

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1991 FORUM
CICERO

Part I: (Questions 1 -- 25). Life and Works

- 1 The contemporary who served with Cicero in the Social War under Pompey's father was
a Catiline b Sulla c Marius d Clodius
- 2 Cicero's daughter died in the same year in which he
a made his Catilinarian orations.
b wrote "De Consolatione."
c prosecuted Verres.
d was exiled.
- 3 Cicero's friend, Atticus, was
a a soldier with Caesar b a former Roman consul
c an astute businessman d a famous actor
- 4 Cicero unwillingly served as governor of
a Sicily b Achaea c Cilicia d Gallia
- 5 Cicero studied logic and mathematics under
a Scaevola b Philo c Apollonius d Diodotus
- 6 Cicero began his cursus honorum by serving as quaestor at Lilybaeum in Sicily in the year
a 75 B.C. b 69 B.C. c 66 B.C. d 63 B.C.
- 7 Clodius was tried in 61 B.C. for violating the rites of _____ in Caesar's house.
a Juno b Bona Dea c Isis d Mithras
- 8 In 46 B.C. Cicero divorced his first wife and married
a Tullia b Terentia c Publilia d Octavia
- 9 On August 4, 57 B.C., Cicero was recalled from exile by
a Julius Caesar b Clodius
c the Senate d comitia centuriata
- 10 Cicero, in his Philippics, denounced
a Antony b Caesar c Pompey d Clodius
- 11 As an orator, Cicero was second only to
a Caesar b Demosthenes c Isocrates d Hortensius
- 12 Cicero's first public appearance as an advocate was in defense of
a Roscius b Archias c Quinctius d Atticus
- 13 Verres' lawyer was
a Pomponius b Atticus c Hortensius d Grattius
- 14 In his "Brutus," Cicero tells of 150 speeches delivered by a Roman who was perhaps most famous for his hatred of Carthage. Name him.
a Cato the Elder b Scipio Africanus
c Hortensius d Varro
- 15 Cicero's defense of _____ served as one of the finest eulogies of learning.
a Milo b Roscius c Archias d Sestius

- 16 Which actor gained renown because of a lawsuit involving his citizenship which Cicero argued?
 a Roscius b Caelio c Archias d Balbus
- 17 Cicero's philosophical essay on the conditions of happiness was known as
 a De Officiis b Tusculanae Disputationes
 c Academia d Partitiones Oratoriae
- 18 Cicero's "De Republica" dealt with
 a public speaking b fate in human actions
 c theory and science of politics d duty of a citizen
- 19 Cicero served as prosecutor in Verres' extortion trial. Who, accused of extortion, was defended by Cicero?
 a Fonteius b Caecilius c Murena d Cluentius
- 20 Cicero's extant poetry consists mostly of a few hundred lines, most of which are a translation of the Greek poet
 a Pindar b Theocritus c Aratus d Callimachus
- 21 The greatest number of personal facts are taken from Cicero's
 a essays b orations c poetry d letters
- 22 In which of his speeches did Cicero defend (unsuccessfully) a senator accused of murdering a man 37 years previous?
 a Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino b Pro Archia
 c Pro C. Rabirio d Pro Cluentio
- 23 Five qualities considered essential to the ideal orator were delivery, invention, disposition, expression, and
 a enunciation b presentation c memory d precision
- 24 Cicero prepared six speeches against Verres, but only _____ of them was/were delivered.
 a one b two c three d four
- 25 In order to secure Cicero's banishment, Clodius claimed that Cicero had broken the _____ Law.
 a Sempronian b Agrarian c Licinian d Manilian

Part II: (Questions 25 -- 36). Read the passage and answer the questions which follow.

Sic nos in his hominibus, qui nos, qui coniuges, qui liberos nostros trucidare voluerunt, qui singulas unius cuiusque nostrum domos et hoc universum rei publicae domum delere conati sunt, qui id egerunt, ut gentum Allobrogum in vestigiis huius urbis et in cinere deflagrati imperi collocarent, si vehementissimi fuerimus, misericordes habebimur; sin remissiores esse voluerimus, summae crudelitatis in patriae civiumque pernicie fama nobis subeunda est.

- 26 In line 1, "hominibus" is
 a dative b genitive c accusative d ablative
- 27 In line 1, "qui nos...liberos" illustrates
 a chiasmus b anaphora c praeteritio d hyperbole
- 28 In line 3, "egerunt" is which tense?
 a present b future perfect c perfect d future
- 29 In line 4, "cinere" is a(n)
 a noun b verb c adjective d adverb
- 30 In line 5, "vehementissimi" is a(n)
 a positive adjective b comparative adjective
 c superlative adjective d attributive adjective
- 31 In line 5, "habebimur" is best translated
 a we will be held b we will be delivered
 c we will be considered d we will be living
- 32 The positive degree of "remissiores" in line 6 is
 a remitti b remissi
 c remississimi d remissior
- 33 The main meaning of "pernicie", in line 7, is
 a destruction b persistence c curse d necessity
- 34 "Pernicie" in line 7 illustrates an ablative of
 a means b manner c respect d separation
- 35 "Nobis" in line 7 is dative of
 a agent b direction c possession d reference
- 36 "Subeunda" in line 7 is which type of participle?
 a present active b perfect passive
 c future active d future passive

Part III: (Questions 37 -- 50). Answer the questions following the passage below.

ubi Antonius rediit in Italiam, nemo non putaverat Atticum magno in periculo esse propter amicitiam Ciceronis et Bruti. itaque Antonii adventu de foro decesserat, timens proscriptionem, latebatque apud P. Volumnium, cui paulo ante opem tulerat, habebatque secum Q. Gellium Canum, aequalem simillimumque sui. hoc quoque est exemplum bonitatis Attici, quod cum eo, quem puerum in ludo noverat, tam familiariter vixit ut ad extremam aetatem amicitia eorum cresceret. Antonius autem, etsi Ciceronem adeo oderat ut non solum ei sed etiam omnibus eius amicis esset inimicus eosque, multis hortantibus, vellet interficere, tamen Attici memor fuit beneficii et, cum quaesivisset ubi esset, ei sua manu scripsit, ne timeret statimque ad se veniret; se eum et illius causa Canum de proscriptorum numero exemisse.

aequalis – contemporary, of the same age. **quod (line 6)** – that. **familiariter** – on intimate terms.

