
- *a. orātiōne
- b. optimī
- c. adolescentis
- d. illum

14) Which verb from this section is NOT deponent (looks passive, translates actively)?

- a. admirātus sum
- @ from admiror, admirārī, admirātus sum
- b. patiēbātur
- @ from patior, patī, passus sum
- c. moderātur
- @ from moderor, moderārī, moderātus sum
- *d. versārī
- @ from versō (1)

15) What is the form of maledicendī ?

- @ [Always] The -nd- makes it a gerund or gerundive. The fact that it does not modify another noun makes it a gerund (a noun itself).
- a. present active participle

- *b. gerund
- c. gerundive
- d. perfect passive participle

16) What case is aliquis ?

- *a. Nominative
- b. Ablative
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Vocative

17) What is the best translation of suscēpisset ?

@ [Always] 3rd pp+ isset = pluperfect subjunctive

- a. has undertaken
- *b. had undertaken
- c. was undertaking
- d. will have undertaken

18) What is the best translation of aliquantō ?

@ [Always] This the adverb, although the word is related to the indefinite pronoun (aliquis , etc. = someone, anyone)

- *a. considerably
- b. by anyone
- c. with something
- d. sometimes

19) What is the form of liberius and fortius ?

@ [Always] from the adjectives liber and fortis , the - ius ending makes them comparative adverbs.

- *a. comparative adverb
- b. positive adverb
- c. comparative adjective
- d. positive adjective

20) What tense and mood is refutārēmus ?

@ [Always] infinitive+p.e. = imperfect subjunctive

- *a. imperfect subjunctive
- b. pluperfect subjunctive
- @ No, that would be refutāvissēmus
- c. pluperfect indicative
- @ No, that would be refutāverāmus
- d. present indicative
- @ No, that would be refutāmus

21) What is the best translation of *agam* ?

@[Always] From *agō, agere, ēgī, actus* . The form is future indicative. The same form could also be present subjunctive ("let me act"), but Cicero is using the indicative in this instance.

- *a. I will act
- b. I am acting
- c. I might act
- d. Let me act

22) What is the case and use of *meae orātiōnī* ?

@[Always] *moderātur* takes the dative case.

- *a. dative, special verb
- b. dative, indirect object
- c. ablative, means
- d. ablative, description

23) What is the best translation of *tuērī* ?

@[Always] This is the infinitive, and the verb is deponent. Its form is passive, but it translates actively.

- *a. to protect
- b. to be protected
- c. I have protected
- d. you will be protected

24) What does *meum* modify?

- *a. *beneficium*
- b. *parentem*
- c. *ergā*
- d. *tē*

25) What does *tuum* modify?

- a. *beneficium*
- *b. *parentem*
- c. *ergā*
- d. *tē*

26) To whom does *tē* refer?

@[Always] Cicero is addressing Atratinus in this entire section.

- a. Caelius
- *b. Atratinus
- c. Clodia
- d. Cicero

Section 10

Answer 15 questions in 15 minutes. You have 4 attempts.

The YouTube tutorial video for the first half is below. View the video for the second half [here](#).

1) What issue has been brought up (*obiecta est*)?

@[Always] *Catilinae familiāritās obiecta Caeliō est* = Catiline's relationship to Caelius has been brought up

- *a. Caelius' relationship with Catiline
- b. Caelius' defense of Cicero in the conspiracy against him
- c. that Caelius' defense is being paid for by Catiline's family
- d. Caelius' marriage to Catiline's sister

2) What case is *Catilinae* (*Nam quod Catilinae familiaritās obiecta Caeliō est*) ?

@[Always] *Catilinae familiāritās obiecta Caeliō est* = Catiline's relationship to Caelius has been brought up

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Vocative

3) What case is *familiāritās* ?

@[Always] *Catilinae familiāritās obiecta Caeliō est* = Catiline's relationship to Caelius has been brought up

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Vocative

4) What is the best translation of *obiecta est* ?

@[Always] The verb is perfect passive

- *a. has been brought up
- b. is being brought up
- c. has brought up
- d. is brought up

5) What is the best translation of *longē* ?

@[Always] This is the adverb (we can't say, "longly" in English).

- a. long
- *b. far
- c. too far
- d. very long

6) Who/What is the subject of *debet* ?

@[Always] = "He (i.e., Caelius) ought to be far from that suspicion."

- *a. Caelius

- b. Cicero
- c. Catiline
- d. general suspicion

7) What is the best translation of debet ?

@[Always] debēre usually means "ought" when paired with an infinitive (abhorrēre). Here, "he ought to be free from"

- *a. he ought
- b. he owes
- c. he will owe
- d. let him ow

8) What is the suspicion to which Cicero refers (ab istā suspiciōne)?

@[Always] Catilinae familiaritās . . . Caeliō = "Catiline's friendship with Caelius"

- *a. that Caelius associated himself with Catiline
- b. that Caelius objected to the murder of Dio
- c. that Catiline refused Caelius' help
- d. that Catiline conspired against Caelius as well

9) What is the best translation of Hōc adulescente ?

@[Always] This is an ablative absolute. Usually, this construction includes a participle, but it can be used with two nouns, as here. Consider also Caesare duce = "with Caesar as leader."

- *a. with him as a young man
- b. by this young man
- c. from this young man
- d. here in his youth

10) What is the subject of petisse ?

@[Always] scītis consulātum . . . Catilinam petisse = "you know that Catiline sought the consulship"

- *a. Catilinam
- b. consulātum
- c. mēcum
- d. adulescente

11) What form is petisse ?

@[Always] petisse = petivisse (syncope)

- *a. perfect active infinitive
- b. pluperfect subjunctive
- c. present active infinitive
- d. superlative adjective

12) What is the best translation of petisse ?

@[Always] This is the perfect active infinitive in the indirect statement begun by scītis = "you know that . . . he sought . . ."

- *a. sought
- b. is seeking
- c. had sought
- d. will seek

13) What figure of speech is seen in petisse ?

@[Always] petisse is a shortened form of petivisse .

- *a. syncope
- b. zeugma
- c. hendiadys
- d. anastrophe

14) To whom does quem refer?

- a. Cicero
- *b. Catiline
- c. Caelius
- d. Atratinus

15) Who is the subject of accessit ?

- a. Cicero
- b. Catiline
- *c. Caelius
- d. Atratinus

16) Who is the subject of discessit ?

- a. Cicero
- b. Catiline
- *c. Caelius
- d. Atratinus

17) With what does illi agree?

@[Always] both are dative singular (the objects of studuerunt)

- a. adolescentēs
- *b. hominī
- c. bonī

18) What case is nequam ?

@[Always] This word is indeclinable, but describes illi hominī , which are dative.

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- *c. Dative

- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

19) Which word is NOT dative?

@[Always] *multi boni* is Nominative plural (the subject of *studuerunt*). *illi homini nequam* are all dative (they supported "that worthless man"). *nequam* is indeclinable, but still dative because it describes *hominī*.

- *a. *boni*
- b. *illi*
- c. *hominī*
- d. *nequam*

20) According to Cicero, what did "many good young men" do?

@[Always] *illi homini studuerunt* = "they supported that man"

- a. run for the consulship
- *b. support Catiline
- c. elect Cicero to the consulship
- d. befriend Caelius

21) To whom does *hominī* refer?

- a. Caelius
- *b. Catiline
- c. Atratinus
- d. Cicero

22) What case is *improbō* ?

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- *c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

23) What is the best translation of *existimētur* ?

@[Always] from *existimō* (1), and the verb here is present subjunctive. Since it is the main verb, it is a jussive subjunctive (so, translates with "let").

- *a. let him be thought
- b. he is thought
- c. he will be thought
- d. he will think

24) What is the form of *existimētur* ?

@[Always] from *existimō* (1). The present subjunctive - e- is for the 1st conjugation (we bEAt All glAnt llArs).

- a. present indicative
- *b. present subjunctive
- c. future indicative
- d. imperfect subjunctive

25) What is the form of *fuisse* ?

@[Always] 3rd pp + *isse* = perfect active infinitive.

- *a. perfect active infinitive
- b. pluperfect subjunctive
- c. present active infinitive
- d. superlative adjective

26) What is the best translation of *fuisse* ?

@[Always] this is the perfect active infinitive in the indirect statement begun by *existimetur* *Caelius* ("let *Caelius* be thought that he was . . . "). Alternatively, you could say that *fuisse* is the complimentary infinitive, "let *Caelius* be thought to have been . . . "

- *a. was
- b. had been
- c. will be
- d. is being

27) What case is *Catilinae* (*tum existimetur Caelius Catilinae nimium familiāris fuisse.*) ?

@[Always] with *nimium familiāris* = "too familiar" to *Catiline* (although, "with *Catiline*" sounds better in English).

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- *c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

28) What case is *familiāris* ?

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

29) What is the best translation of *scimus* ?

- *a. we know
- b. we may know
- c. we knew
- d. we will know

30) What is the best translation of *vīdimus* ?

- *a. we saw
- b. we see
- c. let us see
- d. we will see

31) To whom does *hunc* refer (*vīdimus esse hunc in illius amīcīs*)?

@[Always] = "we saw that this man (i.e., Caelius) was among that one's (i.e., Catiline's) friends"

- *a. Caelius
- b. Catiline
- c. Cicero
- d. Clodia

32) To whom does *illius* refer (*vīdimus esse hunc in illius amīcīs*)?

@[Always] = "we saw that this man (i.e., Caelius) was among that one's (i.e., Catiline's) friends"

- a. Caelius
- *b. Catiline
- c. Cicero
- d. Clodia

33) What is the form of *negat* ?

@[Always] *Quis negat?* = "Who denies (it)?" From *negō* (1) = to deny.

- a. Present, subjunctive
- @ No, this would be *neget*
- *b. Present, indicative
- c. Future, Indicative
- @ No, this would be *negābit*
- d. Imperfect, subjunctive
- @ No, this would be *negāret*

34) To what *illud tempus aetātis* does Cicero refer?

@[Always] Cicero's argument concerning the gossip surrounding Caelius is that Caelius' transgressions happened when he was a dumb kid (including his support of Catiline, which he discusses here).

- *a. Caelius' youth
- b. Caelius' military service
- c. Caelius' current experience
- d. Caelius' impending old age

35) What case is *aetātis* (*illud tempus aetātis*)?

@[Always] = "that time of (his) life "

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative

e. Ablative

36) What is the best translation of quod (quod ipsum . . . infestum est)?

@[Always] = "that time of his life, which itself is . . . "

- *a. which
- b. because
- c. for this reason
- d. when

37) Who/What does ipsum refer (quod ipsum sua sponte infirmum . . .)?

@[Always] = "that time of his life, which itself is . . . "

- *a. Caelius' time of life
- b. Caelius
- c. Cicero
- d. Catiline's conspiracy

38) To whom/what do infirmum and infestum describe?

@[Always] Cicero calls Caelius' youth a time that is both vulnerable and dangerous

- *a. Caelius' youth
- b. Caelius himself
- c. Cicero
- d. Catiline

39) To what does hōc locō refer?

@[Always] = "at this point" is a good translation. Cicero specifies what he is discussing in this part of his speech.

- *a. the current part of Cicero's speech
- b. the court proceedings
- c. the city of Rome
- d. Clodia's house on the Palatine

40) To what does id refer (id hōc locō defendō) ?

@[Always] id , like illud tempus , is neuter, singular, and accusative.

- a. locō
- *b. illud tempus
- c. libidine
- d. suā sponte

41) According to Cicero, when was Caelius constantly with him (Fuit adsiduus mēcum praetore mē)?

@[Always] praetore mē is an ablative absolute ("with me as praetor")

- *a. during Cicero's praetorship
- b. before Cicero sought the praetorship
- c. after Cicero finished his year as praetor

42) What use of the ablative is *praetore mē* ?

@[Always] = "with me as praetor" (or, "while I was praetor")

- *a. absolute
- b. agent
- c. accompaniment
- d. means

43) What is the best translation of *nōn nōverat Catilinam* ?

@[Always] *nōverat* is pluperfect and *Catilinam* is the direct object.

- *a. he had not known Catiline
- b. Catiline had not known him
- c. he did not know Catiline
- d. Catiline did not know him

44) Who held office in Africa, according to *Africam tum praetor ille obtinēbat* ?

@[Always] *ille* ("that man") refers to Catiline. *hic* ("this man") usually refers to Caelius.

- a. Cicero
- *b. Catiline
- c. Caelius
- d. Atratinus

45) To whom does *ille* refer (*Africam tum praetor ille obtinēbat*)?

@[Always] *ille* ("that man") refers to Catiline. *hic* ("this man") usually refers to Caelius.

- a. Cicero
- *b. Catiline
- c. Caelius
- d. Atratinus

46) What happened after a year, according to *Secutus est tum annus, causam dē pecuniīs repetundīs Catilina dīxit* ?

@[Always] *causam dē pecuniīs repetundīs Catilina dīxit* = "Catiline pled his case concerning extortion" (lit., "recovering money")

- *a. Catiline had to defend himself against extortion charges
- b. Catiline prosecuted Caelius on extortion charges
- c. Catiline had to defend himself against charges of political violence
- d. Catiline prosecuted Caelius on charges of political violence

47) How much time passed between Catiline's praetorship and his extortion charge (*Secutus est tum annus, causam dē pecuniīs repetundīs Catilina dīxit*)?

@[Always] *Secutus est tum annus* = "then one year followed"

- *a. one year
- b. several years

- c. one month
- d. several months

48) To whom does *hic* refer (*Mēcum erat hic*)?

@[Always] *ille* ("that man") usually refers to Catiline. *hic* ("this man") usually refers to Caelius.

- a. Cicero
- b. Catiline
- *c. Caelius
- d. Atratinus

49) What is the best translation of *hic* (*Mēcum erat hic*)?

- *a. this man
- b. that man
- c. here
- d. they

50) What is the best translation of *nē . . . quidem* ?

@[Always] *illī nē advocatus quidem vēnit umquam* = "he not even ever came to that man as his advocate/supporter"

- *a. not even
- b. lest . . . indeed
- c. so that the same man
- d. neither . . . nor

51) What is the best translation of *quō* in *Deinceps fuit annus, quō ego consulātum petivī* ?

@[Always] *annus* is the antecedent of *quō* , "Next was the year in which I sought the consulship"

- a. to where
- *b. in which
- c. with whom
- d. how

52) What word is inferred with *petēbat Catilina mēcum* ?

@[Always] = Catiline sought (the consulship) with me.

- *a. *consulātum*
- b. *annus*
- c. *Deinceps*
- d. *petivī*

53) Who is the subject of the verb in *Numquam ad illum accessit* ?

@[Always] = "(Caelius) never approached that man (Catiline)."

- a. Catiline
- *b. Caelius
- c. Cicero

d. Atratinus

54) To whom does *illum* refer in *Numquam ad illum accessit* ?

@[Always] = "(Caelius) never approached that man (Catiline)."

- *a. Catiline
- b. Caelius
- c. Cicero
- d. Atratinus

55) Who is the subject of the verb in *ā mē numquam recessit* ?

@[Always] = "(Caelius) never approached that man (Catiline)."

- a. Catiline
- *b. Caelius
- c. Cicero
- d. Atratinus

56) What tense are *accessit* and *recessit* ?

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- *c. Perfect
- d. Pluperfect

Section 11

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

1) What is the best translation of *Tot annōs* ?

@[Always] Latin uses the accusative case to express for how long something happens (ablative for when something happens).

- *a. For so many years
- b. In such years as this
- c. So many years
- d. By such years

2) What is the best translation of *versātus* ?

@[Always] This is the perfect passive participle, describing Caelius (the implied subject of *studuit*).

- *a. having been engaged
- b. he was engaged
- c. engaging
- d. he engaged

3) What word is missing in *sine suspiciōne, sine infamiā* ?

@[Always] Cicero is saying that Caelius acted "without suspicion, (and) without disgrace" and there is a missing conjunction. This figure of speech is called *asyndeton* (lack of conjunctions).

- a. *est*

- *b. et
- c. sed
- d. quae

4) What tense is *studuit* ?

@[Always] From the verb *studeō, studēre, studuī* = to be eager, support (+ dative)

- a. Present
- @ No, that would be *studet*
- b. Imperfect
- @ No, that would be *studēbat*
- c. Future
- @ No, that would be *studēbit*
- *d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- @ No, that would be *studuerat*
- f. Future Perfect
- @ No, that would be *studuerit*

5) What case is *Catilinae* (*studuit Catilinae iterum petentī*)?

@[Always] *studuit* takes a dative object, "he supported Catiline"

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- *c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

6) What does *petentī* modify?

@[Always] both are dative (after *studuit*), "he supported Catiline seeking (the consulship) again"

- *a. *Catilinae*
- b. *infamiā*
- c. *suspiciōne*
- d. *iterum*

7) What is the form of *petentī* ?

@[Always] From *petō, petere, petivī, petitus* = to seek. The -nt- infix denotes a present participle ("___ing").

- *a. present active participle
- b. gerund
- c. perfect passive participle
- d. present passive infinitive

8) What is the best translation of *Quem ad finem* ?

@[Always] literally, "to what end" but Cicero here is talking in the context of time.

- *a. For how long?

- b. To whom?
- c. At what point?
- d. Toward which place?

9) What is the best translation of *putās custodiendam illam aetātem fuisse*?

@[Always] This is an indirect statement, which is why the verb is the infinitive *custodiendam fuisse* (and not *custodiendam erat*). This verb is also a passive periphrastic, with the past tense of "to be" ("had to be ___ed"). If the form were *custodiendam esse*, the translation would be "must be ___ed".

- *a. do you think that (man's young) age had to be protected?
- b. do you think that (man's young) age must be protected?
- c. do you think that (man's young) age had been protected?
- d. do you think that (man's young) age was protected?

10) What is the form of *custodiendam* ?

@[Always] The -nd- infix denotes either a gerund or gerundive. This is a gerundive because it modifies a noun (*aetātem*) and doesn't act as a noun itself.

- a. present active participle
- *b. gerundive
- c. perfect passive participle
- d. present passive infinitive

11) What is the case and use of *Nōbīs* ?

@[Always] = "For us, one year had been established . . ."

- *a. dative, reference
- b. dative, indirect object
- c. ablative, agent
- d. ablative, special verb

12) What is the best translation of *quidem* (*Nōbīs quidem ōlim annus erat*)?

- *a. indeed
- b. the same (man)
- c. a certain (man)
- d. once

13) What is the best translation of *erat constitutus* ?

@[Always] From *constituō, constituere, constituī, constitutus*

- a. was established
- @ No, that would be *est constitutus*
- *b. had been established
- c. is established
- @ No, that would be *constituitur*
- d. will have been established
- @ No, that would be *erit constitutus*

14) What is the best translation of *ad cohibendum bracchium* ?

@[Always] This is a gerundive phrase that communicates purpose.

*a. for holding back one's arm

b. by holding back one's arm

@ No, that would be *cohibendō bracchiō*

c. for one's arm having been held back

@ No, "having been held back" is the perfect passive participle (*cohibutum*)

d. to be held back by one's arm

@ No, that would have to be something like *cohibērī bracchiō*

15) What is the form of *cohibendum* ?

@[Always] The -nd- infix denotes either a gerund or gerundive. This is a gerundive because it modifies a noun (*bracchium*) and doesn't act as a noun itself.

a. present active participle

*b. gerundive

c. perfect passive participle

d. present passive infinitive

16) What is the best translation of *togā* ?

@[Always] All of these phrases would be communicated in Latin with the ablative, but this ablative (of separation) translation completes the thought of *cohibendum* ("restraining" or "holding back").

*a. from the toga

b. by the toga

c. with the toga

d. because of the toga

17) What is the case and use of *exercitatiōne ludōque campestrī* ?

@[Always] *ūterēmur* takes the ablative (one of the "PUFFV" verbs)

*a. ablative, special verb

b. ablative, means

c. dative, indirect object

d. ablative, specification

18) What subjunctive clause is *ut . . . ūterēmur* ?

@[Always] one year was enough "to undergo training . . . "

*a. purpose

b. result

c. indirect command

d. fear

19) What case is *tunicātī* ?

@[Always] It is nominative plural, describing the "we" subject of *ūterēmur* .

*a. Nominative

- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

20) Which TWO words does *campestrī* modify?

@[Always] all are ablative singular (the objects of the "special verb" *ūterēmur*)

- *a. *exercitātiōne*
- *b. *ludō*
- c. *tunicātī*
- d. *eadem*

21) What tense is *ūterēmur* ?

@[Always] The pluperfect subjunctive is formed by taking the infinitive stem and adding the ending.

a. Present

@ No, that would be *utāmur*

*b. Imperfect

c. Future

@ No, that would be *utēmur* (in the indicative, at least; there is no future subjunctive)

d. Perfect

@ No, that would be *usī sīmus*

e. Pluperfect

@ No, that would be *usī essēmus*

f. Future Perfect

@ No, that would be *usī erimus* (in the indicative, at least; there is no future perfect subjunctive)

22) What does *eadem* modify?

@[Always] = "it was the same reasoning . . . "

- a. *tunicātī*
- b. *stipendia*
- c. *castrensis*
- *d. *ratiō*

23) What is the best translation of *eadem*

@[Always] - dem's the same

- a. indeed
- *b. the same
- c. a certain
- d. once

24) Why is *merēre* in the infinitive form?

@[Always] *coeperāmus merēre* = "we had begun to earn"

- a. it is in an indirect statement
- *b. it is a complementary infinitive
- c. it is a subjective infinitive

25) What case are *castrēnsis* and *militāris* ?

@[Always] From the 3rd declension adjectives (modifying *ratio*)

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

26) What case is *ratio* ?

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

27) What is the best translation of *Quā* in *aetāte* ?

@[Always] When a relative pronoun (*quī, quae, quod*) begins a new thought, it is best translate it like a demonstrative ("this" or "that").

- *a. In this age
- b. In what age
- c. In whose age
- d. In whatever age

28) What is the best translation of *quī* (*nisi quī sē ipse . . .*)?

@[Always] *nisi quī* = *nisi aliquī*

- *a. anyone
- b. who
- c. this
- d. which

29) Of which verb is *quī* NOT the subject (*nisi quī sē ipse . . .*)?

@[Always] *effugere* is the complementary infinitive of *poterat* .

- a. *defenderet*
- b. *esset*
- *c. *effugere*
- d. *poterat*

30) What is the best translation of *suā* (*suā gravitatē . . .*)?

@[Always] the reflexive pronoun *suus, a, um* always refers back to the subject, which in this case is *quī* (someone).

- *a. his own
- b. her own
- c. its own
- d. their own

31) Match the vocabulary word to its definition

- a. *gravitāte* = importance
- b. *castimoniā* = modesty
- c. *disciplinā* = training

32) What tense is *defenderet* ?

@[Always] The imperfect subjunctive is formed by adding *m/s/t*, etc. to the infinitive.

- a. Present
- *b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

33) According to *nisi . . . defenderet* , which is NOT a quality mentioned by Cicero as a way to safeguard against scandal?

- a. innate goodness
- @ *naturālī bonō*
- b. training at home
- @ *disciplinā domesticā*
- c. sense of modesty
- @ *castimoniā*
- d. strong character
- @ *gravitāte*
- *e. honesty

34) What is the best translation of *ā suīs* ?

@[Always] *suus, a, um* refers back to whatever the subject is (here, the "anyone"). It is plural because it is modifying the implied "men" or "friends."

- *a. by his men
- b. by their people
- c. from her
- d. from him

35) What is the best translation of *quōquō* (*quōquō modō . . .*)

@[Always] = " in whatever way he had been protected by his own men"

- *a. whatever

- b. also
- c. which
- d. certain

36) What tense is *custoditus esset* ?

@ [Always] Like the pluperfect passive indicative (*custoditus erat*), the pluperfect passive subjunctive is formed by the 4th pp plus the imperfect of "to be".

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- d. Perfect
- *e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

37) What tense is *poterat* (*effugere poterat*)?

- a. Present

@ No, this would be *potest*

- *b. Imperfect

- c. Future

@ No, this would be *poterit*

- d. Perfect

@ No, this would be *potuit*

- e. Pluperfect

@ No, this would be *potuerat*

- f. Future Perfect

@ No, this would be *potuerit*

38) What is *vēram* doing in these clause *tamen infamiam vēram effugere nōn poterat* ?

@ [Always] = "he however couldn't escape a real/true scandal"

- *a. adjective describing *infamiam*

- b. direct object of *effugere*

- c. direct object of *poterat*

- d. adverb

39) What is the best translation of *quī* (*Sed quī prīma illa initia . . .*)?

@ [Always] This is the subject of the singular verb *praestitisset* .

- *a. He who

- b. Anyone

- c. They who

- d. Some

40) What are the case, number, and gender of *prīma illa initia* ?

@ [Always] = "But he who had presented those first beginnings . . ."

- a. Nominative, singular, feminine

- b. Nominative, plural, neuter
- *c. Accusative, plural, neuter
- d. Ablative, singular, feminine

41) What are the case, number, and gender of *integr a* and *inviolāta* ?

@[Always] = "But he who had presented those first beginnings as untouched and undefiled . . ."

- a. Nominative, singular, feminine
- b. Nominative, plural, neuter
- *c. Accusative, plural, neuter
- d. Ablative, singular, feminine

42) What tense is *praestitisset* ?

@[Always] The 3rd pp + *issem, issēs, isset* , etc. = pluperfect subjunctive

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- d. Perfect
- *e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

43) What is NOT something about which people would gossip when a man came of age and displayed maturity (*dē eius . . . nemō loquēbātur*)?

- a. his reputation
- @ *dē eius famā*
- b. his morals
- @ *dē eius pudicitīā*
- *c. his honesty

44) What is the best translation of *cum* (*cum is iam . . .*)?

@[Always] This is a temporal clause, "When he had matured . . ."

- *a. when
- b. since
- c. although
- d. with

45) What tense is *corroborāvisset* ?

@[Always] The 3rd pp + *issem, issēs, isset* , etc. = pluperfect subjunctive

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- d. Perfect
- *e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

46) What tense is *esset* (*vir inter virōs esset*) ?

@[Always] The imperfect subjunctive is formed by adding the personal endings (*m, s, t, . . .*) to the infinitive.

- a. Present
- *b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

47) With what verb/verb phrase is *vir inter virōs esset* roughly synonymous?

@[Always] both essentially mean "he matured"

- *a. *sē praestitisset*
- b. *nemō loquēbātur*
- c. *effugere nōn poterat*
- d. *custoditus esset*

48) What is the best translation of *loquēbātur* ?

@[Always] This is imperfect of the deponent verb (so, the form is passive, but the meaning is active).

- *a. was speaking
- b. was spoken
- c. is speaking
- d. is being spoken

Section 14

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

1) What case is *condiciō* ?

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

2) What is the best translation of *respuatur* ?

@[Always] From *respuō, respuere, respuī* = to reject.

- *a. let it be rejected
- b. it is rejected
- @ No, that would be *respuitur*
- c. let him reject
- @ No, that would be *respuat*
- d. he rejects
- @ No, that would be *respuit*

3) What is the tense and mood of *respuatur* ?

- *a. Present, Subjunctive
- b. Present, Indicative
- c. Future, Indicative
- d. Imperfect, Subjunctive

4) What is the tense and mood of *haereat* ?

- *a. Present, Subjunctive
- b. Present, Indicative
- @ No, that would be *haeret*
- c. Future, Indicative
- @ No, that would be *haerēbit*
- d. Imperfect, Subjunctive
- @ No, that would be *haerēret*

5) What is the best translation of *haereat* ?

- @ [Always] This is the hortatory subjunctive.
- *a. let it stick
- b. it will stick
- c. is sticks
- d. it was sticking

6) What is the case and use of *crīmen* ?

- *a. Nominative, subject of *haereat*
- b. Accusative, object of *haereat*
- c. Vocative, direct address

7) What case is *familiaritātis* ?

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

8) What word can be implied with *cum multīs et cum quibusdam etiam bonīs*

- *a. *virīs*
- b. *sunt*
- c. *esse*
- d. *Catilinae*

9) What is the best translation of *quibusdam* ?

- *a. certain

- b. some
- c. the same
- d. whichever

10) What is the best translation of *ipsum* in *Mē ipsum, mē, inquam* ?

- *a. myself
- b. himself
- c. herself
- d. themselves

11) What is the best translation of *inquam*?

- *a. I say
- b. I will say
- c. Let me say
- d. I was saying

12) What is the best translation of *quondam* in *quondam paene ille decēpit* ?

- *a. once
- b. certain
- c. since
- d. the same

13) Who is *ille* in *quondam paene ille decēpit*?

- a. Caelius
- b. Cicero
- *c. Catiline
- d. Clodia

14) What is the direct object of *dēcēpit* ?

- *a. *mē*
- b. *quondam*
- c. *ille*
- d. *paene*

15) According to *cum et . . . fidēlis vidērētur* , which is NOT a way Cicero describes Catiline

- a. a good citizen
@ *civis bonus* = "a good citizen"
- b. eager to climb the social ladder
@ *optimī cuiusque cupidus* = (lit.) "eager of/for each best man"
- c. a loyal friend
@ *firmus amīcus et fidēlis* = "a firm and faithful friend"
- *d. an astute politician

16) What is the best translation of vidērētur ?

@[Always] As is common, vidēre in the passive = "seem". This form also is the imperfect subjunctive.

- *a. he seemed
- b. he seems
- c. he is seen
- d. he was seen

17) What is the best translation of cuius (cuius ego facinōra . . .)?

@[Always] cuius is genitive, "whose crimes . . . "

- *a. whose
- b. to whom
- c. by whom
- d. whom

18) What is the case, number, and gender of facinōra ?

@[Always] = "whose crimes I . . . caught sight of" From the neuter noun facinus, facinōris .

@[Always]

- *a. Accusative, plural, neuter
- b. Nominative, plural, neuter
- c. Ablative, singular, feminine
- d. Nominative, singular, feminine

19) In the parallel structure of cuius ego facinōra oculīs prius quam opiniōne, manibus ante quam suspiciōne deprehendī , with what word is oculīs parallel?

@[Always] both are ablative of means explaining "with/by what" Cicero understood Catiline's crimes.

- a. facinōra
- *b. manibus
- c. suspiciōne
- d. deprehendī

20) In the parallel structure of cuius ego facinōra oculīs prius quam opiniōne, manibus ante quam suspiciōne deprehendī , with what word is opiniōne parallel?

@[Always] both are ablative singular

- a. facinōra
- b. manibus
- *c. suspiciōne
- d. deprehendī

21) What is the form of deprehendī ?

@[Always] From the verb deprehendō, deprehendere, deprehendī, deprehensus

- *a. perfect active indicative
- b. present passive infinitive
- c. genitive singular of the gerund

d. nominative plural of the perfect passive participle

22) To whom does Cuius refer in Cuius in magnīs catervīs ?

- *a. Catiline
- b. Caelius
- c. Cicero
- d. Clodia

23) Who is the subject of the verb in Cuius in magnīs catervīs amicōrum sī fuit ?

- *a. Caelius
- b. Cicero
- c. Catiline
- d. Clodia

24) According to magis est ut . . . errāsse sē , what is the more reasonable assumption?

@[Always] = "it is more (reasonable) that he himself (i.e., Caelius) bears it badly that he has gone astray"

- *a. that Caelius now regrets his past mistakes
- b. that Catiline, if he were alive today, would regret his past actions
- c. that Cicero regrets having ever met Catiline

25) To whom does ipse in magis est ut ipse refer?

@[Always] = "it is more (reasonable) that he himself (i.e., Caelius) bears it badly that he has gone astray"

- a. Catiline
- *b. Caelius
- c. Cicero
- d. Clodia

26) What is the form of ferat ?

@[Always] ferō, ferre is a 3rd conjugation verb (think, wE bEAt, All , gIAnt, IIArs).

- *a. present subjunctive
- b. present indicative
- c. future indicative
- d. imperfect subjunctive

27) What is the form of errāsse ?

@[Always] This is a syncopation of errāvissē

- *a. perfect active infinitive
- b. pluperfect active subjunctive
- c. present active infinitive
- d. imperfect active subjunctive

28) What is the best translation of errāsse sē ?

@[Always] This is a perfect (active) infinitive in the indirect statement begun by the present (subjunctive) verb ferat .

- *a. that he has gone astray
- b. that he had gone astray
- c. that he is going astray
- d. that he would go astray

29) According to sicutī nōn numquam . . . paenitet , what does Cicero have in common with Caelius?

@[Always] = "just as I sometimes also regret my mistake concerning the same man."

- *a. they both regret their dealings with Catiline
- b. they both were fooled by Catiline
- c. they both stood up to Catiline
- d. they both had a part in killing Catiline

Section 18

Answer 15 questions in 15 minutes. You have 4 attempts.

[Click here to watch the YouTube video of Part 1](#)

1) Reprehendistis is translated

@[Always] The verb is perfect and the - istis ending is 2nd plural (you, y'all). From reprehendō, reprehendere, reprehendī, reprehensus = to blame

- *a. You have blamed
- b. They have blamed
- c. You are blaming
- d. They are blaming

2) quod in Reprehendistis ā patre quod semigrārit means

@[Always] = "You have blamed (him) because he left his father('s house)"

- *a. because
- b. which
- c. something
- d. that

3) What is the implied direct object of Reprehendistis ?

@[Always] = "You have blamed (him/Caelius) because he left his father('s house)"

- *a. Caelius
- b. Cicero and the defense
- c. Clodia
- d. Atratinus and the prosecutors

4) semigrārit is a shortened version of semigrāverit . This figure of speech is called:

- *a. syncope
- b. metonymy

@ no, this is word substitution

c. synecdoche

@ no, this is a type of word substitution where the part stands in for the whole (like, os = mouth used to mean the whole face)

d. zeugma

@ no, this is when one verb is used with two direct objects and it has a different meaning with each DO.

5) What tense is *semigrārit* ?

@ [Always] *semigrārit* is a shortened version of *semigrāverit* and the form is perfect subjunctive.

a. Present

b. Imperfect

c. Future

*d. Perfect

e. Pluperfect

f. Future Perfect

6) *Quod*, in *Quod quidem in hāc aetāte . . .* means

@ [Always] *Quod* here is a connecting relative. Latin can start out a whole new thought with a relative pronoun, but we cannot do this in English. In translating, we treat *quod* as a conjunction and pronoun = *et id*.

*a. And this

b. Because

c. What

d. Something

7) *in hāc aetāte* refers to

@ [Always] = "at this point in (Caelius') life(time)"

*a. Caelius' coming of age

b. the *Ludī Megalensēs*

c. Cicero's accomplishments

d. this point in Cicero's speech

8) What is the best translation of *rependendum est* ?

@ [Always] This is the passive periphrastic construction (gerundive + "to be") and is one common way Latin expresses that something "must be ___ed"

*a. must be blamed

b. has been blamed

c. to be blamed

d. is being blamed

9) What is the best translation of *minimē* (*Quod quidem in hāc aetāte minimē rependendum est*)?

@ [Always] = "must in no way be blamed"

*a. in no way

b. the smallest

- c. at least
- d. no

10) What is the best translation of *Quī* (*Quī cum et ex publicā causā . . .*)?

@[Always] *Quī* here is a connecting relative. Latin can start out a whole new thought with a relative pronoun, but we cannot do this in English. In translating, we treat *quī* as a conjunction and pronoun = *et is* .

- *a. And he
- b. Who
- c. Whose
- d. Someone

11) What is the best translation of *cum* (*Quī cum et ex publicā causā . . .*)?

@[Always] = "And when he had achieved a victory . . ."

- *a. when
- b. with
- c. since
- d. although

12) To what does *ex publicā causā* refer?

@[Always] Cicero references Caelius' involvement in the 59 BC prosecution of Antonius Hybrida as a hallmark of his growth into a man needing to leave his father's house and strike out on his own.

- a. Caelius' association with Catiline
- *b. Caelius' prosecution of Antonius Hybrida
- c. Caelius' suspected affair with Clodia
- d. Caelius' early associations with Cicero

13) What is the tense, mood, and voice of *esset . . . cōnsecutus* ?

@[Always] 4th pp + *essem, essēs, esset* ... = pluperfect subjunctive

- *a. pluperfect passive subjunctive
- b. imperfect passive subjunctive
- @ No, this would be *cōnsequerētur*
- c. pluperfect passive indicative
- @ No, this would be *cōnsecutus erat*
- d. imperfect passive indicative
- @ No, this would be *cōnsequēbātur*

14) What is the best translation of *esset . . . cōnsecutus* ?

@[Always] The verb is pluperfect passive subjunctive, but *cōnsequor, cōnsequī, cōnsecutus* = "to achieve" is deponent (passive form, active translation).

- *a. he had achieved
- b. he was achieving
- c. it had been achieved
- d. it was being achieved

15) What does Cicero describe as "annoying" or "troublesome" (molestam)?

@[Always] Cicero describes Caelius victory (victōriam) in his court case (publicā causā) as troublesome (molestam) to Cicero but glorious (gloriōsam) to Caelius himself.

- *a. victoriam
- b. publicā causā
- c. aetātem
- d. magistrātūs

16) What is the case and number of magistrātūs (per aetātem magistrātūs petere posset)?

@[Always] = "through his age he could seek public offices ". The Latin noun is 4th declension.

- a. Nominative, plural
- b. Genitive, singular
- c. Nominative, singular
- *d. Accusative, plural

17) What is the tense and mood of posset (per aetātem magistrātūs petere posset)?

- a. Present subjunctive
- @ = possit
- *b. Imperfect subjunctive
- c. Pluperfect subjunctive
- @ = potuisset
- d. Future indicative
- @ = poterit

18) To whom does sibi refer (sibi tamen gloriōsam victoriam cōnsecutus)?

- a. Cicero
- *b. Caelius
- c. Clodia
- d. Hybrida

19) What is the best translation of nōn modō . . . sed etiam ?

- *a. not only . . . but also
- b. either one . . . or the other
- c. whether this . . . or that
- d. not in this way . . . or in the other

20) What is the best translation of patre permittente ?

@[Always] This is an ablative absolute construction with the present active participle (" ___ing").

- *a. with his father allowing (him)
- b. by a permissive father
- c. by permitting his father
- d. from a permissive father

21) What grammatical form are *permittente* and *suadente* ?

@[Always] from *permittere* and *suadere*, the ___ns, ___ntis form = "___ing".

- *a. present active participles
- b. gerunds
- c. gerundives
- d. imperatives

22) What word needs to be inferred with *suadente* (*sed etiam suadente ab eō semigrāvit*)?

@[Always] Cicero is saying that *Caelius* left his father's house "not only with his father permitting (him) but also (with his father) persuading (him)"

- *a. *patre*
- b. *permittente*
- c. *nōn*
- d. *cum*

23) To whom/what does *ab eō* refer (*sed etiam suadente ab eō semigrāvit*)?

@[Always] = "but also with (his father) persuading (*Caelius*), (*Caelius*) went away from/left him (his father)"

- a. this court case
- *b. *Caelius'* father
- c. *Caelius*
- d. *Cicero*

24) What is the best translation of *cum* (*cum domus patris ā Forō longē abesset*)?

@[Always] The context indicates that this is a "causal" clause, that he moved away from his father's house " since his father's house was so far from the Forum". "When" will work, but "since" is the better translation.

- *a. since
- b. when
- c. although
- d. with

25) What case is *patris* (*cum domus patris . . .*)

@[Always] From the 3rd decl. noun *pater, patris* (m) = father

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

26) What is the tense and mood of *abesset* (*cum domus patris ā Forō longē abesset*)?

- a. Present subjunctive

@ = absit

*b. Imperfect subjunctive

c. Pluperfect subjunctive

@ = afuisset

d. Future indicative

@ = aberit

27) What is the best translation of *quō* (*quō facilius et nostrās domūs obire*)?

@[Always] Very literally "by which" or "where," but the relative pronoun begins a relative clause of purpose, so "so that" introduces the clause well (so that he could more easily visit my house).

*a. so that

b. whom

c. to whom

d. when

28) What is the best translation of *facilius* (*quō facilius et nostrās domūs obire*)?

@[Always] This is the comparative adverb form of *facilis*, *facilis*, *facile* = easy.

a. easier

b. easily

*c. more easily

d. very easily

29) What case is *domūs* (*et nostrā domūs obire*)?

@[Always] From the 4th declension noun *domus*, *ūs* (f) = house. "he could both visit our houses/my house"

a. Nominative singular

b. Nominative plural

*c. Accusative plural

d. Genitive singular

30) What is the best translation of *ā suīs colī posset*?

@[Always] *ā suīs* = "by his (own) (people/friends)"

colī = "to be supported/cultivated"

posset = "he could" (imperfect subjunctive)

*a. he could be supported by his people

b. he could support his people

c. he will be supported by himself

d. he will support himself

31) What form is *colī* (*ā suīs colī posset*)?

@[Always] From *colō*, *colere*, *coluī*, *cultus* = "to cultivate, support, cherish." The present passive infinitives look like *a mārī*, *docērī*, *ducī*, *audīrī*. In the 3rd conjugation, the entire -ere is dropped.

a. perfect active indicative

b. present imperative (singular)

- *c. present passive infinitive
- d. nominative plural

32) What does *nōn magnō* refer to?

@[Always] This is called an ablative of price, "for a not great (price)".

- *a. how inexpensive the rent is
- b. how small the house is
- c. how little he wanted to move to the Palatine
- d. how little his neighbors on the Palatine wanted him there

33) What Latin phrase means roughly the same thing as *Quō locō* ?

@[Always] *Quō* is a connecting relative. Latin can begin new thoughts with a relative pronoun, but English cannot. The best way to treat the pronoun is "and it/this" and not translating with "which/who/etc." like you normally would with a relative pronoun.

- *a. *et eō locō*
- b. *ubi locus*
- c. *Caeliō locō*
- d. *cum is locutus est*

34) To what does *Quō locō* refer?

@[Always] = "and in this place" or "and at this point" I can talk about . . .

- *a. this part of Cicero's speech
- b. Caelius' house on the Palatine
- c. the courtroom in which Cicero is speaking
- d. the portion of the *Ludi Megalenses* which they are missing

35) What is the best translation of *id quod* (*Quō locō possum dīcere id quod . . .*)

@[Always] = "I can talk about/mention that which " Crassus spoke of a little earlier

- *a. that which
- b. he whom
- c. they whom
- d. because of it

36) What form is *dīcere* (*Quō locō possum dīcere*)

@[Always] From *dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus* = "to say, speak"

- *a. present active infinitive
- b. 2nd sing passive, future (syncopated)
- c. present imperative (singular)
- d. 3rd plural perfect active (syncopated)

37) What degree is the adjective *clarissimus* (*id quod vir clarissimus, M. Crassus,*)

@[Always]

- a. positive

@ = clarus, a, um

b. comparative

@ = clarior, clariōris (neuter would be clarius, clariōris)

*c. superlative

d. nth degree

@ = quam clarissimus

38) What is the best translation of clarissimus (id quod vir clarissimus, M. Crassus,)?

a. famous

*b. very famous

c. more famous

d. rather famous

@ this is a comparative translation

39) What is the best translation of cum (cum dē adventū rēgis . . .)?

@[Always] = " when he was complaining about king Ptolemy's arrival"

*a. when

b. since

c. although

d. with

40) What case is Ptolemaei (dē adventū rēgis Ptolemaei)?

@[Always] This is king Ptolemy. Ptolemaeus, ī (m)

a. Nominative

*b. Genitive

c. Dative

d. Accusative

e. Ablative

41) What is the best translation of quererētur ?

@[Always] From the deponent verb queror, querī, questus = to complain. Remember that they look passive, but translate actively. This is the imperfect subjunctive (querere +p.e.).

*a. he was complaining about

b. he was being complained about

c. he had complained about

d. he had been complained about

42) What is the tense and mood of quererētur ?

@[Always] From the deponent verb queror, querī, questus = to complain. Remember that they look passive, but translate actively. The imperfect subjunctive is the infinitive form + personal ending (querere +p.e.).

*a. Imperfect subjunctive

b. Future indicative

c. Pluperfect indicative

d. Present subjunctive

43) What is the best translation of paulō ante ?

@[Always] paulō = "a little" (or literally, "by a little"... ablative of degree of difference)
ante = "before, previously, earlier"

- *a. a little earlier
- b. a little later
- c. a long time ago
- d. a long time after

44) What case is iudicēs (Sīc enim, iudicēs, reperiētis)?

- a. Nominative
- *b. Vocative
- c. Locative
- d. Accusative

45) What is the best translation of reperiētis (Sīc enim, iudicēs, reperiētis)?

- *a. you will discover
- b. you are discovering
- c. you may discover
- d. you will have discovered

46) What is the tense and mood of reperiētis (Sīc enim, iudicēs, reperiētis)?

@[Always] From reperiō, reperiire, reperuī, repertus = to discover. The future endings for 3rd/4th conjugation verbs are -am, -ēs, -et, ēmus, -ētis, -ent

- *a. Future, indicative
- b. Present, subjunctive
- @ = reperiātis
- c. Present, indicative
- @ = reperitis
- d. Future Perfect, indicative
- @ = reperueritis

47) What is the best translation of quod (reperiētis, quod, cum ad id loci vēnerō, ostendam)?

@[Always] = "you will discover what I'll show when I come to this point (of my speech)"

- *a. what
- b. because
- c. whom

48) What is the best translation of ostendam (reperiētis, quod, cum ad id loci vēnerō, ostendam)?

- a. I am showing
- @ = ostendō
- *b. I will show

c. I may show

@ This would also be ostendam but Cicero is talking about what he will do and not what he should/would/could do.

d. I was showing

@ = ostendēbam

49) What is the tense and mood of ostendam (reperiētis, quod, cum ad id locī vēnerō, ostendam)?

@[Always] The form could be present subjunctive as well, but Cicero is talking about what he will do and not what he should/would/could do.

a. Present, indicative

b. Present, subjunctive

*c. Future, indicative

d. Imperfect, indicative

50) What is the best translation of vēnerō (reperiētis, quod, cum ad id locī vēnerō , ostendam)?

@[Always] The form is future perfect and the literal translation is "I will have come" but in a cum clause, it sounds more natural to say, "When I come to this point . . .).

*a. I come

b. I will come

c. I have come

d. I may come

51) What is the tense and mood of vēnerō (reperiētis, quod, cum ad id locī vēnerō , ostendam)?

a. Future, indicative

@ = veniam

*b. Future Perfect, indicative

c. Perfect, subjunctive

@ = vēnerim

d. Pluperfect, indicative

@ = vēneram

52) What is the best translation of ad id locī ?

@[Always] literally, "to this of a place/point" (locī is a partitive genitive), but Cicero is saying that the judges will discover what he has to show them when he comes "to this point (of his speech)"

*a. at this point

b. to be placed at this

c. placed at this

d. to something of a place

53) What case is adulēscētī (hanc causam adulēscētī sive . . .)?

@[Always] From the 3rd declension noun adulēscēns, adulēscētis (m) = young man

a. Nominative

b. Genitive

*c. Dative

- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

54) What is the best translation of *fuisse* (*potius sermōnum fuisse*)?

@[Always] *fuisse* is a perfect infinitive. The indirect statement is "Judges, you will discover . . . that this Palatine Medea . . . was the cause"

- a. is
- *b. was
- c. had been
- d. will be

55) What case is *malōrum*, *omnium*, and *sermōnum*?

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

Section 19

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

[View the YouTube video for Part 1 here](#)

1) What is the best translation of *illa, quae*?

@[Always] both are neuter plural (*illa* is the object of *pertimēscō*)

- a. she, who
- *b. those things, which
- c. that, which
- d. she, for whom

2) What is the best translation of *quae . . . praemunīri iam et fingī intellegēbam*?

@[Always] *quae* is the accusative direct object of *intellegēbam* = "which I understood". *praemunīri* ("were brought forth as evidence") and *fingī* ("were fabricated/misrepresented") are present passive. Their past tense translation is the result of sequence of tenses begun by a past tense verb (*intellegēbam*).

- *a. which . . . I understood were already brought forth as evidence and fabricated
- b. who . . . understood that they were already brought forth as evidence and fabricated
- c. who . . . understood that they already brought them forth as evidence and fabricated
- d. which . . . were understood as being already brought forth as evidence and fabricated

3) What is the form of *praemunīri* and *fingī*?

@[Always] from *praemunire* and *fingere*.

- *a. present passive infinitive

- b. perfect active indicative
- c. nominative plural
- d. genitive singular

4) What is the best translation of *fretus vestrā prudentiā* ?

@[Always] *fretus* is nominative singular and *vestrā prudentiā* are its ablative objects with that special verb.

- *a. relying on your good sense
- b. with your good sense relied upon
- c. with you relying on good sense

5) To whom does *vestrā* refer?

@[Always] Cicero refers to *iudicēs*.

- a. Caelius
- b. the prosecution
- *c. the judges
- d. Clodia and Clodius

6) For what is *fore* an alternate form?

@[Always] *fore* is a common shortening of the future infinitive of *esse* .

- *a. *futūrum esse*
- b. *fuisse*
- c. *esse*
- d. *factum esse*

7) What is the best translation of *Ā iēbant enim fōre testem senatōrem* ?

@[Always] *Ā iēbant* is imperfect and *fōre* is future.

- *a. For they said that a senator would be a witness
- b. For they said that a senator was a witness
- c. For they say that a senator had been a witness
- d. For they say that a senator will be a witness

8) What is the best translation of *quī sē pontificiīs comitiīs pulsātum ā Caeliō dīceret* ?

@[Always] *quī* is masculine singular (referring to the senator, also grammatically expressed by the singular *dīceret*). *pulsātum (esse)* is the perfect passive infinitive after a past tense head verb (so, "had been ___ed").

- *a. who said that he had been beaten up by Caelius in the pontificate elections
- b. who said that he was being beaten up by Caelius in the pontificate elections
- c. who said that they were beaten up by Caelius in the pontificate elections
- d. who said that they will be beaten up by Caelius in the pontificate elections

9) What is the best translation of *Ā quō quaeram* ?

@[Always] Cicero is declaring that, if the witness shows up, this is what he "would" do.

- *a. From whom I would ask
- b. By whom I would be asked
- c. From whom I ask
- d. By whom I am asked

10) What is the best translation of *sī prodierit* ?

@[Always] *prodierit* is future perfect, and as is common in conditional clauses (*sī*) it sounds better to translate the verb as present tense (and not "if he will have appeared").

- *a. If he appears
- b. If he appeared
- c. If he had appeared

11) What is the best translation of *cur statim nihil ēgerit* ?

@[Always] *ēgerit* is perfect subjunctive (in an indirect question).

- *a. why he did nothing immediately?
- b. why nothing was done immediately?
- c. why he does nothing immediately?
- d. why nothing is done immediately?

12) What is the best translation of *sī id querī quam agere maluerit* ?

@[Always] *maluerit* is perfect subjunctive in a contrary-to-fact condition.

- *a. if he preferred to complain about it than to do (something about it)
- b. if he prefers to complain about it than to do (something about it)
- c. if he preferred that it be complained about it than being dealt with
- d. if he prefers that it be complained about it than being dealt with

13) What is the best translation of *cur productus a vōbīs potius quam ipse per sē* ?

@[Always] *ipse* = he himself

productus (est) = was brought forth

ā vōbīs = by you

potius quam = rather than

per sē = through himself

- *a. why was he himself brought forth by you rather than through himself
- b. why didn't he bring himself forward by you rather than through himself
- c. why was it brought forth by you rather than through itself
- d. why didn't he bring it forward by you rather than through itself

14) To whom/what does *ipse* refer?

- a. Caelius
- b. Atratinus
- *c. the witness
- d. Cicero

15) To whom/what does *per se* refer?

- a. Caelius
- b. Atratinus
- *c. the witness
- d. Cicero

16) What is the best translation of *cur tantō post potius quam continuō querī maluerit* ?

@[Always] *maluerit* is perfect subjunctive (in the indirect question) and *querī* is a deponent infinitive ("to complain").

- *a. why did he prefer to complain about it after such a long time rather than immediately
- b. why does he prefer to complain about it after such a long time rather than immediately
- c. why did he prefer that it be complained about after such a long time rather than immediately
- d. why does he prefer that it be complained about after such a long time rather than immediately

17) What is the best translation of *Si mihi . . . responderit* ?

@[Always] *responderit* is future perfect indicative, and as is common when used in conditionals, a present tense English translation sounds better than "if he will have ___ed".

- *a. If he responds to me
- b. If he will respond to me
- c. If he responded to me

18) What is the tense and mood of *quaeram in tum quaeram denique* ?

@[Always] Although the form could be present subjunctive, like the first iteration of the verb, Cicero is speaking factually here ("I will ask") and not hypothetically ("let me/I may ask").

- a. present indicative
- b. present subjunctive
- *c. future indicative
- d. imperfect subjunctive

19) What is the tense and mood of *ēmanet* (*ex quō iste fonte senator ēmanet*)?

@[Always] from the 3rd conjugation *ēmanō, ēmanāre*

- a. present indicative
- *b. present subjunctive
- c. future indicative
- d. imperfect subjunctive

20) What tense and mood are *oriētur* and *nascētur*

@[Always] From the 4th conjugation *orior, orīrī* and 3rd conjugation *nascor, nascī*

- a. present indicative
- b. present subjunctive
- *c. future indicative
- d. imperfect subjunctive

21) To whom/what do ipse and sēsē refer (Nam sī ipse oriētur et nascētur ex sēsē)?

- a. Caelius
- b. Atratinus
- *c. the witness
- d. Cicero

22) What is the best translation of commovēbor ?

@ [Always] The verb is future passive

- a. I will move
- @ = commovēbō
- *b. I will be moved
- c. I was moving
- @ = commovēbam
- d. I was being moved
- @ = commovēbar

23) Which Latin word contributes to the metaphor of flowing water which Cicero revisits in Section 19?

- *a. rivulus
- @ = "stream"
- b. praemunīrī
- c. oriētur
- d. argutē

24) What case are tantā gratiā tantisque opibus ?

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- *e. Ablative

Section 20

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

1) Match the words that agree with each other from the first line.

@ [Always] genus and illud are both neuter, accusative, singular. noctūrnōrum and testium are both genitive plural.

- a. genus = illud
- b. noctūrnōrum = testium

2) Which TWO words are genitive plural?

@ [Always] noctūrnōrum and testium are both genitive plural.

- a. illud
- b. genus
- c. alterum
- *d. noctūrnōrum

*e. testium

3) Which THREE words are all accusative singular?

@[Always] genus, alterum, and illud are all neuter, accusative, singular.

- *a. illud
- *b. genus
- *c. alterum
- d. nocturnōrum
- e. testium

4) What is the tense and voice of Est dictum ?

@[Always] = dictum est ("it has been said")

- *a. perfect passive
- b. present passive
- c. perfect active
- d. present active

5) What is the best translation of Est dictum ?

@[Always] = dictum est is perfect passive and the neuter -um ending shows you that the subject is "it"

- *a. it has been said
- b. he has said
- c. it is said
- d. he has been said

6) What tense is the infinitive fore (Est enim dictum ab illis fore quī . . .)?

@[Always] = futūrum esse

- a. Present
- b. Perfect
- *c. Future

7) What is the best translation of fore (Est enim dictum ab illis fore quī . . .)?

@[Always] = futūrum esse (future tense). "It has been said that . . . would be "

- a. is being
- b. was being
- *c. would be
- d. had been

8) To whom does ab illis refer (ab illis fore quī dīcerent . . .)?

@[Always] Cicero continues to refute the prosecutors' claims: "it has been said by those people/them"

- *a. the prosecutors
- b. the judges
- c. the witnesses
- d. Caelius and the defense

9) What is the form of redeuntēs (uxōrēs suās ā cēnā redeuntēs attrectātās esse)?

@ [Always] from redeō, redire = to go back.

*a. present active participle

b. perfect passive participle

@ no, this is amātus, doctī, latīs, audītō , etc.

c. 3rd plural present tense

@ no, this is amant, docent, ferunt, audiunt , etc.

d. gerundive

@ the geruND/geruNDive has an ___ND__ ending

10) What tense and voice is attrectātās esse ?

@ [Always] the 4th pp + esse = perfect passive infinitive

*a. perfect passive

b. present passive

@ no, this would be attrectārī

c. future passive

@ no, this would be attrectātum īrī

d. present active

@ no, this would be attrectāre

11) What is the best translation of attrectātās esse ?

@ [Always] This is the perfect passive infinitive. The indirect statement is begun by a past tense verb (dīcerent = "they said"), and the PERFECT infinitive says the action happened BEFORE that (so, pluperfect = "had been assaulted").

*a. had been assaulted

b. was assaulted

c. is assaulted

d. has assaulted

12) What noun is the "twisted object" (i.e., subject accusative) in the indirect statement quī dīcerent . . .

Caeliō ?

@ [Always] = "who said that their wives had been assaulted . . . "

a. quī

*b. uxōrēs

c. cēnā

d. Caeliō

13) What tense is erunt (Gravēs erunt hominēs)?

@ [Always] "Serious will be the men, who . . . "

a. Present

@ = sunt

b. Imperfect

@ = erant

c. Perfect

@ = fuērunt

d. Pluperfect

@ = fuerant

*e. Future

14) What is the best translation of Gravēs erunt hominēs ?

@[Always] erunt is future ("will be")

*a. Serious will be the men

b. They have been serious men

c. The men are serious

d. Serious men had been

15) What is the case and number of hoc (quī hoc iurātī dicere audēbunt)?

@[Always] = "who will dare to say this under oath"

a. Nominative singular

*b. Accusative singular

c. Ablative singular

d. Nominative plural

16) What is the case and number of iurātī (quī hoc iurātī dicere audēbunt)?

@[Always] "under oath" but more literally, "having been sworn," and modifies the subject of audēbunt .

a. Nominative singular

b. Accusative singular

c. Ablative singular

*d. Nominative plural

17) What is the best translation of audēbunt ?

*a. they will dare

b. they were daring

@ = audēbant

c. they will hear

@ = audient

d. they were hearing

@ = audiēbant

18) What is the syntax of sit confitendum ?

@[Always] the gerundive (" ___nd_ ") + "to be" = " ___ must be ___ed"

a. ablative absolute

@ no, this is a clause like virīs audītis ("with the men having been heard")

*b. passive periphrastic

c. present active participle

@ these are PANTS... audiēns ("hearing") or confitentēs ("confessing")

d. supine

@ this is the 4th pp of a verb, like *audītū* (what a wonderful thing "to hear") or *dictum* (I came here "to say")

19) What is the best translation of *sit eīs confitendum* ?

@[Always] this is the passive periphrastic. Literally, "it must be confessed by them"

*a. they must confess

b. they had to confess

@ = *erat eīs confitendum*

c. they have confessed

@ = *eī confessī sunt*

d. with them having confessed

@ = *eīs confessīs*

20) What is the case and use of *eīs* ?

@[Always] Although the form could be ablative, here the passive periphrastic (*confitendum est*) need a dative of agent to complete its thought.

*a. dative of agent

b. dative, indirect object

c. ablative of means

d. ablative, accompaniment

21) What is the best translation of *sē* (*numquam sē nē . . .*)?

@[Always] *cum sit eīs confitendum* = "when they must confess that . . ."

*a. they

b. he

c. she

d. it

22) What is the best translation of *nē . . . quidem* ?

*a. not even

b. lest anyone

c. not indeed

d. so that no one

23) What tense and voice is the infinitive *coepisse* ?

@[Always] This verb, incidentally, ONLY exists in the perfect system (i.e., it doesn't have any present, imperfect, or future forms).

*a. perfect active

b. perfect passive

c. present active

d. present passive

24) Why is *experīrī* in the infinitive?

@[Always] sit eīs confitendum = "they must confess"

numquam coepisse = "(that) they never began"

experīri = "to conduct an investigation"

a. the verb of indirect statement after sit confitendum

*b. complementary infinitive after coepisse

c. subjective infinitive

d. historical infinitive

25) What case is oppugnātiōnis huius ?

a. Nominative

*b. Genitive

c. Dative

d. Accusative

e. Ablative

26) What case is iudicēs ?

@[Always] As Cicero has done repeatedly before, he addresses the judges here.

a. Nominative

b. Genitive

c. Locative

d. Accusative

*e. Vocative

27) What is the best translation of prōspicitis ?

*a. you (pl.) foresee

b. you (s.) foresee

@ = prōspicis

c. you (pl.) have foreseen

@ = prōspexistis

d. you (s.) have foreseen

@ = prōspexisti

28) What is the best translation of cum (cum inferētur)?

@[Always] This is a simple temporal clause. Cicero is saying, "Now, judges, you will see when he will be attacked"

*a. when

b. although

c. with

29) Although the tense of īnferētur is _____, the best translation is _____.

@[Always] from īnferō, īnferre, īntulī, īnlatus (3rd conjugation)

*a. future . . . he will be attacked

b. present . . . he is being attacked

@ no, this would be īnferetur

c. present . . . he would be attacked

@ For that translation, the verb would need to be subjunctive (*inferātur*).

d. imperfect . . . he was being attacked

@ no, this would be *inferēbātur*

30) To whom is Cicero talking when he uses the verbs *prōspicitis* and *debēbitis* ?

@ [Always] "judges, you foresee . . . and you ought to . . . "

a. Caelius

b. Clodia

*c. the judges

d. the prosecuting attorneys

31) What is the best translation of *ab īsdem* ?

*a. by the same men

b. by certain men

c. to the same men

d. to certain men

32) What tense are *accusātur* , *oppugnātur* , *iaciuntur* , and *subministrantur* ?

*a. Present

b. Imperfect

@ no, this would be *accusābātur* , etc.

c. Perfect

@ no, this would be *accusātus est* , etc.

d. Pluperfect

@ no, this would be *accusātus erat* , etc.

e. Future Perfect

@ no, this would be *accusātus erit* , etc.

f. Future

@ no, this would be *accusābitur* , etc.

33) What is the best translation of *accusātur* and *oppugnātur* ?

@ [Always] Both verbs are present passive.

*a. he is being accused, he is being attacked

b. he was being accused, he was being attacked

c. he will be accused, he will be attacked

d. he has been accused, he has been attacked

34) Who are the people to whom *ā quibus* refers?

a. the same who are accusing Caelius

b. the judges

c. the defense attorneys

*d. the people working secretly against Caelius

35) What is the best translation of in eum (palam in eum tēla iaciuntur)?

@[Always] in + acc. can mean "into" or "onto" or "against" (as in Cicero's most famous speech in Catilinam = "against Catiline")

- *a. against him
- b. onto him
- c. on him
- d. in him

36) What is the syntax of tēla (palam in eum tēla iaciuntur)?

@[Always] " weapons are being thrown"

- *a. the subject of iaciuntur
- b. the object of iaciuntur
- c. the ablative of means by which iaciuntur
- d. the accusative of duration of time

37) What is the best translation of iaciuntur and subministrantur ?

@[Always] Both verbs are present passive.

- *a. they are being thrown, they are being supplied
- b. they were being thrown, they were being supplied
- c. they will be thrown, they will be supplied
- d. they have been thrown, they have been supplied

Section 30

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 2 attempts.

1) According to line 1, how many charges does Cicero say there are?

@[Always] duo crīmina = "two charges"

- a. none
- b. one
- *c. two
- d. three

2) What TWO things do the charges mentioned in line 1 concern?

@[Always] aurī et venēnī = "of gold and of poison"

- *a. poison
- *b. gold
- c. extortion
- d. conspiracy

3) To whom does ūna atque eadem persōna refer?

@[Always] This becomes clear in the next sentence, when Cicero gives her name for the first time.

- *a. Clodia
- b. Caelius
- c. Catiline

d. Cicero

4) What is the best translation of *ā Clōdiā* ?

@[Always] *ā* = "by" of "from" and here it completes the thought with *sumptum* ("taken")

- *a. from Clodia
- b. by Clodia
- c. to Clodia
- d. against Clodia

5) What verb is missing with *sumptum* and *quaesitum* ?

- a. *esse*
- *b. *est*
- c. *fuī*
- d. *futūrōs esse*

6) Why is *darētur* in the subjunctive mood?

@[Always] *quod . . . darētur* is a purpose clause ("the poison, which . . ."). The subjunctive mood of the verb provides the purpose element ("which would be given to Clodia" or "to be given to Clodia")

- a. indirect question
- *b. relative clause of purpose
- c. indirect command
- d. jussive

7) What is the best translation of *ut dīcitur* ?

@[Always] *ut* + indicative = "(just) as" and *dīcitur* = "it is said" (passive voice).

- *a. as it is said
- b. so that he is said
- c. as he says
- d. so that he says

8) What does Cicero mean by *Omnia sunt alia nōn crīmina, sed maledicta* ?

- *a. There are only two actual charges, everything else is gossip
- b. There are many charges, and only a few are based just on gossip
- c. All the gossip stems from just a few informers
- d. Of all criminal acts, the worst is gossip

9) Cicero's quote " *Adulter, impudicus, sequester* " is an example of

- a. *crīmina*
- b. *publicae quaestiōnis*
- *c. *maledicta*
- d. *accusatiō*

10) What case is *iurgī petulantis* ?

@[Always] This is a genitive of characteristic, explaining/in apposition to *maledicta*

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

11) What case is *publicae quaetiōnis* ?

@[Always] This is a genitive of characteristic

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

12) What is the best translation of *quam* (*iurgī petulantis magis quam . . .*)?

@[Always] in the presence of a comparative word (here, *magis*), *quam* = "than"

- a. whom
- *b. than
- c. which
- d. how

13) What case is *hōrum crīminum* ?

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

14) What word from the previous part of the sentence does *sedēs* parallel?

@[Always] the two words are synonyms, meaning "foundation" or "basis"

- a. *nūllum*
- *b. *fundamentum*
- c. *hōrum*
- d. *crīminum*

15) What case is *contumēliōsae* ?

@[Always] agrees with *vocēs*

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Vocative
- e. Locative

16) What is the form of *temerē* ?

@[Always] = "recklessly"

- a. ablative noun
- b. present active infinitive
- *c. positive adverb
- d. 2nd sing. (shortened) future tense verb

17) What is the best translation of *sunt . . . emissae* ?

@[Always] perfect passive

- *a. they have been uttered
- b. they are being uttered
- c. they were being uttered
- d. they uttered

Section 31

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

1) What TWO figures of speech found in the first sentence punctuate Cicero's point?

@[Always] the lack of conjunctions (asyndeton) further emphasizes Cicero's point made punctuated by the repetition (anaphora) of *videō* .

- *a. anaphora
- *b. asyndeton
- c. metonymy
- d. simile

2) What is NOT something Cicero says that he sees clearly (*Hōrum duōrum . . . caput*)?

- a. the author of the charges
- b. the source of the charges
- c. the name of the person who perpetrated the charges
- *d. the charges themselves

3) What case is *crīminum* (line 1)?

@[Always] *Hōrum duōrum crīminum* = "of these two charges"

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

4) What case are *nomen* and *caput* ?

@[Always] Both are neuter nouns and so could be Nominative as well, but here in this sentence they are the objects of *videō* .

- a. Nominative

- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- *d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

5) What is the best translation of opus fuit ?

- *a. there was need
- b. she had wealth
- c. she was wealthy
- d. the burden was

6) What does Cicero say was needed to carry out the crime (Aurō opus fuit)?

@[Always] Aurō = gold (from aurum, ī)

- *a. gold
- b. someone to do the work
- c. resources
- d. an opportunity

7) What is the best translation of ā Clōdiā ?

@[Always] ab = "by" or "from". Here it completes the thought, "He took (the gold) from Clodia "

- a. by Clodia
- *b. from Clodia
- c. concerning Clodia
- d. with Clodia

8) Who/What is the subject of sumpsit , sumpsit , habuit , and voluit ?

- a. Clodia
- *b. Caelius
- c. the gold
- d. Dio

9) What is the direct object of sumpsit , sumpsit , habuit , and voluit ?

- a. Clodia
- b. Caelius
- *c. the gold
- d. Dio

10) What is the best translation of cuiusdam ?

@[Always] Dam certain!

- a. the same
- *b. a certain
- c. whatever
- d. each

11) What case is *cuiusdam ēgregiae familiāritātis* ?

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

12) To whom/what does *eandem* refer?

@ [Always] note the feminine gender - *eandem* .

- *a. Clodia
- b. Caelius
- c. the crime
- d. the gold

13) Who is the subject of *voluit* , *quaesivit* , *sollicitavit* , and *paravit* .

- *a. Caelius
- b. Clodia
- c. Cicero
- d. Dio

14) According to *quaesivit . . . attulit* , which is NOT something Caelius is said to have done?

- a. sought out poison
- @ *quaesivit venenum*
- b. lured slaves into the crime
- @ *sollicitavit servos*
- c. prepared the poisoned drink
- @ *potionem paravit*
- d. decided on the location of the crime
- @ *locum constituit*
- e. brought the poison to the scene of the crime
- @ *attulit*
- *f. eliminated a witness

15) What is the best translation of *exstitisse* ?

@ [Always] this is the perfect active infinitive after the present tense head verb (*videō*)

- a. arises
- *b. has arisen
- c. had arisen
- d. will arise

16) What is the best translation of *cum* (*cum crudelissimō discidiō*)?

@[Always] This is the preposition (with the ablative object *discidiō*) and not the adverbial conjunction (when/since/although).

- a. when
- b. since
- c. although
- *d. with

17) What is the best translation of *crūdēlissimō* ?

@[Always] this is the superlative adjective

- a. cruelly
- @ = *crūdēliter*
- *b. very cruel
- c. most cruelly
- @ = *crūdēlissimē*
- d. more cruel
- @ = *crūdēliorī*

18) What is the basic sense of *Rēs est omnis in hāc causā nōbīs . . . cum Clōdiā*?

@[Always] = "The whole situation in this case, for us, is with Clodia"

- *a. Clodia is the one factor linking all of the events together
- b. Clodia is the only one bringing this case to court
- c. Clodia has only one thing on her mind
- d. Clodia has a one-track mind concerning us

19) What case and use is *nōbīs* (*Rēs est omnis in hāc causā nōbīs*) ?

@[Always] = "For us, the entire situation is with Clodia"

- *a. dative, reference
- b. ablative, agent
- c. ablative, means
- d. dative, indirect object

20) What case is *nōbilī* ?

@[Always] 3rd declension adjectives have *-ī* in the ablative singular. This adjective (along with *nōtā*) agree with *muliere*.

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- *e. Ablative

21) What is the best translation of *dīcam* ?

@[Always] It could be present subjunctive as well ("let me say"), but the context clearly is indicative here.

- *a. I will say
- b. Let me say

- c. I was saying
- d. I am saying

22) What is the form of *depellendī* ?

@[Always] From *depellere*, the *-nd-* makes it a gerund(ive). The fact that it has a noun to agree with (*crīminis*) makes it a gerundive.

- a. gerund
- *b. gerundive
- c. present active participle
- d. perfect active indicative

23) What is the best translation of *causā* (*depellendī crīminis causā*)?

@[Always] this is the preposition with the gerund/gerundive expressing purpose.

- a. cause
- b. case
- c. reason
- *d. for the sake of

Section 32

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 4 attempts.

[Click here for the YouTube video over part 1](#)

1) What is the best translation of *intellegis* (line 1)?

@[Always] From *intellegō*, *intellegere*, *intellexī*, *intellectus* = to understand. This is present tense indicative

- *a. you understand
- b. you will understand
- @ that would be *intellegēs* (future indicative)
- c. you may understand
- @ that would be *intellegās* (present subjunctive)
- d. you understood
- @ that would be *intellexistī* (perfect indicative)

2) What case is *praestantī* (line 1)?

@[Always] *prō tuā praestantī prudentiā* = because of your excellent good sense (all are the ablative objects of the preposition *prō*).

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- *e. Ablative

3) What case is Cn. Domiti ?

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Ablative
- *e. Vocative

4) To whom does cum hāc solā refer?

@[Always] = "with this one alone". Note the feminine gender of hāc .

- *a. Clodia
- b. Caelius
- c. Cicero
- d. Atratinus

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5) What is the best translation of cum hāc solā rem esse nōbīs ?

@[Always] esse is a present tense infinitive in the indirect statement begun by intellegis (present tense verb).

- *a. . . . that our case (lit., the case to us) is with this one alone
- b. . . . that our case (lit., the case to us) was with this one alone
- c. . . . that our case (lit., the case to us) had been with this one alone
- d. . . . that our case (lit., the case to us) will be with this one alone

6) What is the best translation of Quae ?

@[Always] This is a "connecting relative"... normally quae = "who, which", but it begins a new sentence/thought so translating it as a pronoun ("She" or "This one") sounds better.

- a. Who
- b. Which
- *c. She
- d. These things

7) What is the best translation of sē . . . nōn dicit ?

- *a. she says that she
- b. he says that he
- c. she said that she
- d. he said that he

8) What is the best translation of commodāsse ?

- a. is lending
- *b. lent
- c. will lend
- d. had lent

9) What is the best translation of *venēnum . . . parātum esse nōn arguit* ?

- *a. she does not allege that the poison was prepared
- b. she does not allege that the poison had been prepared
- c. she did not allege that the poison was prepared
- d. she did not allege that the poison had been prepared

10) To whom does *ab hōc* refer?

@[Always] Note the masculine gender. Clodia apparently will testify that the poison was prepared "by him"

- a. Clodia
- *b. Caelius
- c. Cicero
- d. Atratinus

11) What is the best translation of *sibi* ?

@[Always] *sibi* (and *sē*) is reflexive, referring back to the subject of the sentence (Clodia).

- *a. for her
- b. for him
- c. his
- d. hers

12) Of what verb is *matrem familias* the direct object?

- a. *arguit*
- b. *facimus*
- c. *postulat*
- *d. *nomināmus*

13) What is the best translation of *quam in sī matrem familias secus quam matronārum sanctitās postulat, nomināmus* ?

@[Always] this *quam* helps draw comparisons (with *secus*, "differently than").

- a. whom
- *b. than
- c. which
- d. how

14) What is the case and use of *sānctitās* ?

@[Always] from *sānctitās*, *sānctitātis* (3rd declension).

- *a. Nominative, subject of *postulat*
- b. Nominative, subject of *nomināmus*
- c. Accusative, object of *postulat*
- d. Accusative, object of *nomināmus*

15) What is the best translation of *nomināmus* ?

@[Always] From nominō (1)

- *a. we call out by name
- b. we may call out by name
- c. we will call out by name
- d. we were calling out by name

16) What is the best translation of istā muliere remōtā ?

@[Always] This is an ablative absolute phrase

- *a. with that woman removed
- b. removed from that woman
- @ This would require a nominative participle, remōtī ex istā muliere
- c. removing that woman
- @ removēns istam mulierem
- d. with those removed by that woman
- @ istis remōtis ab istā muliere

17) What is the form of oppugnandum ?

@[Always] The ___nd__ form = gerund or gerundive. The fact that oppugnandum agrees with the noun Caelium makes it a gerundive.

- a. gerund
- *b. gerundive
- c. present active participle
- d. future infinitive

18) What is the best translation of relinquuntur ?

@[Always] From relinquō, relinquere = to leave (behind). This is present passive

- *a. they are left
- b. they leave
- c. they have left
- d. they have been left

19) To whom does illis refer?

@[Always] Basically, Cicero says, "If you take Clodia out of the equation, what is left for them (to prove Caelius guilty)?"

- a. Clodia and her family
- *b. the accusers
- c. the defense
- d. the judges

20) What case are crimen illum and opēs ?

@[Always] Both are the subjects of relinquuntur .

- *a. Nominative
- b. Accusative
- c. Vocative

d. Locative

21) What is the best translation of *quid est aliud quod* ?

@ [Always] I've translated this clause for you in the notes.

- *a. what else is there which
- b. who else is there who
- c. whatever else there is because
- d. whoever else there is because

22) What case and number is *patrōnī* ?

@ [Always] = "We as his advocates . . ." (in apposition to *nōs* , the subject of *dēbeāmus*).

- *a. Nominative, plural
- b. Genitive, singular
- c. Dative, singular
- d. Vocative, plural

23) What is the best translation of *nisi ut eōs . . . repellāmus* ?

@ [Always] *repellāmus* = we reject (subjunctive in a purpose clause)

eōs = them/those (men) (the object of *repellāmus*)

- *a. except to reject those
- b. except to reject us
- c. except how we may reject those
- d. except how they may reject us

24) What is the best translation of *facerem* ?

@ [Always] This is imperfect subjunctive, the first part (protasis) of a condition ("I would do this . . . except")

- *a. I would do
- b. I may do

@ This would be a good translation for a present tense subjunctive

- c. I am doing
- @ Present indicative
- d. I was doing
- @ Imperfect indicative

25) What is the best translation of *vehementius* ?

@ [Always] The form is comparative adverb.

- *a. more vigorously
- b. vigorously
- @ = vehementer
- c. most vigorously
- @ = vehementissimē
- d. very vigorously
- @ = vehementissimē

26) What is the case of *inimicitiae* ?

@[Always] *nisi intercēderent mihi inimicitiae* = if my bad blood wouldn't get in the way

- *a. Nominative (subject of *intercēderent*)
- b. Genitive (possession)
- c. Dative (reference)
- d. Vocative

27) What is the best translation of *istius mulieris* ?

@[Always] These are genitive. *cum istius mulieris virō* = "with the husband of that woman "

- *a. of that woman
- b. for that woman
- c. that woman
- d. those women

28) What is the best translation of *virō* ?

@[Always] Cicero is definitely referring to Clodius as Clodia's husband (as opposed to her brother, *fratre*).

- a. man
- *b. husband
- c. strength
- d. violence

29) With what word is *virō* juxtaposed?

@[Always] Cicero first "accidentally" calls Clodius her husband (*virō*) and not her brother (*frātre*).

- *a. *frātre*
- b. *mulieris*
- c. *volū*
- d. *inimicitiae*

30) What is the best translation of *errō* ?

@[Always] *semper hīc errō* = "I always make this mistake"

- *a. I make a mistake
- b. I wander
- c. I was
- d. I will be

31) What is the tense and mood of *agam* and *progrediar* ?

@[Always] The form could also be present subjunctive, but Cicero is stating a fact here ("I will act, I will proceed").

- *a. Future, indicative
- b. Present, subjunctive
- c. Present, indicative

d. Imperfect, subjunctive

32) What is the best translation of *longius* ?

@[Always] the - *ius* ending is the comparative adverb.

- a. far
- *b. farther
- c. farthest

33) What does *quam* mean in *nec longius progrediar quam mē mea fidēs . . .* ?

@[Always] it pairs with the comparative *longius* , "farther than"

- a. whom
- b. which
- c. how
- *d. than

34) What is the tense and mood of *coget* ?

@[Always] from *cogō, cogere, coēgī, coāctus* = to force, compel

- *a. Future, indicative
- b. Present, subjunctive
- @ this would be *cogat*
- c. Present, indicative
- @ this would be *cogit*
- d. Imperfect, subjunctive
- @ this would be *cogeret*

35) What verb must be supplied with *gerendās putāvī* ?

@[Always] This is an indirect statement, requiring an infinitive. Outside of the indirect statement, the periphrastic construction would look like *gerendae sunt* . *esse* is the (present) infinitive version of *sunt* .

- a. *est*
- b. *sunt*
- *c. *esse*
- d. *futūrās esse*

36) What is the best translation of *inimicitias mihi gerendās putāvī* ?

@[Always] *gerendās (esse)* is a passive periphrastic ("must be waged") and *mihi* ("by me") is the dative of agent.

- *a. I thought that the quarrels must be waged by me
- b. I thought that the quarrels were waged by me
- c. I thought that the quarrels were waged for me
- d. I thought that the quarrels had to be waged for me

37) What is the best translation of *quam* in *cum eā quam omnēs semper . . .* ?

@[Always] = "with her, whom . . ."

- a. how
- b. than
- *c. whom
- d. which

38) What is the best translation of cum in cum eā quam omnēs semper . . . ?

@[Always] = "with her, whom . . ."

- *a. with
- b. when
- c. since
- d. although

39) What case is omnium ?

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

40) What is the best translation of quam in amīcam omnium potius quam . . . ?

@[Always] = "a friend of everyone rather than . . ."

- a. how
- *b. than
- c. whom
- d. which

41) What is the best translation of cuiusquam ?

- *a. of anyone
- b. for anyone
- c. of whomever
- d. for whomever

Section 33

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

[Click here for the YouTube video over part 1](#)

1) To whom/what does ex ipsā refer?

@[Always] note the feminine gender

- *a. Clodia
- b. Caelius
- c. the charges
- d. the gold

2) What is the best translation of *quaeram* ?

*a. I will ask

b. Let me ask

@ The same form as the future, but the context indicates that Cicero is using the indicative

c. I had asked

@ = *quaesiveras*

d. I am asking

@ = *quaerō*

3) What is the best translation of *utrum . . . an* ?

*a. whether . . . or

b. either . . . or

c. not only . . . but also

d. both . . . and

4) What form are *sevērē* , *graviter* , and *priscē* ?

@[Always] = "sternly, seriously, and in the old way". 1st/2nd adjectives add - *ē* and 3rd decl. adjectives add - *ter* to create the adverb.

*a. positive adverbs

b. comparative adverbs

c. positive adjectives

d. comparative adjectives

5) What is the best translation of *remissē et leniter et urbānē* ?

@[Always] 1st/2nd adjectives add - *ē* and 3rd decl. adjectives add - *ter* to create the positive adverb.

*a. indulgently, leniently, and courteously

b. more indulgently, more leniently, and more courteously

@ no, these are comparative adverb translations, requiring the - *ius* ending

c. very indulgently, very leniently, and very courteously

@ no, these are superlative adverb translations, requiring the - *issimē* ending

d. too indulgent, too lenient, and too courteous

@ no, these are comparative adjective translations, requiring the - *ior* ending

6) Match the word to its opposite, as Cicero asks Clodia how he should treat her.

a. *sevērē* = *remissē*

b. *graviter* = *leniter*

c. *priscē* = *urbānē*

7) What is the best translation of *illō austērō mōre* ?

@[Always] The phrase is an ablative of means, describing in what way Clodia (apparently) would prefer that he speak to her.

*a. in that plain-speaking custom

- b. in this plain-speaking custom
- c. for that plain-speaking custom
- d. for this plain-speaking custom

8) What is the best translation of *aliquis mihi excitandus est* ?

@[Always] *excitandus est* is a passive periphrastic ("must be __ed") and is usually accompanied by a dative of agent (" mihi ")

- *a. someone must be stirred up by me
- b. someone of mine must be stirred up
- c. someone was stirred up by me
- d. someone of mine was stirred up

9) To whom does Cicero refer as *barbātis illīs* ?

@[Always] = "those bearded men" (in contrast to *hāc barbulā* = "this short-bearded man" . . . a current fashion adopted from Egypt).

- *a. Clodia's ancestors
- b. foreign leaders
- c. fashionable young boys
- d. the prosecuting attorneys

10) To whom/what does *ista* (*quā ista delectātur*) refer?

@[Always] Note the feminine gender of *ista* . Also, Cicero repeatedly uses this pejorative pronoun ("that!") to refer to Clodia.

- *a. Clodia
- b. Caelius
- c. long-bearded men
- d. short-bearded men

11) What is the best translation of *delectātur* ?

@[Always] the verb is present passive.

- *a. is delighted
- b. was delighted
- @ = *delectātus est*
- c. delights
- @ = *delectat*
- d. delighted
- @ = *delectāvit*

12) To whom/what does *illā horridā* refer?

@[Always] = "but that horrid (beard), which we see on ancient statues . . . "

- *a. beards
- b. Clodia
- c. short-bearded men
- d. Appius Claudius Caecus

13) According to Cicero, what do "we see on ancient statues" (*quam in statuīs antiq̄uīs atque imaginibus vidēmus*)?

@[Always] the *quam* from that clause refers to *illa horrida (barba)* .

- *a. long, scruffy beards
- b. short, neat beards
- c. Clodia's ancestors
- d. stern and disapproving faces

14) To what does *imaginibus* refer?

@[Always] Aristocratic families would have wax masks (*imaginēs*) of celebrated and accomplished ancestors to be put on display in their homes and also worn by mourners at funerals.

- *a. the wax masks of deceased ancestors
- b. the stern and disapproving looks on the faces of statues in the Forum
- c. the expressions of the judges
- d. the shades of one's family in the underworld

15) What is the antecedent of *quī* (*quī obiurget mulierem . . .*)?

@[Always] Cicero claims that he must raise one of Clodia's ancestors (*aliquis ex barbātīs illīs*) "who (*quī*) would chastise" her.

- *a. *aliquis*
- b. *barbātīs*
- c. *barbulā*
- d. *illa horrida*

16) What is the tense and mood of *obiurget* and *loquātur* ?

@[Always] The subjunctive mood of these verbs changes the relative clause (*quī obiurget mulierem et prō mē loquātur*) into a relative clause of purpose ("to chastise the woman and speak for me").

- *a. Present subjunctive
- b. Present indicative
- @ = *obiurgit* , *loquitur*
- c. Future indicative
- @ = *obiurget* , *loquētur*
- d. Imperfect subjunctive
- @ = *obiurgeret* , *loquerētur*

17) What subjunctive clause is *nē mihi ista forte suscēseat* ?

@[Always] Cicero feels the need to bring up one of Clodia's ancestors in order to rebuke her "so that she may not become angry" with him.

- a. result
- *b. purpose
- c. indirect command
- d. fear

18) What is the tense and mood of *suscēseat* ?

*a. Present subjunctive

b. Present indicative

@ = *suscēset*

c. Future indicative

@ = *suscēnsēbit*

d. Imperfect subjunctive

@ = *suscēnsēret*

19) What is the best translation of *Exsistat* ?

@[Always] the form is present subjunctive, and it is the main verb (jussive).

*a. Let him arise

b. He arises

@ = *Exsistit*

c. He will arise

@ = *Exsistet*

d. He might arise

@ = *Exsisteret* ("might" is an imperfect subjunctive translation)

20) What is the best translation of *potissimum* ?

@[Always] deriving from *potēns* (powerful), this is the adverb.

a. very powerful

*b. especially

c. rather

d. most able

21) What is the best translation of *capiet* ?

@[Always] from *capiō*, *capere*, and this is future.

*a. he will take

b. he may take

@ = *capiat*

c. he is taking

@ = *capit*

d. he might take

@ = *caperet* ("might" is an imperfect subjunctive translation)

22) To whom/what does *quī* (*quī istam nōn vidēbit*) refer?

@[Always] Cicero says that he is going to raise Caecus from the dead because he, who won't see that woman, will grieve the least.

a. Clodia

b. Caelius

*c. Appius Claudius Caecus

d. Cicero

23) What is the best translation of profectō ?

- *a. certainly
- b. with him having set out
- c. to the judge
- d. immediately

24) What is the tense of exstiterit (sī exstiterit)?

@ [Always] Inside this condition, the future perfect is used, although a present tense translation ("if he arises") sounds better than the literal future perfect one ("if he will have arisen"). Unfortunately, the form of the future perfect looks identical to the perfect subjunctive.

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- *f. Future Perfect

25) What is the best translation of aget and loquētur ?

@ [Always] This is the future of these 3rd conjugation verbs.

- *a. he will act and speak
- b. let him act and speak
- @ agat and loquātur
- c. he is acting and speaking
- @ agit and loquitur
- d. he was acting and speaking
- @ agēbat and loquēbatur (or ageret and loqueretur , if subjunctive)

26) What is a good, literal translation of quid tibi cum Caeliō ?

@ [Always] Quid (est) = What is it

tibi = to you

cum Caeliō = with Caelius

- *a. What is it to you with Caelius?
- b. Who is Caelius to you?
- c. Why are you with Caelius?
- d. When is Caelius something to you?

27) To whom/what does alienō refer?

@ [Always] Cicero is a little vague here, but the meaning is fairly clear: "What is it to you with Caelius, with a very young man, with someone alien (to you)."

- a. foreign money
- *b. someone who is not of the same status
- c. another country
- d. an illegal act

28) What is the best translation of huic ?

@[Always] from hic, haec, hoc = "this" (pl., "these"). The form is dative.

*a. to this one

b. to that one

@ = illi

c. of this one

@ = huius

d. of that one

@ = illius

29) What type of subjunctive clause are ut aurum commodārēs and ut venēnum timērēs ?

@[Always] Note the tam ("so") in the protasis (i.e., the first part) of the sentence. Result clauses are like "yo mamma" jokes ("Yo mamma is SO ____ that . . . ")

a. purpose

*b. result

c. indirect command

d. fear

30) What tense are vīderas and audīeras ?

@[Always] 3rd pp + eram , eras , erat , . . .

a. Present

b. Imperfect

c. Future

d. Perfect

*e. Pluperfect

f. Future Perfect

31) Match the vocabulary word to its meaning

a. patruum = uncle

b. avum = grandfather

c. proavum = great-grandfather

d. abavum = great-great-grandfather

e. atavum = great-great-great-grandfather

32) What is the best translation of cōsulēs fuisse ?

@[Always] The "head verbs" (vīderas , audīeras) are pluperfect and fuisse is the perfect active infinitive.

a. were consuls

b. have been consuls

*c. had been consuls

d. would be consuls

Section 34

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

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1) What is the meaning of *modō* in the first line?

@[Always] This adverb can mean all of those choices, but the context (Clodia being married) suggests "recently" is the best translation.

- *a. recently
- b. manner
- c. if only
- d. merely

2) What is the best translation of *tē Q. Metellī mātrimōnium tenuisse sciēbas* ?

@[Always] *tenuisse*, the perfect infinitive, means that action happens BEFORE the past tense main verb (so, the pluperfect "had been married")

- *a. you knew that you had been married to Metellus
- b. you knew that you were married to Metellus
- c. you know that you were married to Metellus
- d. you know that you will marry Metellus

3) *clarissimī, fortissimī, and amantissimī* all modify

- *a. *Q. Metellī*
- b. *mātrimōnium*
- c. *virī*
- d. *patriae*

4) *clarissimī, fortissimī, and amantissimī* are all

- *a. superlative adjectives
- b. superlative adverbs
- @ they would end - *issimē*
- c. comparative adjectives
- @ they would end - *iōrēs*
- d. comparative adverbs
- @ they would end - *ius*

5) What case are *virī* and *patriae* ?

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

6) To whom/what does *quī* refer?

@[Always] = " who as soon as he set foot out of his doorway . . . "

- *a. Metellus

- b. Clodia
- c. marriage
- d. the country of Rome

7) What is the best translation of *līmine* ?

@ [Always] *līmine* is ablative with the verb phrase *pedem extulerat* = "he had stepped (foot) out of his doorway "

- a. in his doorway
- b. with his doorway
- *c. out of his doorway
- d. his doorway

8) According to *omnēs . . . superābat* , what is NOT a way mentioned in which Metellus surpasses his fellow citizens?

- a. in his courage
- @ *virtūte*
- b. in his glory
- @ *glōriā*
- c. in his dignity
- @ *dignitāte*
- *d. in his strength

9) When is the best translation of *nūpsisses* ?

@ [Always] the form is pluperfect subjunctive (3rd pp + *issem* , *issēs* , *isset*)

- *a. you had married
- b. you married
- c. to have married
- d. you were marrying

10) According to *Cum . . . nūpsissēs* , how does Cicero/Appius Claudius Caecus characterize the family from which Clodia came?

@ [Always] *ex amplissimō genere* = "from a very distinguished family"

- *a. very distinguished
- b. very famous
- @ = *clarissimam*
- c. very courageous
- d. very glorious

11) Match the vocabulary word (found in *cur tibi . . . familiāris?*) to its meaning

- a. *coniunctus* = closely associated
- b. *cognātus* = relative
- c. *adfinis* = an "in-law"
- d. *familiāris* = an acquaintance

12) What is the best translation of Nihil eōrum ?

@[Always] literally, "nothing of them". eōrum is genitive plural.

- *a. None of them
- b. They are nobodies
- c. There are none

13) What is the best meaning of quaedam ?

@[Always] - dam certain.

- *a. certain
- b. the same
- c. whoever
- d. anyone

14) What case is libidō ?

@[Always] from the 3rd declension libidō, libidinis

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

15) Of what TWO verbs is tē (Nōnne tē . . .) the direct object?

@[Always] Cicero/ACC asks Clodia if the Claudia served as an example to her?

- *a. commovēbant
- *b. admonēbat
- c. passa est
- d. detrahī

16) What case are nostrae imāginēs virilēs ?

@[Always] This phrase is the subject of commovēbant .

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

17) What is the best translation of nē quidem ?

- *a. not even
- b. lest indeed
- c. so that a certain
- d. lest anyone

18) What is the case and number of *prōgeniēs* ?

@[Always] from the 5th declension noun *prōgeniēs, prōgeniēi*

- *a. Nominative, singular
- b. Nominative, plural
- c. Accusative, plural
- d. Vocative, singular

19) With what word does *domesticae* agree?

@[Always] both are genitive singular

- a. *aemulam*
- *b. *laudis*
- c. *glōriā*
- d. *muliebrī*

20) With what word does *muliebrī* agree?

@[Always] both are ablative singular

- a. *aemulam*
- b. *laudis*
- *c. *glōriā*
- d. *domesticae*

21) What is the best translation of *aemulam . . . esse* ?

@[Always]

- *a. . . . that (she) be a rival . . .
- b. . . . that (they) be a rival . . .
- c. . . . that (she) had rivaled . . .
- d. . . . that (they) had rivaled . . .

22) Which woman is reference with *Q. illa Claudia , aemulam . . . ?*

- a. the one on trial (i.e., Clodia)
- *b. the one who brought the cult of Cybele/Magna Mater to Rome and saved Rome from a drought
- c. the one who tried to protect her father as he celebrated his triumph

23) Which woman is reference with *Virgō illa Vestālis Claudia . . . ?*

- a. the one on trial (i.e., Clodia)
- b. the one who brought the cult of Cybele/Magna Mater to Rome and saved Rome from a drought
- *c. the one who tried to protect her father as he celebrated his triumph

24) What is the best translation of *quae (Claudia, quae patrem . . .)?*

@[Always] This is the relative pronoun, describing Claudia.

- *a. who
- b. she
- c. which

d. anyone

25) What is the best translation of *complexa* ?

@[Always] from the deponent verb *complector*, *complectī*, *complexus*

- a. embracing
- *b. having embraced
- c. having been embraced

26) What is the form of *triumphantem* ?

@[Always] the ___ns, ___ntis ending indicates a present active participle ("_____ing")

- a. perfect passive participle
- *b. present active participle
- c. future active participle
- d. gerundive

27) What word does *inimicō* modify?

@[Always] = by the hostile tribune of the plebs. Both are ablative singular.

- *a. *tribunō*
- b. *plēbeī*
- c. *currū*

28) What is the best translation of *detrāhī passā nōn est* ?

@[Always] *detrāhī* is the present passive infinitive. Present tense infinitives indicate actions that happen AT THE SAME TIME as the "head verb" (here, the perfect *passa est*).

- *a. she did not endure that he was dragged off
- b. she did not endure that he had been dragged off
- c. she is not enduring that he is dragged off
- d. she is not enduring that he was dragged off

Section 35

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

[Click here for the YouTube video over part 1](#)

1) What is the best translation of *quid* (*Sed quid ego . . .*)?

@[Always] Sometimes *quid* means "why" and not "what," but the use is rare and so is always indicated by a footnote.

- a. what
- *b. why
- c. anything
- d. whatever

2) What use of the subjunctive is *ego . . . ita gravem persōnam indūxī, ut . . . ?*

@[Always] *ita* is the giveaway. Remember that result clause are like "yo mamma" joke... "Yo mamma is SO _____ that . . ." Typical "so" words in Latin are *tam, talis, ita, sic, tot, adeō, tantus* .

- a. purpose
- *b. result
- c. fear
- d. indirect command

3) What use of the subjunctive is *nē sē īdem Appius repente convertat ?*

@[Always] The clause is introduced by *verear* ("to fear")

- a. purpose
- b. result
- *c. fear
- d. indirect command

4) What is the best translation of *verear nē sē īdem Appius repente convertat ?*

@[Always] Remember that the meaning of *ut* and *nē* are switched in fear clauses (so, "I fear that . . ."). Also, *sē* is the direct object of *convertat* (so literally, "he would turn himself" or better, "he would turn around").

- *a. I may fear that the same Appius would turn around suddenly
- b. I may fear that the same Appius would not turn around suddenly
- c. I may fear that he would turn to the same Appius suddenly
- d. I may fear that he would not turn to the same Appius suddenly

5) With what word does *īdem* agree?

@[Always] like *Appius* , *īdem* is nominative, masculine, and singular.

- a. the subject of *verear*
- *b. *Appius*
- c. *sē*
- d. *repente*

6) What is the best translation of *Caelium incipiat accusāre ?*

@[Always] *incipiat* is present subjunctive (in the fear clause begun by *verear nē*) and *Caelium* is the direct object of *accusāre* .

- *a. that he would begin to accuse *Caelius*
- b. that *Caelius* would begin to accuse him
- c. that he had begun to accuse *Caelius*
- d. that *Caelius* had begun to accuse him

7) In the phrase *illā suā gravitāte censōriā* , which is the noun?

@[Always] = "by that (censorial) seriousness of his (as a censor)"

- a. *illā*
- b. *suā*
- *c. *gravitāte*

d. censōriā

8) What is the best translation of vīderō hoc ?

@[Always] This is an idiomatic meaning of the phrase.

*a. I will see to it

b. I will have seen this

@ This is the literal meaning of the phrase, but does not retain any of what Cicero actually means by it.

c. with this having been seen

d. I will be seen by him

9) What is the best translation of posterius atque ita ?

@[Always] posterius is the comparative adverb ("later" or "too late"). ita = "in such a way" or "thus" or "so"

*a. later and in such a way

b. late and such a great

c. very late and so

d. more lately and so many

10) What is the best translation of vel (ut vel severissimīs . . .)?

@[Always] I've footnoted this for you because this adverbial use is not customary to what is normally the conjunction.

a. either

b. or

*c. even

d. truly

11) What is the form of severissimīs ?

@[Always] the -issimus, a, um ending indicates the superlative adjective (here, "very strict" or "the strictest").

*a. superlative adjective

b. superlative adverb

c. comparative adjective

d. comparative adverb

12) What is the best translation of M. Caelī vītam mē probatūrum esse cōnfīdam ?

@[Always] cōnfīdam ("I would be confident" or "I would trust") is the subjunctive verb in the result clause begun by vīderō hoc ita ut vel . . . (I'll see to it in such a way that . . .) . mē is the "twisted object" (i.e., subject accusative) of the future infinitive probatūrum esse ("that I will gain approval of . . .")

*a. that I would be confident that I will gain approval of Marcus Caelius' life

b. Marcus Caelius' life, having been entrusted to me approving (of him)

c. I will be confident that I will gain approval of Marcus Caelius' life

d. that Marcus Caelius approves that would entrust my life to him

13) What use of the ablative is *nūllā persōnā intrōductā* ?

@[Always] = "with no persona/character having been introduced.brought forth"

- *a. absolute
- b. means
- c. accompaniment
- d. time when

14) To whom does *tēcum* refer?

@[Always] just a few words before, Cicero says, "Woman, . . ." (*mulier*).

- a. Cicero
- *b. Clodia
- c. the judges
- d. Caelius

15) What is the best translation of *loquor* ?

*a. I am speaking

b. I will speak

@ = *loquar*

c. Let me speak

@ = *loquar*

d. I spoke

@ = *locūtus sum*

16) What is the case, number, and gender of *ea* ?

@[Always] *ea* is the object of *probāre cogitās* = "If you are thinking that (you) are proving these things . . ."

- *a. Accusative, plural, neuter
- b. Nominative, plural, neuter
- c. Nominative, singular, feminine
- d. Ablative, singular, feminine

17) Match the Latin verb to its meaning:

- a. *facis* = you do
- b. *dīcis* = you say
- c. *īnsimulās* = you claim
- d. *mōliris* = you make up (bring about)

18) Match the Latin verb to its meaning

- a. *īnsimulās* = you claim
- b. *mōliris* = you make up (bring about)
- c. *arguis* = you allege
- d. *cogitās* = you think

19) What is the form of facis, dīcis, īnsimulās, mōliris, arguis, and cogitās?

*a. present indicative

b. present subjunctive

@ = facias, dīcās, īnsimulēs, mōliāris, arguās, cogitēs

c. future indicative

@ = faciēs, dīcēs, īnsimulābis, mōliēris, arguēs, cogitābis

d. imperfect subjunctive

@ = facerēs, dīcerēs, īnsimulārēs, mōlirērīs, arguerēs, cogitārēs

20) What figure of speech is exemplified by the repetition of quae and tantae?

*a. anaphora

b. polysyndeton

@ too many conjunctions

c. syncope

@ shortening, or "cutting," of a word

d. asyndeton

@ too few conjunctions

21) Match the noun to its meaning

a. familiāritātis = familiarity

b. consuetūdinis = intimacy

c. coniūctiōnis = close connection

22) What case are familiāritātis, consuetūdinis, and coniūctiōnis?

a. Nominative

*b. Genitive

c. Dative

d. Locative

e. Ablative

23) What is the form of reddās and expōnās?

a. present indicative

@ reddis and exponis

*b. present subjunctive

c. future indicative

@ reddēs and exponēs

d. imperfect subjunctive

@ redderēs and exponerēs

24) What case is quae (all iterations of it)

@ [Always] It is neuter, plural, renaming its antecedent ea. In their clauses, quae acts as the direct object of each verb (facis, dīcis, etc.).

a. Nominative

b. Genitive

- c. Dative
- *d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

25) Match the noun to its meaning

- a. libidinēs = desires
- b. amōrēs = lovers
- c. adulteria = adulteries
- d. Baiās = trips to Baiae

26) Match the noun to its meaning

- a. actās = seaside parties
- b. convivia = banquets
- c. cōmissatiōnēs = drinking parties
- d. cantūs = singing

27) Match the noun to its meaning.

- a. cantūs = singing
- b. symphōniās = bands
- c. nāvigia = "yacht" parties
- d. actās = seaside parties

28) What word does *īdem* modify?

@[Always] = "The same (accusers) indicate that . . ."

- *a. Accusātōrēs
- b. nihil
- c. nāvigia
- d. tē

29) What is the best translation of *īdem* ?

@[Always] 'Dem 's the same.

- *a. The same
- b. Certain men
- c. Indeed
- d. Whoever

30) What is the best translation of *īdem* significant nihil sē tē invitā dīcere ?

@[Always] *īdem* significant = the same (accusers) indicate

nihil sē dīcere = that they say nothing

tē invitā = with you unwilling

- *a. The same men indicate that they say nothing with you unwilling
- b. Likewise, with you invited here, they indicate that nothing is being said
- c. With the same you unwilling, they indicate that they are saying nothing

d. In no same way do they indicate that you have invited them

31) What is the case and use of *sē* ?

@[Always] *īdem significant* = the same (accusers) indicate

nihil sē dīcere = that they say nothing

tē invītā = with you unwilling

- *a. Accusative, subject of *dīcere*
- b. Accusative, object of *dīcere*
- c. Ablative, agent
- d. Ablative, accompaniment

32) What is the case and use of *nihil* (significant *nihil sē tē invītā dīcere*)?

@[Always] *īdem significant* = the same (accusers) indicate

nihil sē dīcere = that they say nothing

tē invītā = with you unwilling

- a. Accusative, subject of *dīcere*
- *b. Accusative, object of *dīcere*
- c. Nominative, subject of *significant*
- d. Accusative, object of *significant*

33) What is the best translation of *Quae* (*Quae tū quōniam . . .*)?

@[Always] This is another example of Latin beginning a thought with a relative pronoun, which we cannot do in English. It is best translate it as a connecting pronoun (like *et illa* or *et ea*).

- *a. And those things
- b. Who
- c. What
- d. Each

34) What is the case, number, and gender of *Quae* (*Quae tū quōniam . . .*)?

@[Always] This is the object of *tū voluistī* ("you wanted those things . . . ")

- *a. Accusative, plural, neuter
- b. Nominative, plural, neuter
- c. Nominative, singular, f eminine
- d. Dative, singular, feminine

35) What is the best translation of *mente nesciō quā effrēnātā atque praecipitī* ?

@[Always] Cicero is asking Clodia how she could act "with that mind/decision/mindset" (*mente* ... ablative of means). The rest is just a series of adjectives:

effrēnātā = unrestrained

praecipitī = rash

nesciō quā = I don't know what (sometimes you see it written as *nesciōquā*)

- *a. with what unrestrained and rash mind I don't know
- b. I don't know whose mind is so unrestrained and rash
- c. with an unknown and unrestrained and rash mind

d. I don't know who would have an unrestrained and rash mind

36) What is the best translation of *dēferri* (in *forum dēferri iudiciumque voluisti*)?

@[Always] This is the present passive infinitive of *dēferō, dēferre, dētulī, dēlātus* = to bring (to/into/down from)

- *a. to be brought to
- b. to bring to
- c. I brought to
- d. having been brought to

37) What case are *effrēnātā* and *praecipiti* ?

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- *e. Ablative

38) What two words/phrases do the *aut . . . aut* correlate/pair together?

@[Always] you ought to EITHER reject and explain . . . OR confess

- *a. *diluās/doceās* and *fateāre*
- b. *oportet* and *fateāre*
- c. *diluās* and *doceās*
- d. *oportet falsa* and *doceās*

39) What is grammatical form of *fateāre* ?

@[Always] *fateāre* = *fateāris* (subjunctive after *oportet*)

- *a. present subjunctive (syncopated)
- b. present infinitive
- c. future indicative (syncopated)
- d. present imperative

40) What is the best translation of *crēdendum esse* ?

@[Always] the - *nd* - is the gerundive. Added to a "to be" verb, this is the passive periphrastic ("must")

- *a. must be believed
- b. had been believed
- c. to be have been believed
- d. will have believed

Section 36

10 questions in 10 minutes. 4 attempts.

See the YouTube videos [here](#) and [here](#).

1) What is the best translation of *urbānius* ?

@[Always] the comparative adverb has the - *ius* ending

- *a. more courteously
- b. very courteous
- c. courteously
- d. too courteous

2) What is the best translation of *mē agere māvis* ?

@[Always] *māvis* ("you prefer") is the main verb and *mē* ("I") is the subject of *agere* .

- *a. you prefer that I act
- b. you prefer to treat me
- c. I am acting how you prefer
- d. to treat me the way you prefer

3) What is the tense and mood of *agam* ?

@[Always] Although the form *agam* could also be present subjunctive, here Cicero is definitely using the future tense to communicate that he "will act (more courteously) with you"

- a. present subjunctive
- b. present indicative
- *c. future indicative
- d. pluperfect indicative

4) Who is *illum senem* ?

@[Always] Cicero has just spent several minutes "channeling" Clodia's ancestor Appius Claudius Caecus to scold her for her immoral ways. Here, he says he will get rid of "that old man" if she wants him to treat her more courteously.

- *a. Appius Claudius
- b. Cicero
- c. Clodius
- d. Marcus Caelius

5) Who is being described as *dūrum ac paene agrestam* ?

@[Always] The adjectives modify *illum senem* ("that old man")

- *a. Appius Claudius
- b. Cicero
- c. Clodius
- d. Marcus Caelius

6) To whom does Cicero refer with *ex hīs tuīs* ?

@[Always] Cicero tells Clodia that he will pick someone else "from these (ancestors) of yours" to speak in a more sophisticated way to her.

- a. the judges

- b. the audience
- *c. Clodia's ancestors
- d. the prosecutors

7) What is the best translation of *sūmam* ?

- *a. I will choose
- b. Let me choose
- c. I was choosing
- d. I am choosing

8) What is the best translation of *ac potissimum minimum fratrem* ?

@ [Always] the adverb *potissimum*, we have seen in previous sections, means "especially" or (here) "in particular"

- *a. and in particular your youngest brother
- b. at least your littlest brother
- c. and your least powerful brother
- d. and (you have) the least power over your brother

9) What is the form of *urbānissimus* ?

- *a. superlative adjective
- b. superlative adverb
- @ = *urbānissimē*
- c. comparative adjective
- @ = *urbānior*
- d. comparative adverb
- @ = *urbānius*

10) What figure of speech is *quī . . . quī . . . quī* ?

- *a. anaphora
- b. polysyndeton
- @ close, but this is the repetition of conjunctions
- c. metonymy
- @ no, this is word substitution
- d. litotes
- @ no, this is a double negative

11) What is the best translation of *plūrimum* ?

- a. much
- @ = *multum*
- *b. very much
- c. as much as possible
- @ = *quam plūrimum*
- d. many
- @ *multī*

12) What is the best translation of *propter nesciō quam . . . timiditātem* ?

@[Always] As we have seen before, *nesciō quam* ("I don't know what") is used by Cicero as an adjective

- a. I don't know for which nervousness
- *b. on account of a nervousness I don't know what
- c. I don't know who on account of the nervousness
- d. on account of the fact that I don't know which nervousness

13) What is the best translation of *quōsdam* ?

@[Always] - *dam* = certain

- *a. certain
- b. some
- c. whom
- d. anything

14) What is the case and number of *metūs* ?

@[Always] *metūs* (from the 4th declension) agrees with *quōsdam inānēs* .

- *a. accusative, plural
- b. nominative, singular
- c. nominative, plural
- d. genitive, singular

15) What is the case and number of *pusiō* ?

@[Always] = "boy", here it acts in apposition to the subject ("he/Clodius") of *cubitābat*

- *a. nominative singular
- b. ablative singular
- c. dative singular
- d. vocative singular

16) What is the best translation of *maiōre (cum maiōre sorōre)*?

- *a. older
- b. greater
- c. better
- d. younger

17) For what reason does Cicero claim that *Clodius semper cum maiōre sorōre cubitābat* ?

@[Always] Cicero claims that Clodius, as a boy (*pūsiō*), suffered from certain meaningless fear (*quōsdam inānēs metūs*).

- *a. he's afraid of the dark
- b. Caelius makes her nervous
- c. Clodia's bodyguard was murdered
- d. she is unable to fall asleep without him

18) What is the best translation of Eum putātō tēcum loquī ?

@[Always] putātō is the (rare) future imperative, which translates generally the same way in English as the present imperative ("think!"). loquī is the infinitive of the indirect statement begun by putātō .

- *a. Think of him speaking to you
- b. With you having thought to speak to him
- c. I have spoken to him with you in mind
- d. With your thoughts to speak of him

19) What is the form of putātō (Eum putātō tēcum loquī) ?

@[Always] This form is rare in Latin (and translates the same as the present imperative in English), and the most frequent examples are mementō ("remember!") and estō ("be"). The plural form adds - te (putātōte, mementōte, estōte).

- *a. future imperative
- b. perfect passive participle
- c. present active indicative
- d. ablative singular noun

20) What is the use of the accusative Eum (Eum putātō tēcum loquī)?

@[Always] putātō ("think!") begins an indirect statement... "that he is speaking to you (lit., "with you")"

- a. the subject of putātō
- *b. the subject of loquī
- c. the object of loquī

21) What is the best translation of Quid (Quid tumultuāris? Quid insānis? Quid clāmōrem . . .)?

@[Always] Sometimes quid is the adverb and has the sense of "For what reason" . . . i.e., "Why"

- *a. Why
- b. What
- c. Anything
- d. Whatever

22) What is the best translation of tumultuāris ?

@[Always] from tumultuor, āri = to cause an uproar, disturbance (and the verb is deponent)

- *a. are you causing a disturbance?
- b. are you disturbed?
- c. were you causing a disturbance?
- d. may you be disturbed?

23) What is the best translation of Quid insānis?

@[Always] Quid is the adverb ("Why") and insānis is from the verb insāniō (4) = to be crazy, insane

- *a. Why are you being insane?
- b. What insanity is this?
- c. How insane are you?

24) What does *exorsa* describe?

- *a. Clodia (the understood subject of *facis*).
- b. Clodia's shouting
- c. the "big deal" Clodia is making out of a small matter
- d. Cicero

25) What is the best translation of *Quid . . . verbis parvam rem magnam facis* ?

@[Always] *verbis* = "with words" (ablative of means)

parvam rem = "small thing" (the direct object of *facis* ("are you making"))?

magnam = "big" in juxtaposition with *parvam*

- *a. Why are you making a small thing big with your words?
- b. Why is this small thing big with your words having been made?
- c. Why are you making small and big things with your words?
- d. Why do you speak small and make big things?

26) What is the best translation of *aspexisti* ?

@[Always] - *isti* is the 2nd singular perfect active ending

- *a. you (s.) noticed
- b. you (pl.) noticed
- c. to be noticed
- d. I noticed

27) Who is the *Vicinum adulēscētulum* ?

@[Always] Remember that *Caelius* moved into his Palatine apartment next to *Clodia's* residence, and it is thought that their relationship began at that point.

- a. *Clodius*
- *b. *Caelius*
- c. *Clodia*
- d. *Lentulus*

28) What is the case of *huius* and whom does it describe?

@[Always] *Cicero* enumerates all the physical attractions "of this man" which were attractive to *Clodia*.

- *a. Genitive, *Caelius*
- b. Genitive, *Clodius*
- c. Dative, *Caelius*
- d. Dative, *Clodius*

29) What case are *candor*, *prōcēritās*, *vultus*, and *oculī* ?

@[Always] All are the subject of *pepulērunt* .

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative

e. Ablative

30) What is the understood direct object of *saepius vidēre voluistī* ?

@[Always] = "You wanted to see him (i.e., Caelius) more often"

*a. eum

b. eam

c. id

31) What is the best translation of *fuistī nōn numquam in īsdem hortis* ?

@[Always] *fuistī* = you (s.) [*fuistis* = you (pl.)]

nōn numquam = sometimes

*a. you (s.) were sometimes in the same estate

b. you (pl.) were sometimes in the same estate

c. you (s.) were never in the same estate

d. you (pl.) were never in the same estate

32) What is the best translation of *īsdem* (*fuistī nōn numquam in īsdem hortis*)?

a. certain

@ = - dam

*b. the same

c. some

@ *aliquis* , etc.

d. whichever

@ *quisquis* , etc.

33) What is the case and use of *nōbilis mulier* ?

@[Always] *vīs nōbilis mulier* = "you, a noble woman, want . . ."

a. Nominative, subject of the main verb

*b. Nominative, appositive to the subject of the main verb

c. Vocative, direct address

d. Nominative, predicate nominative

34) What is the case and use of *filium familiās* ?

@[Always] = "You, a noble woman, wants to have him, the son . . ."

a. Genitive, possession after *illum*

*b. Accusative, appositive to *illum*

c. Accusative, object of *habēre*

d. Genitive, possession after *mulier*

35) What is the best translation of *patre parcō et tenācī* ?

@[Always] This type of ablative is usually called the ablative of "source"... it is basically a substitute for a possessive genitive (the son of a . . . father)

*a. of a stingy and miserly father

- b. to a stingy and miserly father
- c. with a stingy and miserly father
- d. for a stingy and miserly father

36) Who/What is described by *dēvīnctum* ?

@ [Always] Clodia is asked if she wants to have him (Caelius) tied down by her wealth.

- *a. Caelius
- b. Clodia
- c. Cicero
- d. Clodius

37) Who is the subject of *calcitrat*, *respuit*, and *putat* ?

@ [Always] Despite Clodia's advances, Caelius "kicks (at her), rejects (her), and thinks . . ."

- *a. Caelius
- b. Clodia
- c. Clodius
- d. Cicero

38) What is the best translation of *nōn putat tua dōna esse tantī* ?

@ [Always] *nōn putat* = he doesn't think

tua dōna esse = (that) your gifts are

tantī = so great (literally, "of such a great things") --> this is called a genitive of price or value

- *a. he doesn't think that your gifts are so great
- b. he thinks that these great gifts are not yours
- c. such a great man thinks the gifts are yours
- d. you do not think that his gifts are so great

39) What is the best translation of *cōnfer tē aliō* ?

@ [Always] *cōnfer* ("take") is the imperative

tē ("yourself") is the direct object

aliō ("somewhere else") is an adverb

- *a. take yourself somewhere else
- b. take someone with you
- c. bring another you
- d. where are you taking him

40) What figure of speech is seen in *parāstī* ?

*a. syncope

@ yes, this is a shortened version of *parāvistī*

b. metonymy

@ no, this is not word substitution

c. zeugma

@ no, this is not an instance in which the verb has a slightly different meaning with each of two direct objects

d. asynton

@ no, there isn't a lack of conjunctions

41) What is the best translation of *quō* ?

@ [Always] = "to where all the young men have come"

*a. to where

b. when

c. with whom

d. how

42) What form of the verb is *natandī* ?

@ [Always] The form could be gerundive as well, but there isn't a noun with which *natandī* agrees.

*a. gerund

b. gerundive

c. present participle

d. perfect participle

43) What is the best translation of *causā* ?

@ [Always] *causā natandī* = "for the sake of swimming" or "to swim"

*a. for the sake of

b. case

c. cause

d. since

44) What is the best translation of *hinc licet condiōnēs cotidiē legās* ?

@ [Always] *hinc* = "from here"

licet (ut) legās = "it is permitted (that) you choose"

*a. from here it is allowed that you choose your love-affairs every day

b. from here, although you choose your love-affairs every day

c. it is allowed that he chooses her love-affairs every day

d. although he chooses her love-affairs every day

45) To whom does *huic* refer?

@ [Always] = "Why are you annoying to this man, who rejects you?"

*a. Caelius

b. Clodia

c. Clodius

d. Cicero

Section 48

Answer 5 questions in 5 minutes. 3 attempts.

1) What is the best translation of *quis* (*Verum sī quis est*)?

@[Always] After *sī*, *nīsī*, *num*, and *nē*, *ali* - takes a holiday. This is really *aliquis* ("someone" or "anyone").

- a. who
- *b. anyone
- c. whoever
- d. a certain

2) What is the form of *putet* ?

@[Always] This is in a relative clause of characteristic. In other words, it is a relative clause (like, "That's the person who stole my wallet."), but Latin uses the subjunctive when the statement is not completely factual and definite (like, "That's the kind of person who would steal my wallet."). The second example is totally hypothetical and hasn't actually happened. Here Cicero is saying, "If there's someone who thinks a guy shouldn't be able to visit . . . "

- *a. present subjunctive
- b. present indicative
- c. future indicative
- d. imperfect subjunctive

3) *ille* (*est ille quidem valdē severus*) references the same person/people as

@[Always] If there is anyone who (*quī*) . . . , indeed that man (*ille*) is very strict indeed."

- *a. *quī*
- b. *meretriciīs*
- c. *iuventūti*

4) What is the best translation of *est ille quidem valdē severus* ?

@[Always] *ille* = "that (man)"

quidem = "indeed"

- *a. indeed that man is very strict
- b. that certain man is really strict
- c. she indeed is very strict
- d. that same woman is really strict

5) What is the best translation of *negāre nōn possum* ?

@[Always] *nōn possum* = "I am not able" or "I cannot"

- *a. I can't deny (it)
- b. Who could deny (it)?
- c. Are you able to deny (it)?
- d. Will you deny (it)?

6) What is the best translation of *nōn modō . . . verum etiam* ?

@[Always] This is the same correlative as *nōn modō . . . sed etiam* .

- *a. not only . . . but also
- b. in no way . . . truly even
- c. not how . . . but when

d. not by a trick, but by truth

7) With what word is the phrase *huius saeculī* contrasted?

@ [Always] Cicero says that this hypothetical strict man would be shocked not just at the values of this age, but also at those of his ancestors.

- *a. *maiōrum*
- b. *consuetūdine*
- c. *concessis*
- d. *licentiā*

8) What case is *maiōrum* ?

@ [Always] From the 3rd declension *maiōrēs* = ancestors.

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

9) Match the Latin word to its correct meaning

- a. *licentiā* = freedom
- b. *maiōrum* = ancestors
- c. *consuetūdine* = custom
- d. *concessis* = indulgences

10) What figure of speech is *Quandō . . . quandō . . . quandō* ?

*a. anaphora

@ this is the repetition of a word for effect

b. simile

@ No, this is not a comparison using "like" or "as"

c. ellipsis

@ No, this is not the deliberate omission of a word

d. zeugma

@ No, this is not using one verb with two different direct objects, with each having a different meaning of that one verb.

11) What case is *hoc* ?

@ [Always] It is the subject of *factitātum est*, *reprehēsum (est)*, and *permissum (est)*.

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

12) What is the best translation of *factitātum est* ?

@ [Always] From *factitō* (1) , this form is perfect passive.

- *a. was usually done
- b. is usually done
- c. must usually be done
- d. had to usually be done

13) What is the subject of *reprehēsum (est)* ?

*a. *hoc*

b. *Quandō*

@ No, this is an interrogative pronoun

c. *factitātum*

@ No, this is a verb

d. *enim*

@ No, this is an adverb

14) What is the subject of *permissum (est)* ?

*a. *hoc*

b. *Quandō*

@ No, this is an interrogative pronoun

c. *factitātum*

@ No, this is a verb

d. *enim*

@ No, this is an adverb

15) What is the best translation of *quandō denique fuit ut, quod licet, nōn licēret* ?

@ [Always] Look in your footnotes - this is a tough phrasing!

*a. when finally was it that, what is permitted (now), was not permitted (then)?

b. since it was finally permitted (then) because it is permitted (now)?

c. when at last is he permitted to do the things that he was not permitted (to do)?

16) What is the best translation of *dēfiniam* ?

@ [Always] The form could be either present subjunctive or future indicative, but Cicero intends the future indicative here (reinforced by the future *nōminābō* next to it).

*a. I will explain

b. Let me explain

c. I had explained

d. I am explaining

17) What tense is *nōminābō* ?

@ [Always] -*bō*, -*bis*, -*bit* = future for 1st and 2nd conjugations.

a. Present

b. Imperfect

*c. Future

- d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

18) What is the best translation of tantum ?

@[Always] tantus, a, um = "so great, such a great" but this is the adverb.

- *a. only
- b. so great
- c. such
- d. but

19) What is the best translation of relinquam ?

@[Always] The form is the same in the present subjunctive and the future indicative, but this (and the other verbs in the preceding thoughts) is future.

- *a. I will leave
- b. I will be left
- c. Let me leave
- d. Let me be left

Section 49

10 questions in 10 minutes. 3 attempts.

1) What is the best translation of quae (Si quae nōn nupta mulier)?

- *a. who
- b. which
- c. some
- d. whomever

2) To whom does nōn nupta mulier refer?

@[Always] = "and unmarried woman"

- *a. Clodia
- b. Caelius
- c. Clodius
- d. Dio

3) What is the best translation of domum suam ?

@[Always] suam ("her") refers back to the subject of patefēcerit (quae nōn nupta mulier - "some unmarried woman").

- *a. her home
- b. his home
- c. their home

4) What tense is patefēcerit ?

@[Always] This is perfect subjunctive in the condition begun by Si .

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- *d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

5) What is the best translation of *omnium cupiditātī* ?

@[Always] *cupiditātī* is dative and *omnium* is genitive plural.

- *a. for the desire of all
- b. of everyone's desire
- c. desired by everyone
- d. having desired everything

6) What is the best translation of *sēsē* ?

@[Always] *sēsē* (or just *sē*) is the reflexive pronoun (and the subject is "some unmarried woman").

- *a. herself
- b. himself
- c. themselves

7) What tense is *collocārit* ?

@[Always] This is perfect subjunctive (syncopated from *collocāverit*) in the condition begun by *Sī*.

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- *d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

8) What is the best translation of *collocārit* ?

@[Always] This is perfect subjunctive (syncopated from *collocāverit*) in the condition begun by *Sī*.

- *a. placed
- b. will place
- c. will have placed
- d. places

9) What is the form of *ūtī* (*virōrum alienissimōrum conviviīs ūtī*)?

@[Always] from *ūtō*, *ūtī* = "to use, enjoy", and here a complementary infinitive after *īstituerit* ("she has made it a habit of enjoying . . .").

- *a. present infinitive
- b. perfect indicative (1st person)
- c. perfect participle
- d. genitive singular (masculine)

10) What is the case and use of *conviviis* (*virorum alienissimorum conviviis uti*)?

@ [Always] *utor, uti* = to use, enjoy is one of the "PUFFV" verbs that take an ablative direct object.

- *a. ablative, special verb
- b. dative, indirect object
- c. ablative, place where
- d. dative, reference

11) What is the case of *hoc* (*si hoc in urbe, . . .*)?

@ [Always] This is the direct object of *faciat* .

a. Nominative

@ The form in this case (and neuter gender) would also be *hoc*

b. Genitive

@ *huius* or *horum* (pl)

c. Dative

@ *huic* or *his* (pl)

*d. Accusative

e. Ablative

@ *hoc* or *his* (pl)

12) Which is not a location, according to Cicero, that Clodia is known to act scandalously (*si hoc . . . faciat*)?

a. the city

@ *in urbe*

b. her villa at Baiae

@ *in Baiarum illa celebritate*

c. her garden estate

@ *in hortis*

*d. in bath houses

13) Which is NOT a way, according to Cicero, that Clodia acts like a prostitute (*sesse gerat . . . comitatu*)?

a. the way that she walks

@ *incessu*

b. her style of dress

@ *ornatu*

c. the company she keeps

@ *comitatu*

*d. the way she acts with her brother

14) Which is NOT a way, according to Cicero, that Clodia acts like a prostitute (*non flagrantia . . . complexu*)?

a. the look in her eyes

@ *flagrantia oculorum*

b. how freely she speaks

@ *libertate sermonum*

c. all the hugs she gives out

@ complexū

*d. the perfume she wears

15) Match the Latin word to its definition

a. actīs = "deeds"

b. navigātiōne = boating parties

c. conviviīs = banquets

16) Cicero claims that Clodia is not only a prostitute, but adding that she is a ___ and ___ kind of prostitute (pick TWO):

*a. reckless

@ proterva

*b. shameless

@ procāx

c. cheap

d. untalented

17) What is the best translation of videātur ?

@[Always] The passive of vidēre often means "seem". In this case, the verb is also present subjunctive (in a purpose clause), so "would" is a good translation for the mood.

*a. she would seem

b. he is seen

c. she sees

d. it might seem

18) To whom/what does hāc (cum hāc sī quī . . .) refer?

@[Always] Note that the pronoun is feminine singular.

*a. Clodia

b. Clodius

c. Caelius

d. the court case

19) What is the best translation of sī quī adulescēns ?

@[Always] quī = aliquī (after sī)

*a. if any young man

b. if some young men

c. if this young man

d. if they who are young men

20) What is the best translation of forte ?

@[Always] This is the adverb.

*a. by chance

- b. brave
- c. be strong!
- d. with bravery

21) What tense is fuerit ?

@[Always] This is perfect subjunctive in the conditional.

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- *d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect

22) To whom/what does hic (utrum hic tibi . . .) refer?

@[Always] "Is this man . . ."

- a. Clodia
- b. Clodius
- *c. Caelius
- d. the court case

23) Who is Lucius Herennius?

@[Always] Cicero addresses him by name in this part of the speech, presumably to counter something that Herennius said in his speech.

- a. the judge
- *b. one of the prosecutors
- c. one of the defense attorneys
- d. one of Clodia's lovers

24) Match the Latin noun with its English meaning

- a. adulter = adulterer
- b. amātor = lover
- c. pudicitia = chastity
- d. libidinem = desire

25) What is the tense and voice of the infinitive voluisse ?

@[Always] 3rd pp + isse .

- *a. perfect active
- b. perfect passive
- c. present passive
- d. future active

26) What is the tense and mood of videātur ?

@[Always] from videō, vidēre think of wE b EA t All glAnt lIArs

- *a. present subjunctive

- b. present indicative
- c. future indicative
- d. imperfect subjunctive

Section 61

10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

1) What is the best translation of unde ?

- *a. from where
- b. to where
- c. when
- d. how

2) What tense is fuerit ?

@ [Always] Although the form could also be future perfect indicative, this verb is inside the subjunctive indirect question.

- a. Present
- *b. Perfect
- c. Imperfect
- d. Future
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

3) What is the best translation of parātum sit ?

@ [Always] this is perfect passive (subjunctive)

- *a. it was prepared
- b. it is prepared
- @ = parātur
- c. it had been prepared
- @ = parātum erat
- d. it will have been prepared
- @ = parātum erit

4) What is the best translation of dicitur ?

- *a. it is said
- b. it was said
- @ = dictum est
- c. he says
- @ = dicit
- d. he said
- @ = dixit

5) What tense is aiunt ?

- *a. Present
- b. Perfect

- c. Imperfect
- d. Future
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

6) What is the best translation of *Dātum esse* ?

@[Always] This is the perfect passive infinitive after the present tense head verb, *aiunt* .

- *a. it was given
- b. it had been given
- c. it is being given
- d. it would be given

7) What case is *huic P. Liciniō* ?

- a. Nominative
@ = *hic P. Licinius*
- b. Genitive
@ = *huius P. Liciniī*
- *c. Dative
- d. Accusative
@ = *hunc P. Licinium*
- e. Ablative
@ = *hōc P. Liciniō*

8) What case is of *pudentī adulēscētī et bonō* ?

@[Always] the phrase is in apposition to *huic P. Liciniō* .

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- *c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

9) Which word is NOT in the dative case: *huic P. Liciniō, prudentī adulescentī et bonō, Caelī familiārī*

@[Always] *Caelī* is genitive, "a relative of Caelius"

- a. *huic*
- b. *pudentī*
- *c. *Caelī*
- d. *familiārī*

10) What is the best translation of *constitūtum esse* ?

@[Always] this is the perfect passive infinitive in the indirect statement begun by the present tense *aiunt*

.

- *a. it was arranged
- b. it is arranged
- c. it had been arranged

d. it would be arranged

11) Who/What is the subject of the verb *venirent* ?

@[Always] "it was arranged with the slaves, that they would come to the Senian Baths."

a. Caelius

*b. the slaves

c. the poison

d. the Senian Baths

12) What is the best translation of *ut venirent* ?

@[Always] The verb is imperfect subjunctive in a purpose clause, "it was arranged with the slaves, that they would come to the Senian Baths."

*a. that they would come

b. that they had come

c. that they are coming

d. that they will come

13) What tense and voice is *esse venturum* (and *traditurum*)?

@[Always] The -*ūr*- and *esse* signals the future (active) infinitive

a. present active

b. present passive

*c. future active

d. perfect passive

14) What case is *eīs* (*eīs venēnī pyxidem*)?

@[Always] = "he would hand over a vial of poison to them"

a. Nominative

b. Genitive

*c. Dative

d. Accusative

e. Ablative

15) To whom/what does *eōdem* refer?

@[Always] = "to the same place"

a. the slaves

b. Caelius

c. Licinius

*d. the baths

16) What form are *venturum esse* and *traditurum (esse)* ?

a. Present passive infinitive

*b. Future active infinitive

c. Perfect passive infinitive

d. Gerundive/Passive periphrastic

17) To whom/what does *eīs* refer?

@[Always] *eīs venēnī pyxidem traditūrum (esse)* = "that he would hand over the box of poison to them "

- *a. Clodia's slaves
- b. the poison
- c. Licinius
- d. the Senian Baths

18) What is the best translation of *primum illud requirō* ?

- *a. I ask that first
- b. What first thing do I require
- c. with this asked first
- d. what is first for he who asks

19) What is the best translation of *quid attinuerit ferrī* ?

- *a. Why was it important that it be brought?
- b. What (sort) of sword was needed?
- c. What did I bring that was important?
- d. What was needed to bring?

20) What is the best translation of *cōstitutum (in eum locum cōstitutum)*?

@[Always] this is the perfect passive participle, here agreeing with *locum* ("the established place" or "the agreed-upon place").

- *a. established
- b. about to establish
- c. establishing
- d. having established

21) What is the best translation of *vēnerint* in *C ūr illī servī nōn ad Caelium domum vēnerint* ?

@[Always] This is perfect subjunctive in the series of indirect questions begun by *requirō* .

- *a. did come
- b. had come
- c. will have come
- d. are coming

22) What case is *tanta illa cōsuētūdō* ?

- *a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

23) What case is suspiciōnis ?

@[Always] From suspiciō, suspiciōnis (f) = suspicion

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

24) What is the tense and mood of esset ?

@[Always] the imperfect subjunctive is formed by taking the infinitive (esse) and adding the personal ending.

- *a. imperfect subjunctive
- b. pluperfect subjunctive
- c. perfect indicative
- d. present indicative

25) What is the best translation of quid suspiciōnis esset ?

@[Always] quid suspiciōnis = literally, "what of suspicion" (this is called a partitive genitive), but sounds better without the "of"

- *a. What suspicion would there be?
- b. What had been suspicious?
- c. Who would be suspicious of anything?
- d. Why had you been suspicious?

26) What is the best translation of apud Caelium ?

- *a. at Caelius' house
- b. from Caelius
- c. among Caelius' friends
- d. near Caelius

27) What is the best translation of mulieris ?

@[Always] From mulier, mulieris (f) = woman

- *a. of the woman
- b. to the woman
- c. for the women
- d. by the women

28) What is the best translation of vīsus esset ?

@[Always] This is pluperfect passive (4th pp + imperfect of "to be") subjunctive.

- *a. had been seen
- b. was seen
- c. would be seen
- d. was seeing

29) What tense is *vīsus esset* ?

@[Always] This is pluperfect passive (4th pp + imperfect of "to be") subjunctive.

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Perfect
- d. Future
- *e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

Section 62

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. 3 attempts.

1) Who is the subject of *inquit* ?

@[Always] Cicero is continuing to rebut elements of Herennius' speech in support of the prosecution.

- a. Cicero
- *b. Herennius
- c. Clodia
- d. Caelius

2) What is the best translation of *cum* (*cum servī ad dominam . . .*)?

@[Always] This is a *cum* clause and here the context is temporal, not causal ("Since") or adversative ("although").

- *a. when
- b. since
- c. although
- d. with

3) What is meant by *rem totam* ?

- *a. the plan to acquire poison at the baths
- b. Clodia's adulterous relationship
- c. Dio's request to the senate
- d. Caelius' plan to move into Clodia's Palatine apartment

4) What is the best translation of *dētulissent* ?

@[Always] This is pluperfect subjunctive (3rd pp + -isset).

- *a. had reported
- b. reported
- c. would report
- d. was reporting

5) To whom/what does *hīs* refer (*mulier ingeniōsa praecēpit hīs*)?

@[Always] the pronoun is dative plural and "these men" are whom Clodia ordered.

- *a. Clodia's slaves

- b. the poison
- c. Licinius
- d. the entire situation

6) What is the case, number, and use of *hīs* (*mulier ingeniōsa praecēpit hīs*)?

@[Always] = "The clever woman commanded them/these (men)". *praecipīō, praecipere* (like many compound verbs) needs a dative direct object.

- *a. dative, plural; object of compound verb
- b. ablative, plural; description
- c. nominative, singular; subject of verb
- d. genitive, singular; objective

7) What is the best translation of *hīs* (*mulier ingeniōsa praecēpit hīs*)?

@[Always] dative plural, referring to Clodia's slaves

- *a. these men
- b. these things
- c. this man
- d. this thing

8) What is the best translation of *ut . . . pollicērentur* ?

@[Always] This is an indirect command begun by *praecēpit hīs* ("she commanded these (men) to promise . . ."). *polliceor, pollicērī* is a deponent verb.

- *a. to promise
- b. to be promised
- c. that they had promised
- d. that they had been promised

9) What case and number is *omnia* (*ut omnia Caeliō pollicērentur*)?

@[Always] This is the neuter, accusative, plural form of the adjective *omnis, omnis, omne* . Here it means "everything" (as is common) and is the direct object of *pollicērentur* .

- a. Nominative singular
- b. Nominative plural
- *c. Accusative plural
- d. Ablative singular

10) What is the best translation of *ut venēnum . . . comprehendī posset* ?

@[Always] *venēnum posset* = "the poison would be able/could"

comprehendī = "(to) be grabbed" (the present passive infinitive)

- *a. so that the poison could be grabbed
- b. so that he could get the poison
- c. so that I could seize the poison
- d. so that there was a possibility of grabbing the poison

11) What is the best translation of *cum ā Liciniō traderētur* ?

@[Always] This is a simple temporal *cum* clause. *cum* = "although" most frequently when the clause is coupled with *tamen* ("nevertheless", this is called an adversative clause).

- *a. when it was handed over by Licinius
- b. when it was handed over to Licinius
- c. although it was handed over by Licinius
- d. although it was handed over to Licinius

12) What tense is *traderētur* ?

@[Always] This is imperfect subjunctive (infinitive + p.e.).

- a. Present
- *b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

13) What form are *comprehendī* and *cōstitutī* ?

@[Always] In the 3rd conjugation, the passive infinitive is formed by replacing the -ere with -ī (*comprehendere* --> *comprehendī* , e.g.).

a. gerunds

@ no, these would be *comprehendendī* and *cōstituendī*

*b. present passive infinitives

c. perfect active indicatives

@ unfortunately, these would indeed be the same exact forms. The presence of *posset* (needed a complementary infinitive) is a good indication that these are infinitives.

d. perfect passive participles

@ no, these would be *comprehensī* and *cōstitutī*

14) What is the best translation of *cōstitutī locum iussit balneās Seniās* ?

@[Always] *iussit* = "she ordered"

balneās Seniās cōstitutī = "the Senian Baths to be arranged/established"

locum = "as the place" (this noun is in apposition to *balneās Seniās*)

- *a. she ordered that the Senian Baths be arranged as the place
- b. the place was ordered to be arranged at the Senian Baths
- c. she ordered them to arrange the Senian Baths as the place
- d. the Senian Baths were ordered to be arranged as the place

15) To whom/what does *eō* refer (*eō mitteret amicōs*)?

@[Always] this is the adverb, "there" or "to that place"

- *a. the Senian Baths
- b. the poison
- c. Clodia's slaves
- d. Licinius

16) What is the best translation of *quī dēlitiscerent* ?

@[Always] The verb is imperfect subjunctive and the clause is a relative clause of purpose, "She sent friends, who would (or, "to") lay hidden"

*a. who would lay hidden

b. who were lying hidden

@ not quite. This regular imperfect indicative translation doesn't communicate the purpose part of this relative clause of purpose.

c. who have lain hidden

d. who will lay hidden

17) Match the vocabulary word to its meaning

a. *immo* = on the contrary

b. *deinde* = finally

c. *repentē* = suddenly

d. *quidem* = indeed

18) What is the best translation of *cum vēnisset Licinius* ?

@[Always] *Licinius* is the nominative subject of the verb. *vēnisset* is pluperfect subjunctive.

*a. when Licinius had come

b. when Licinius was coming

c. he had come with Licinius

d. he was coming with Licinius

19) What is the best translation of *venēnum traderet* ?

@[Always] *traderet* is imperfect subjunctive and *venēnum* is its direct object.

*a. he was handing over the poison

b. he had handed over the poison

c. the poison was being handed over

d. the poison had been handed over

20) What tense are *prōsilirent* and *comprenderent* ?

@[Always] The imperfect subjunctive is the infinitive + p.e. (*prōsilire* + nt)

a. Present

*b. Imperfect

c. Future

d. Perfect

e. Pluperfect

f. Future Perfect

21) Who is the *hominem* in *hominemque prenderent* ?

@[Always] After Clodia's slaves revealed the plan to her, she ordered them to set up Caelius and Licinius. The slaves would meet Licinius in the Senian Baths and some other friends would jump out and grab the man/Licinius when he attempts to hand over the poison.

- a. Caelius
- *b. Licinius
- c. one of Clodia's slaves
- d. Herennius

22) What case and number is Quae omnia ?

@[Always] = " And all these things provide a way of refuting (them)"

- a. Nominative singular
- *b. Nominative plural
- c. Accusative plural
- d. Ablative singular

23) What case is iudicēs ?

@[Always] Cicero is directly addressing the judges here.

- a. Nominative
- b. Accusative
- *c. Vocative
- d. Locative

24) What is the form of reprehendendī ?

@[Always] It is in the genitive case, "of refuting (the entire narrative)"

- *a. gerund
- b. present passive infinitive
- @ No, this would be the similar looking form reprehendī
- c. perfect active indicative
- @ No, this would be the similar looking form reprehendī
- d. perfect passive participle
- @ No, this would be reprehensī

25) What is the best translation of reprehendendī ?

@[Always] This is the gerund.

- a. to be refuted
- *b. of refuting
- c. I have refuted
- d. having been refuted

26) What is the best translation of potissimum ?

- a. very powerful
- *b. in particular
- c. rather

27) What is the best translation of cōstituerat ?

@[Always] The verb is pluperfect indicative.

- *a. she had arranged for
- b. she was arranging for
- c. she arranged for
- d. she will have arranged for

28) What is the antecedent of *In quibus* ?

@[Always] = "and in this place I don't find what hiding place could be . . ."

- *a. the baths
- b. the poison
- c. the slaves
- d. the hiding places

29) What is the best translation of *togātis hominibus* ?

@[Always] = "and in this place I don't find what hiding place could be for toga-wearing men "

- *a. for toga-wearing men
- b. from toga-wearing men
- c. with toga-wearing men
- d. by toga-wearing men

30) What part of the baths is referred to by *vestibulō* ?

@[Always] a vestibule is an entrance-way

- *a. the entrance-way
- b. the cold room
- c. the locker room
- d. the exit

31) What tense is *vellent* ?

@[Always] From the irregular verb *volō, velle* = to want. There's actually nothing irregular about this imperfect subjunctive form, as it is the infinitive (*velle*) + p.e. (-nt).

- a. Present
- *b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

Section 63

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. 3 attempts.

Watch the translation videos [here](#) and [here](#).

1) What is the best translation of *equidem vehementer exspectābam* ?

- *a. Indeed I was eagerly expecting
- b. Indeed he was eagerly expecting
- c. Indeed I have been eagerly expecting
- d. Indeed he has been eagerly expecting

2) What case and number is *quīnam istī virī bonī* ?

- *a. Nominative, plural
- b. Genitive, singular
- c. Dative, singular
- d. Vocative, plural

3) What case is *huius venenī* ?

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

4) What is the best translation of *dīcerentur* ?

- *a. would be called
- b. would call
- c. were saying
- d. had been said

5) What does *deprehensī* modify?

- a. the "good men"
- b. the witnesses
- *c. the poison

6) What is the best translation of *nūllī sunt adhuc nominātī* ?

- *a. none have yet been called
- b. they have still called no one
- c. she still has not been named to anyone
- d. there is nothing still to be said

7) What tense is *dubitō* ?

- *a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

8) What tense is *sint* ?

- *a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

9) Which word does NOT refer to the same person/thing as the other three words?

- a. *pergrāvēs*
- b. *quī*
- *c. *feminae*
- d. *familiārēs*

10) What is the best translation of *talis feminae* ?

- *a. of such a woman
- b. of such a great woman
- c. for such a woman
- d. for such a great woman

11) What tense is *suscēperint* ?

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- *d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

12) Match the Latin word to its definition:

- a. *dubitō* = doubt
- b. *suscēperint* = undertake
- c. *contruderentur* = stuff
- d. *impetrāvissent* = accomplish

13) What is the best translation of *ut in balneās contruderentur* ?

- *a. to be stuffed into the baths
- b. to stuff them into the baths
- c. that the baths were stuffed
- d. that they stuffed the baths

14) What is the best translation of *quod (quod illa nisi ā virīs . . .)?*

- a. because

*b. a thing which

c. whom

d. what

15) To whom/what does illa refer (quod illa nisi ā virīs . . .)?

*a. Clodia

b. the bath house

c. the responsibility of the slaves

d. the slaves

16) What degree is honestissimīs ?

a. positive

*b. superlative

c. comparative

d. nth degree

17) What is the best translation of plēnissimīs dignitātis ?

*a. most full of dignity

b. full of dignity

c. the fullest dignity

d. fuller than dignity

18) What is the best translation of quam (quam velit sit potēns)?

*a. as

b. whom

c. which

d. than

19) What is the best translation of impetrāvisset ?

*a. could have accomplished

b. was accomplished

c. tried to accomplish

d. was going to accomplish

20) What is the form of dignitāte ?

*a. ablative noun

b. plural imperative

c. vocative participle

d. neuter nominative adjective

21) What case and number is testium ?

a. Nominative singular

- b. Accusative singular
- *c. Genitive plural
- d. Accusative plural

22) What is the best translation of loquor ?

- *a. do I say
- b. am I said
- c. are you speaking
- d. are you said

23) To whom/what does eōrum refer?

- *a. the witnesses
- b. the men's courage
- c. Clodia
- d. the baths

24) What is the form of cognōscite ?

- a. ablative noun
- *b. plural imperative
- c. vocative participle
- d. neuter nominative adjective

25) What tense is dēlituērunt ?

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- *d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

26) What case is Testēs egregiōs ?

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- *d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

27) What is the best translation of Testēs egregiōs ?

- a. The witnesses are excellent!
- *b. What excellent witnesses!
- c. The witness is excellent!
- d. What an excellent witness!

28) What is the form of *temerē* ?

- a. present infinitive
- b. singular imperative
- c. ablative noun
- *d. adverb

29) What is the best translation of *prōsiluērunt* ?

- *a. they jumped out
- b. they had jumped out
- c. they are jumping out
- d. they were jumping out

30) What is the best translation of *Hominēs temperantēs!* ?

- *a. What self-controlled men!
- b. The men are self-controlled!
- c. What a self-controlled man!
- d. The man is self-controlled!

31) What tense is *fiunt* ?

- *a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- d. Perfect
- e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

32) What is the best translation of *cum Licinius vēnisset* ?

- *a. when Licinius had come
- b. when Licinius was coming
- c. although Licinius had come
- d. although Licinius was coming

33) What is the best translation of *pyxidem tenēret* ?

- *a. he was holding the little box
- b. he had held the little box
- c. he is holding the little box
- d. he will hold the little box

34) What is the best translation of *conārētur* ?

- *a. he was trying
- b. he was being tempted
- c. he is trying

d. he is being tempted

35) What tense is tradidisset ?

- a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- c. Future
- d. Perfect
- *e. Pluperfect
- f. Future Perfect

Section 79

Answer 10 questions in 10 minutes. You have 3 attempts.

1) What is the best translation of Quod ?

@[Always] This is the relative conjunction (not the pronoun).

- *a. But
- b. Because
- c. Which
- d. This

2) What is the best translation of cum (Quod cum huius vōbīs . . .)?

@[Always] This is a temporal cum clause expressing "when" (not causal expressing "since" and not adversative expressing "although").

- *a. when
- b. since
- c. although
- d. with

3) To whom does huius (cum huius vōbīs adulēscēntiam) refer?

@[Always] In addressing the judges, Cicero asks them, "When you have considered the youth of this (man) "

- *a. Caelius
- b. Caelius' father
- c. Cicero
- d. the judges

4) To whom does vōbīs (cum huius vōbīs adulēscēntiam) refer?

@[Always] In addressing the judges, Cicero asks them, "When you have considered for yourselves the youth of this (man)"

- a. Caelius
- b. Caelius' father
- c. Cicero
- *d. the judges

5) What is the best translation of *prōposueritis* ?

@[Always] The form is future perfect (indicative) in a temporal *cum* clause, which in English is best translated as present tense.

- *a. you consider
- b. you had considered
- c. you will be considered
- d. you are considered

6) What is the best translation of *cōstituitōte* ?

@[Always] the - *ōte* ending is the (plural) future imperative ending. We don't have a future tense equivalent of commands in English, so the best translation is just "place" (like a regular present tense command/imperative). You will most commonly (but still, not very often) run into the future imperative with *estō* and *estōte* ("be!").

- *a. place
- b. having been placed
- c. you are placed
- d. to place

7) What case are *huius miserī* ?

@[Always] *miserī* (from *miser*, *misera*, *miserum* (1st/2nd declension adjective)) could be nominative plural, but the *huius* reveals that the phrase is most definitely genitive singular.

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

8) Whose *senectūtem* is being referred to (*cōstituitōte ante oculōs etiam huius miserī senectūtem*)?

- *a. the father of Caelius
- b. Caelius'
- c. Cicero's
- d. the judges'

9) What is the antecedent of *quī* (*quī hōc ūnicō filiō . . .*)?

@[Always] Remember that relative pronouns (like *quī*) must agree in gender and number with the word they are replacing. Both *huius* and *quī* are masculine and singular. *oculōs* (masc. pl.) could also be described with *quī* (masc. pl.), but would make no sense here ("eyes, which support the son"). *senectūtem* cannot be correct because the noun is feminine (like all abstract nouns... honesty, integrity, etc.)

- a. *oculōs*
- *b. *huius*
- c. *senectūtem*

10) What is the best translation of *nititur* ?

@ [Always] The verb is deponent (nitor, nitī, nixus) and takes an ablative direct object (hōc ūnicō filiō).

- *a. supports
- b. is supported
- c. supported
- d. was supported

11) What case is hōc ūnicō filiō ?

@ [Always] The verb nitor, nitī, nixus = to lean (on) takes an ablative object.

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- *e. Ablative

12) What is an acceptable translation of huius (in huius spē requiēscit)?

@ [Always] huius is genitive (possessive). "of him" would also work here.

- *a. his
- b. him
- c. for him
- d. from him

13) What tense is requiēscit ?

- *a. Present
- b. Imperfect
- @ = requiēscēbat
- c. Future
- @ = requiēscet
- d. Perfect
- @ = requiēvit
- e. Pluperfect
- @ = requiēverat
- f. Future Perfect
- @ = requiēverit

14) What is the best translation of huius ūnius ?

@ [Always] This is genitive singular (all pronouns (ille, hic, is, qui, etc.) and the so-called UNUS NAUTA adjectives express the genitive singular with - ius)

- *a. of this one
- b. for this one
- c. this one
- d. by this one

15) What tense is pertim ēscit ?

- *a. Present

b. Imperfect

@ = pertimēscēbat

c. Future

@ = pertim ēscet

d. Perfect

@ = pertimu it

e. Pluperfect

@ = pertimu erat

f. Future Perfect

@ = pertimu erit

16) What is the best translation of quem (quem vōs supplicem . . .)?

@[Always] As we have seen, Latin can begin new independent thoughts with relative pronouns, but this does not come across well in English, so translate as a regular or demonstrative pronoun (not "whom" but "this (man)" or "him").

*a. this man

b. which

c. someone

d. anything

17) What case is vestrae misericordiae ?

@[Always] = "a suppliant of your compassion "

a. Nominative

*b. Genitive

c. Dative

d. Accusative

e. Ablative

18) To whom does vestrae refer?

*a. the judges

b. Cicero

c. Caelius

d. Caelius' father

19) Whom does Cicero say is a servum potestātis ?

a. Caelius

*b. Caelius' father

c. Cicero himself

d. the judges

20) What is the form of potestātis ?

@[Always] From potestās, potestātis (f) = power.

*a. genitive noun

b. present tense verb

- c. ablative participle
- d. plural imperative

21) What is the best translation of *nōn tam . . . quam* ?

- *a. not so much . . . as
- b. not only . . . but also
- c. not even . . . then
- d. neither . . . nor

22) What case are *morēs sensūsque* ?

@[Always] The endings could be nominative plural as well, but in this sentence, they are the objects of the preposition *ad* .

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- *d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

23) What is the best translation of *vestrōs* ?

@[Always] This is the adjective *vester, vestra, vestrum*

- *a. your
- b. our
- c. you
- d. us

24) What case is *parentum* ?

@[Always] From *parēns, parentis* = parent, father. The 3rd declension genitive plural.

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

25) What is the form of *iūcunditāte* ?

@[Always] From *iūcunditās, iūcunditātis* (f) = pleasure.

- *a. ablative noun
- b. plural imperative
- c. vocative participle
- d. syncopated 2nd pl. verb

26) What is the form of *sustentāte* ?

@[Always] From *sustentō* (1) = to hold up, support.

- a. ablative noun

- *b. plural imperative
- c. vocative participle
- d. syncopated 2nd pl. verb

27) What is the best translation of *vel . . . vel* ?

- *a. either . . . or
- b. both . . . and
- c. not only . . . but also
- d. if . . . then

28) What case is *alterius* ?

@[Always] This is genitive singular (all the so-called UNUS NAUTA adjectives and also pronouns (*ille*, *hic*, *is*, *qui*, etc.) express the genitive singular with - *ius*).

- a. Nominative
- *b. Genitive
- c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

29) What case are *pietātī* and *indulgentiae* ?

- a. Nominative
- b. Genitive
- *c. Dative
- d. Accusative
- e. Ablative

30) What is the best translation of *serviātis* ?

@[Always] This is present subjunctive inside the purpose clause (begun by *ut*).

- *a. you may yield to
- b. you will yield to
- c. you are yielding to
- d. you were yielding to