

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1991 DISTRICT VI FORUM

CICERO

1. M. Tullius M.f. M.n. M.pr. Cor. Cicero was born in 106 B.C. at a villa near modern-day
  - a. Arpino
  - b. Frascati
  - c. Padua
  - d. Rieti
2. The exact date of Cicero's birth was
  - a. January 3
  - b. January 14
  - c. July 12
  - d. September 23
3. Two of Cicero's teachers had the same name. One was a famous orator; the other (a relative of the first) was an augur and a jurist. Their shared appellation was
  - a. Marcus Claudius Marcellus
  - b. Quintus Hortalus Hortensius
  - c. Lucius Licinius Crassus
  - d. Quintus Mucius Scaevola
4. Sulla's freedman Chrysogonus was attacked by Cicero in his defense of
  - a. Marcus Caellius Rufus
  - b. Gaius Rabirius Postumus
  - c. Quintus Roscius Gallus
  - d. Sextus Roscius Amerinus
5. Cicero served his quaestorship
  - a. in 79 B.C. at Athens
  - b. in 79 B.C. on Rhodes
  - c. in 75 B.C. at Rome
  - d. in 75 B.C. on Sicily
6. For more than thirty years, Cicero was married to a woman named
  - a. Helvia
  - b. Pomponia
  - c. Publilia
  - d. Terentia
7. The name of Cicero's firstborn child was
  - a. Lentulus
  - b. Marcus
  - c. Quintus
  - d. Tullia
8. In 69 B.C., Cicero served as
  - a. curule aedile
  - b. military tribune
  - c. praetor
  - d. propraeor
9. Cicero's first political speech, De Lege Manilia, is also called
  - a. De Domo Sua
  - b. De Imperio Cn. Pompell
  - c. Post Reditum ad Quirites
  - d. Post Reditum in Senatu
10. In 64 B.C., Cicero and Catiline were among \_\_\_\_\_ candidates for the office of consul.
  - a. 3
  - b. 5
  - c. 7
  - d. 9
11. On November 8, 63 B.C., Cicero delivered
  - a. In Catilinam I
  - b. In Catilinam II
  - c. In Catilinam III
  - d. In Catilinam IV
12. Catiline met his death in a battle against the Republican Army near
  - a. Faesulae
  - b. Formiae
  - c. Massilia
  - d. Pistoria
13. In 58 B.C., a bill was passed demanding death or exile for anyone who had executed a Roman before allowing him to appeal to the people. The tribune who, with Julius Caesar's support, introduced this measure was
  - a. Publius Clodius
  - b. Publius Cornelius Dolabella
  - c. Gaius Scribonius Curio
  - d. Publius Vatinius
14. We know the names of at least 48 orations by Cicero that have NOT survived. The number of extant orations (including fragmentary works) is
  - a. 27
  - b. 58
  - c. 774
  - d. 864
15. Cicero delivered only 2 of the 7 orations that he wrote against
  - a. Antony
  - b. Piso
  - c. Rullus
  - d. Verres

16. The form of a dialogue between father and son was employed by Cicero for  
 a. De Oratore  
 c. Partitiones Oratoriae  
 b. De Optimo Genere Oratorum  
 d. Topica
17. Cicero began his unfinished De Legibus as a sequel to  
 a. De Consolatione  
 c. De Haruspicum Responso  
 b. De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum  
 d. De Re Publica
18. Which of the following sets identifies the order in which Cicero composed his three great works about the gods and the role of fate in human behavior?  
 a. De Divinatione; De Natura Deorum; De Fato  
 b. De Fato; De Divinatione; De Natura Deorum  
 c. De Natura Deorum; De Divinatione; De Fato  
 d. De Natura Deorum; De Fato; De Divinatione
19. Cicero's De Senectute is named for its primary interlocutor,  
 a. Brutus  
 b. Cato Maior  
 c. Hortensius  
 d. Laelius
20. Cicero's last philosophical work was a treatise in three books addressed to his son. He called it  
 a. Academica  
 c. Paradoxa Stoicorum  
 b. De Officiis  
 d. Tusculanae Disputationes

Part II. Questions 21 - 40 refer to the following passage from one of Cicero's orations against Catiline.

- 5 Quare secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, unum in locum congregentur, muro denique, quod saepe iam dixi, secernantur a nobis; desinant insidiari domi suae consuli, circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare; sit denique inscriptum in fronte unius cuiusque quid de re publica sentiat.
- 10 Polliceor hoc vobis, patres conscripti, tantam in equitibus Romanis virtutem, tantam in omnibus bonis consensionem ut Catilinae profectione omnia patefacta, illustrata, oppressa, vindicata esse videatis.
- 15 Hisce omnibus, Catilina, cum summa rei publicae salute, cum tua peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio qui se tecum omni scelere parricidioque iunxerunt, proficiscere ad impium bellum ac nefarium.
- 20 Tu, Iuppiter, qui isdem quibus haec urbs auspiciis a Romulo es constitutus, quem Statorem huius urbis atque imperi vere nominamus, hunc et huius socios a tuis ceterisque templis, a tectis urbis ac moenibus, a vita fortunisque civium omnium arcebis et homines bonorum inimicos, hostis patriae, latrones Italiae scelerum foedere inter se ac nefaria societate coniunctos aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis.

21. Quare appears in line 1 of the passage. This word means  
 a. because  
 b. just as  
 c. wherever  
 d. wherefore
22. Denique appears in line 2 of the passage. This word means  
 a. again  
 b. finally  
 c. merely  
 d. thence
23. A form of the verb insidiar appears in line 3 of the passage. This word means  
 a. attend upon  
 c. plot against  
 b. frighten  
 d. revile
24. A form of the noun fax appears in line 4. This word means  
 a. the dictates of religion  
 c. a sickle  
 b. refuse; worthless things  
 d. a torch

25. A form of the indefinite quisque appears in line 6. This word means  
 a. anyone  
 b. a certain someone  
 c. everyone  
 d. whoever
26. A form of the verb patefacio appears in line 9. This word means  
 a. disclose  
 b. endure  
 c. fear  
 d. share
27. A form of the adjective nefarius appears in line 14. This word means  
 a. implous  
 b. some . . . or other  
 c. unexpected  
 d. unprofitable
28. A form of the verb constituo appears in lines 15 and 16. This word means  
 a. behold  
 b. establish  
 c. halt  
 d. preserve
29. A form of the noun moenia appears in line 18. This word means  
 a. shrines  
 b. traditions  
 c. troubles  
 d. walls
30. A form of the verb arceo appears in line 18. This verb means  
 a. confute  
 b. consider  
 c. keep at a distance  
 d. summon before a court of justice
31. The case of domi suae (line 3) is  
 a. nominative  
 b. genitive  
 c. dative  
 d. locative
32. The noun consuli (line 3) is  
 a. dative because of the compound verb circumstare  
 b. dative because of the special verb insidiari  
 c. a dative of possession  
 d. a dative of separation
33. Obsidere (line 4) is a(n)  
 a. complementary infinitive  
 b. historical infinitive  
 c. infinitive in an indirect statement  
 d. infinitive used as an imperative
34. The subjunctive verb sit (line 5) is  
 a. deliberative  
 b. jussive  
 c. an indirect command  
 d. an indirect question
35. The verb videatis (line 10) is subjunctive  
 a. in an adverbial purpose clause  
 b. in a result clause  
 c. in a subordinate clause within indirect discourse  
 d. with a verb of fearing
36. The antecedent of qui (line 12) is  
 a. Catilinae (line 11)  
 b. peste ac pernicie (line 12)  
 c. eorum (line 12)  
 d. exitio (line 12)
37. The noun scelere (line 13) is an ablative of  
 a. accompaniment  
 b. means  
 c. place where  
 d. time when
38. The mood of proficiscere (line 13) is  
 a. imperative  
 b. indicative  
 c. infinitive  
 d. subjunctive

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 a

39. The demonstrative hunc (line 17) refers to
- |             |                            |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| a. Catiline | b. Jupiter Stator          |
| c. Romulus  | d. the sovereignty of Rome |
40. Which of the following words from the passage is NOT the same case as the other three?
- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. hisce (line 11) | b. isdem (line 15) |
| c. nobis (line 3)  | d. vobis (line 7)  |

Part III. Questions 41 - 50 refer to the following passage from the De Amicitia.

Sed plerique perverse, ne dicam impudenter, habere talem amicum volunt, quales ipsi esse non possunt, quaeque ipsi non tribuunt amicis, haec ab eis desiderant. Par est autem primum ipsum esse virum bonum, tum alterum similem sui quaerere. In talibus ea, quam  
 5 iam dudum tractamus, stabilitas amicitiae confirmari potest, cum homines benevolentia coniuncti primum cupiditatibus eis quibus ceteri serviunt imperabunt; deinde aequitate iustitiaeque gaudebunt omniaque alter pro altero suscipiet; neque quicquam unquam nisi  
 10 honestum et rectum alter ab altero postulabit, neque solum colent inter se ac diligent, sed etiam verebuntur. Nam maximum ornamentum amicitiae tollit, qui ex ea tollit verecundiam. Itaque in eis perniciosus est error, qui existimant libidinum peccatorumque omnium patere in amicitia licentiam. Virtutum amicitia adiutrix a natura data est, non vitiorum comes, ut, quoniam solitaria non posset  
 15 virtus ad ea quae summa sunt pervenire, coniuncta et consociata cum altera perveniret. Quae si quos inter societas aut est aut fuit aut futura est, eorum est habendus ad summum naturae bonum optimus beatissimusque comitatus. Haec est, inquam, societas, in qua omnia  
 20 insunt, quae putant homines expetenda -- honestas gloria tranquillitas animi atque lucunditas; ut et, cum haec adsint, beata vita sit, et sine his esse non possit.

41. Cicero is particularly fond of using correlatives. Which of the following word pairs from the preceding passage is NOT an example of this stylistic device?
- |   |
|---|
| a. talem . . . quales (lines 1 - 2)           |
| b. primum . . . tum (lines 3 - 4)             |
| c. neque solum . . . sed etiam (lines 9 - 10) |
| d. ut . . . cum (line 20)                     |
42. The repetition of the phrase alter pro altero in lines 8 and 9 of this passage is a rhetorical figure called
- |             |               |            |                |
|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| a. anaphora | b. antithesis | c. litotes | d. praeteritio |
|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
43. "He who takes reverence from friendship," writes Cicero in lines 10 and 11, "takes away its brightest jewel." This figure of speech is a(n)
- |              |             |             |           |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| a. hyperbole | b. metaphor | c. oxymoron | d. simile |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
44. The inversion of the prepositional phrase quos inter in line 16 is a stylistic feature known as
- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a. anastrophe   | b. asyndeton |
| c. polysyndeton | d. syncope   |
45. Cicero often uses the relative pronoun as a connective, i.e., in a way that would call for a demonstrative pronoun in English. Which of the following words from the passage is being used in this way?
- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. qui (line 11)  | b. qui (line 12)  |
| c. quae (line 15) | d. quae (line 16) |

To show that you can read these remarks on friendship with full comprehension, identify the following five statements as True (A) or False (B). Each sentence is presented as a summary of the assertions made by the speaker in the given portion of the dialogue.

46. We have a right to expect more of our friends than we do of ourselves.
47. True friends will only demand of one another that what is honorable.
48. An ideal friendship sometimes encourages vice by forgiving it too freely in the conduct of a comrade.
49. Virtue is capable of attaining its highest aims without any outside assistance.
50. Honor and peace of mind are both prerequisite to happiness.