

3. Sed ne cui vestrum mirum esse videatur me in quaestione legitima et in iudicio publico, cum res agatur apud praetorem populi Romani, lectissimum virum, et apud severissimos iudices, tanto conventu hominum
- 5 ac frequentia, hoc uti genere dicendi, quod non modo a consuetudine iudiciorum, verum etiam a forensi sermone abhorreat, quaeso a vobis ut in hac causa mihi detis hanc veniam accommodatam huic reo, vobis, quemadmodum spero, non molestam, ut me pro summo poeta atque
- 10 eruditissimo homine dicentem hoc concursu hominum litteratissimorum, hac vestra humanitate, hoc denique praetore exercente iudicium, patiamini de studiis humanitatis ac litterarum paulo loqui liberius, et in eius modi persona quae propter otium ac studium minime in
- 15 iudiciiis periculisque tractata est uti prope novo quodam et inusitato genere dicendi.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. In lines 1–7 (*Sed . . . abhorreat*), why might the jury wonder at Cicero's type of speaking in this court case?
2. Cicero flatters several individuals and groups here. Give two examples, citing the Latin and English of such comments.
3. What two figures of speech are seen in lines 10–12 (*hoc concursu . . . iudicium*), and how are they representative of Ciceronian style?
4. Give an example of hendiadys in this section.
5. How has Archias spent his time instead of risking the hazards of the courtroom (lines 13–15)?
6. Why do you think Cicero has included a number of superlatives in this section? What effect does this create?

© Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.

www.BOLCHAZY.com

©2016 Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc. this sample was created for Texas Proclamation 2017 adoption preview not for distribution. This document will expire May 31, 2017.