

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1989 FORUM

CICERO

1 - 10. Life and Times

1. Marcus Tullius Cicero (106 - 43 B.C.) was
 - a. the first ever to bear his name
 - b. the second to bear his name
 - c. the third successive bearer of his name
 - d. the fourth successive bearer of his name
2. The blind Stoic who resided with Cicero's family in the author's youth and later named Cicero as his heir was
 - a. Diodotus
 - b. Hecaton
 - c. Panaetius
 - d. Posidonius
3. Cicero's military experience was brief. He served under
 - a. C. Marius
 - b. P. Rutilius Lupus
 - c. Q. Sertorius
 - d. Cn. Pompeius Strabo
4. Cicero's first appearance in the senatorial courts was in a civil case of 81 B.C. His real debut, however, was in 80 B.C. when he defended Sextus Roscius on a charge of
 - a. bribery
 - b. extortion
 - c. parricide
 - d. uxoricide
5. In 69 B.C., Cicero was a
 - a. curule aedile
 - b. praetor peregrinus
 - c. praetor urbanus
 - d. provincial quaestor
6. During his consulship of 63 B.C., Cicero
 - a. acquired his Tusculan villa
 - b. became a father for the first time
 - c. opposed the agrarian measures of the tribune Rullus
 - d. prevented the condemnation of Rabirius for the murder of Saturninus
7. Cicero was exiled during the consulship of
 - a. Bibulus and Caesar
 - b. Gabinius and Piso
 - c. Lentulus and Philippus
 - d. Crassus and Pompey
8. Cicero served his proconsulship of 51 B.C. in
 - a. Cilicia
 - b. Epirus
 - c. Rhodes
 - d. Sicily
9. On the Ides of March, 44 B.C., Cicero was
 - a. among Caesar's assassins
 - b. en route to Athens
 - c. in Greece
 - d. in retirement composing his philosophical works
10. Cicero's head was affixed to the rostra in 43 B.C. and his tongue was mutilated by the hairpins of
 - a. Clodia
 - b. Fulvia
 - c. Publilia
 - d. Terentia

11 - 20. Works

11. An adjective which aptly describes the Asiatic style eschewed by Cicero's teachers is
 - a. rhythmical
 - b. simple
 - c. traditional
 - d. unemotional
12. The only orations that Cicero delivered as a prosecutor were those against
 - a. Cluentius
 - b. Milo
 - c. Murena
 - d. Verres

13. The eighth book of Epistulae ad Familiares consists entirely of letters written to Cicero by
 a. Atticus b. Caelius c. Quintus d. Tiro
14. Including those which are incomplete, how many of Cicero's orations survive altogether?
 a. 38 b. 48 c. 58 d. 68
15. Which of the following was written first, in Cicero's youth?
 a. De Inventione b. De Optimo Genere Oratorum
 c. Partitiones Oratoriae d. Topica
16. De Oratore is a dialogue set at the villa of
 a. Cotta b. Crassus c. Scaevola d. Sulpicius
17. Orator, composed in 46 B.C., is also known as the
 a. Brutus b. Cato c. Hortensius d. Laelius
18. Which of Cicero's dialogues was written as a manual for his son?
 a. De Divinatione b. De Fato
 c. De Finibus d. De Officiis
19. The poet Archias, whom Cicero defended, enjoyed the literary patronage of
 a. Decimus Junius Brutus Callaicus
 b. Marcus Fulvius Nobilior
 c. Lucius Licinius Lucullus Achaicus
 d. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Maior
20. The most famous, elaborate, and virulent of the Philippics was published but never delivered. It was the
 a. first b. second c. thirteenth d. fourteenth
- 21 - 30. Ciceronian Vocabulary
21. commeatus
 a. election b. provisions c. retinue d. trade
22. facinus
 a. countenance b. crime c. fluency d. wit
23. arcesso
 a. become inflamed b. devise
 c. keep away d. summon
24. versor
 a. dwell b. enjoy c. fear d. sweep
25. locuples
 a. bold b. bright c. mournful d. rich
26. praeditus
 a. at hand b. endowed c. in charge d. renowned
27. profecto
 a. certainly b. continuously
 c. formerly d. immediately

28. temere
 a. at last
 c. with difficulty
 b. long ago
 d. without reason
29. age nunc
 a. but as it is
 c. in view of this
 b. come now
 d. to be brief
30. quid quod
 a. for that reason
 c. what of the fact that...?
 b. look here
 d. why so?

31 - 50. Forms, Syntax, and Comprehension

PASSAGE A

Atque ut id libentius faciatis, iam me vobis, iudices, indicabo, et de meo quodam amore gloriae, nimis acri fortasse, verum tamen honesto, vobis confitebor. Nam quas res nos in consulatu nostro vobiscum simul pro salute huius
 5 urbis atque imperi et pro vita civium proque universa re publica gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit. Quibus auditis, quod mihi magna res et iucunda visa est, hunc ad perficiendum adornavi. Nullam enim virtus aliam mercedem laborum periculorumque desiderat praeter hanc laudis et
 10 gloriae; qua quidem detracta, iudices, quid est quod in hoc tam exigo vitae curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? Certe, si nihil animus praesentiret in posterum, et si quibus regionibus vitae spatium
 15 circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret suas, ne tantis se laboribus frangeret neque tot curis vigilisque angeretur ne totiens de ipsa vita dimicaret. nunc insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, quae noctes ac dies animum gloriae stimulis concitat atque admonet, non cum
 20 vitae tempore esse dimittendam commemorationem nominis nostri sed cum omni posteritate adaequandam.

id (line 1) = i.e., Cicero's objective; see question 40 below
hic (line 6) = Archias
adornavi (line 8) = praebui
regionibus (line 13) = terminis

31. Nos (l. 4) is
 a. the direct object of attigit and inchoavit
 b. the direct object of gessimus
 c. the subject of an "understood" linking verb
 d. the subject of gessimus
32. Hanc (l. 9) refers to
 a. gloriae b. laudis c. mercedem d. virtus
33. The use of si in lines 12-13 illustrates
 a. anaphora b. hyperbole
 c. litotes d. praeteritio
34. Which of the following adjectives from the passage is NOT the same case as the other three?
 a. acri (l. 2) b. iucunda (l. 7)
 c. omni (l. 20) d. universa (l. 5)
35. Which of the following verbs from the passage is NOT the same tense as the other three?
 a. desiderat (l. 9) b. dimicaret (l. 16)
 c. insidet (l. 17) d. concitat (l. 18)

36. In this passage, Cicero says that
- he has supplied Archias with facts to use in a poem
 - it is necessary for a consul to work day and night
 - the greatest concern of his consulship was allayed when Rome was safe
 - true virtue seeks no reward whatsoever
37. According to Cicero in this passage, our knowledge of our own mortality would discourage us from undertaking great labors if not for our desire to
- gain the gods' approval
 - improve the world for our posterity
 - prove to ourselves that we are capable of noble deeds
 - win undying fame
38. In this passage, Cicero never actually says that
- Archias intended to write a poem about his (Cicero's) consulship
 - he (Cicero) might be too desirous of praise
 - the mind is constantly stimulated by the desire to be remembered
 - poets confer immortality
39. A good title for this passage would be
- Deeds Outlive the Doer
 - It's a Short Life
 - Men Are Not What They Appear to Be
 - Public Favor is Fickle
40. Cicero introduced these ideas into his defense of Archias so that the judges would realize
- the risks Archias had taken for his adoptive state
 - the risks that he (Cicero) was undertaking by supporting the cause of Archias
 - the state's responsibility for poets' welfare
 - the state's responsibility to extend the franchise

PASSAGE B

Est enim amicitia nihil nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate consensio; qua quidem haud scio an, excepta sapientia, nihil melius homini sit a dis immortalibus datum. Divitias alii 5 praeponunt, bonam alii valetudinem, alii potentiam, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates. Beluarum hoc quidem extremum, illa autem superiora caduca et incerta, posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate. Qui 10 autem in virtute summum bonum ponunt, praeclare illi quidem, sed haec ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, nec sine virtute amicitia esse ullo pacto potest.

41. According to the passage, the only divine gift that is greater than friendship is
- courage
 - glory
 - health
 - wisdom
42. According to the passage, an important precondition of amicitia is
- fortuna
 - res adversae
 - res prosperae
 - virtus
43. According to the passage, it is base to prioritize
- one's own plans
 - political offices
 - sensual pleasures
 - worldly goods
44. Which of the following words from the passage is NOT an adverb?
- haud (line 3)
 - melius (line 3)
 - praeclare (line 9)
 - quidem (line 9)
45. A correct translation for non tam .. quam .. (lines 7-8) is
- neither ... nor ...
 - no longer ... although ...
 - not only ... but also ...
 - not so much ... as ...

PASSAGE C

Utinam illum diem videam cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coegisti! Adhuc quidem valde me paenitet. Sed te oro ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, quo ego multis de causis converti iter meum. Sed eo si veneris, de toto itinere ac fuga mea consilium capere poterō; si id non feceris, mirabor, sed confido te esse facturum.

46. Atticus (to whom this letter is addressed) has
- consoled Cicero in a time of bereavement
 - dissuaded Cicero from committing suicide
 - recovered from a deadly illness
 - supported Cicero's decision to execute enemies of the state
47. Cicero wants Atticus to
- advise him on a course of action
 - go abroad with him
 - go abroad without him
 - tell him the reason for his (Atticus') recent trip
48. What use of the subjunctive mood is illustrated by videam (line 1)?
- deliberative
 - hortatory
 - optative
 - potential
49. What use of the subjunctive mood is illustrated by venias (line 3)?
- adverbial clause of purpose
 - clause of fearing
 - noun clause of result
 - volitive noun clause
50. Converti (line 4) is
- a perfect active indicative verb
 - a present imperative singular
 - a present infinitive of a deponent verb in indirect discourse
 - a present passive infinitive in indirect discourse