

16. Ex hoc esse hunc numero quem patres nostri viderunt, divinum hominem, Africanum, ex hoc C. Laelium, L. Furium, moderatissimos homines et continentissimos, ex hoc fortissimum virum et illis temporibus doctissimum,
- 5 M. Catonem illum senem. Qui profecto si nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adiuventur, numquam se ad earum studium contulissent. Quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur, et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen, ut opinor, hanc animi remissionem
- 10 humanissimam ac liberalissimam iudicaretis. Nam ceterae neque temporum sunt neque aetatum omnium neque locorum; at haec studia adulescentiam acuunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solacium praebent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris,
- 15 pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

### SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. According to Cicero, why did notable Romans like Scipio Africanus and Marcus Cato the Elder pursue the study of literature (lines 5–7)?
2. How do literary studies surpass other forms of relaxation and enjoyment? Give three examples, citing the Latin and English (lines 10–15).
3. What is the effect of Cicero's use of superlatives in this section? Use the Latin and English in your discussion.

### OTHER QUESTIONS

1. Give the mood and usage for *adiuventur* (line 6).
2. Give the case and reason for that case for
  - (a) *adversis* (line 13)
  - (b) *domi* (line 14)
3. Keeping the same case, give the comparative of the adjective *fortissimum* (line 4).