

14. Nam nisi multorum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adolescentia suasissem nihil esse in vita magno opere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem persequenda omnis cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula  
 5 mortis atque exsili parvi esse ducenda, numquam me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos profligatorum hominum cotidianos impetus obiecissem. Sed pleni omnes sunt libri, plenae sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas; quae iacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi  
 10 litterarum lumen accederet. Quam multas nobis imagines non solum ad intuendum verum etiam ad imitandum fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores et Graeci et Latini reliquerunt! Quas ego mihi semper in administranda re publica proponens animum et mentem meam ipsa  
 15 cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. In lines 1–3, what does Cicero say he has learned from studying literature that are the highest goals in life?
2. To what specific historical event does Cicero refer in lines 5–7 (*numquam . . . obiecissem*)?
3. Identify the figure of speech in lines 8–9 and discuss how it adds to the impact of the passage.
4. What or who provide guidance in conducting one’s life? How? How has Cicero specifically used these resources?

### OTHER QUESTIONS

1. Give the mood and usage for
  - (a) *suasissem* (line 2)
  - (b) *omnis* (line 4)
  - (c) *sapientium* (line 8)
3. What does *proponens* (line 14) modify?