

2. The verb *agō, agere, ēgī, āctum* has a general meaning of “do,” but can also signify “drive, discuss, plead, live,” and “spend,” in addition to having many other meanings that depend on context.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. List at least one thing that Cicero says he will leave out but then adds in. Cite the Latin.
2. What happened when Catiline first came into the Senate?
3. What happened when Catiline sat down? Cite the Latin.
4. What does Cicero suggest that Catiline should do since the citizens fear him?
5. What does Cicero say that Catiline recognizes due to the common knowledge of his crimes?
6. According to Cicero, what is the one thing the country says Catiline is thinking about?
7. According to the country, who has been committing all the crimes recently?
8. What does Cicero on behalf of the country ask Catiline to do at the end of this passage? Cite the Latin.

► EXERCISE 1

SECTION 6

1. In line 1, what is the case and use of *illa*?
2. In line 3, what is the tense and form of *vītārī*?
3. What tense is *assequeris* in line 5?
4. In line 5, what tense, voice, and mood is *extorta est*?
5. In line 6, what is the case and use of *cāsū*?

SECTION 7

1. In line 1, what is the tense and mood of *loquar*?
2. What is the case and use of *odiō* in line 1?
3. In line 2, what is the case and use of *quō*?
4. In line 4, what is the case and use of *frequentiā*?
5. What is the tense and mood of *contigit* in line 5?
6. In line 7, what is the case and use of *cōsulārēs*?
7. In line 10, what is the tense and mood of *metuerent*?
8. What part of speech and degree is *graviter* in line 12?
9. In line 13, what is the tense, voice, and form of *cōspicī*?
10. What is the tense and mood of *māllem* in line 13?
11. In line 14, what is the tense and mood of *agnōscās*?