

Latin III

CICERO

- I. After reading the Latin, select the letter of the expression that makes each English statement true.

CAUSA CIVES CUI CIVIDUS CONJUNGIT

Equites Romani, qui vobis summam (supremacy) ordinis consilique concedunt, vobiscum de amore rei publicae certant; hos, revocatos ex multorum annorum dissensione hujus ordinis ad societatem concordiamque, hodiernus dies atque haec causa vobiscum conjungunt.

Omnis multitudo ingenuorum (freeborn) adest, etiam tenuissimorum (lower class). Quis est enim, cui non haec templa, aspectus urbis, possessio libertatis, lux denique haec ipsa et commune patriae solum cum sit carum, tum vero jucundum?

Operae pretium est, patres concerpti, libertinorum (freedmen) studia cognoscere. Hi sua vertute fortunam hujus civitatis consecuti, vere hanc suam esse patriam judicant, quam quidam, hinc nati, et summo loco nati, non patriam suam, sed urbem hostium esse judicaverunt.

1. In relation to the senators, the knights were (a) equal in authority (b) higher in rank (c) lower in rank (d) none of the above.
2. The knights vied with the senators (a) in planning for the state (b) in giving orders to offset the danger (c) in love of their country (d) all of the above.
3. For many years, the official groups had practiced (a) rivalry (b) harmony (c) joint action (d) all of the above.
4. The situation was now different because of (a) the unpopularity of Cicero (b) the objections of the senate (c) the present crisis (d) none of the above.
5. All classes of Roman citizens were united by love of (a) their homes (b) liberty (c) government (d) the hills of Rome.
6. It gave Cicero special pleasure (a) to note the bad luck of freedmen (b) to acknowledge the efforts of freedmen (c) to bring freedmen to trial (d) none of the above.
7. The phrase sua virtute fortunam hujus civitatis consecuti refers to (a) attainment of citizenship by freedmen through their own efforts (b) prosecution of freedmen (c) pursuit of happiness (d) all of the above.
8. Some Romans of high rank regarded Rome as (a) a city of enemies (b) their own city exclusively (c) a place of luxury (d) all of the above.

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II. Cicero's Life, Style, Writings and Times
Put correct letter on answer sheet

- 9 ~~1~~ ^A Cicero's death was at the hands of assassins hired by (a) Caesar (b) Marcus (c) Quintus (d) Antony
- 10 ~~2~~ Which orator preferred the Asiatic style of rhetoric? (a) Cicero (b) Hortensius (c) Cato (d) Caesar
- 11 ~~3~~ The part of the oration which states the question to be discussed is: (a) argumentatio (b) peroratio (c) inventio (d) partitio
- 12 ~~4~~ A young patrician, convicted of being at Caesar's home during a women's religious festival, and a better enemy of Cicero: (a) Antonius (b) Cato (c) Clodius (d) Cataline
- 13 ~~5~~ The two self-appointed dictators who had brought about a series of civil wars during Republican times were: (a) Pompey & Caesar (b) Marius & Sulla (c) Crassus & Verres (d) Antony & Lepidus
- 14 ~~6~~ In an oration, the introduction and preliminary remarks to win audience approval are called the (a) exordium (b) elocutio (c) actio (d) narratio
- 15 ~~7~~ Cicero was considered an exceptional quaestor in Lilybaeum since: (a) he squandered his private fortune (b) he started public works & built roads with his own money (c) he remained there for only one year (d) he didn't extort tribute for himself or his staff
- 16 ~~8~~ A teacher, poet, and most influential person in Cicero's life: (a) Archias (b) Crassus (c) Aesopus (d) Antonius
- 17 ~~9~~ Whose death turned Cicero exclusively to writing - for a while? (a) Terentia (b) Publilia (c) Tullia (d) Hortensia
- 18 ~~10~~ With whom did Cicero side after Caesar crossed the Rubicon? (a) Pompey (b) Augustus (c) Crassus (d) Cato
- B. Write the WORD ^A True or ^B False on your answer sheet.
- 19 ~~11~~ In the Roman society of Cicero's day, the "optimates" represented the senatorial class & were the governing group.
- 20 ~~12~~ Cicero delivered most of his orations from the Rostra built by Julius Caesar.
- 21 ~~13~~ As a consul, Cicero possessed two kinds of authority: the potestas and the imperium.
- 22 ~~14~~ Cicero was considered a "novus homo" because he was a nobilis and not a member of the Equities.
- 23 ~~15~~ In Cicero's time the popular assembly of greatest importance was the Comitia Centuriata, due to its law-making power.

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Cicero's Life and Style cont'd

- 24 . Cicero's first oration against Cataline was delivered on the Templum Jovis Statoris, located on the Palatine Hill.
- 25 . Due to constitutional guarantees, Roman men, women and children as citizens had indelible rights.
- 26 . In the Roman tributary provinces, the people responsible for collecting the required sum on money were called "tributani."
- 27 . Cataline left Rome on the Via Aurelia after being denounced by Cicero to join his fellow conspirators.
- 28 . Cicero did not pass through the "cursus honorum" in order to become a consul.
- III. Write the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.
- 29 . Syracuse was so beautiful that ancient writers could not praise the city enough. *Syracusae erant tam pulchrae ut scriptores antiqui urbem satis laudare non* (a) *possent* (b) *possint* (c) *potuerunt*.
- 30 . If Verres should want to carry away the statue of Apollo, he would not hesitate to do this. *Verres, si signum Apollonis reportare* (a) *velit* (b) *vellet* (c) *volebit*, *hoc facere non* (a) *dubitabit* (b) *dubitaret* (c) *dubitet*.
- 31
- 32 . See how much more cruel this tyrant has been than anyone of former times. *Videte quanto crudelior hic tyrannus* (a) *esset* (b) *furere* (c) *fuit*) *quam quisquam superiorum*.
- 33 . Many travelers come to Syracuse to see the temples. *Multi viatores ad templa* (a) *videant* (b) *videnda* (c) *viderent*) *Syracusas venerunt*.
- 34 . If a man of this sort had stayed at Rome, he would have been taken to prison. *Si vir ejus mode* (a) *Romae* (b) *Romam* (c) *ad Romam*) *Mansisset, ad carcerem* (a) *duceretur* (b) *ductus esset* (c) *ductus sit*.
- 35
- 36 . It is unbelievable how beautiful this statue is. *Est incredibile quantae pulchritudinis haec statua* (a) *esset* (b) *habeat* (c) *sit*.
- 37 . Marcellus thought that these statues ought to be an ornament to the city. *Marcellus existimavit has statuas urbi* (a) *ornamenta* (b) *ornamento* (c) *ornamentum*) *esse oportere*.
- 38 . Flaminius took a statue of Jupiter to place it in the Capitol. *Flaminius statuam Jovis sustulit ut in Capitolio eam* (a) *ponat* (b) *ponendam* (c) *poneret*.
- 39 . Rhetorical Devices: Select the correct answer.
- 39 . *Pleni omnes sunt libri, plenae sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas.* (a) *apostrophe* (b) *anaphora* (c) *asyndeton* (d) *oxymoron*
- 40 . *Omnia patefacta, illustrata, oppressa, vindicata videatis* (a) *chiasmus* (b) *simile* (c) *asyndeton* (d) *zeugma*

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41. . Parva quadem declinatione et corpore effugi. (a) personification
(b) anaphora (c) zeugma (d) hendiadys
42. . Consulite vobis, conjuges defendite. (a) simile (b) chiasmus
(c) alliteration (d) oxymoron
43. . Te patria odit et metuit. (a) personification (b) praeteritio
(c) simile (d) metaphor
44. . Finis aut blandimentis corrupta est. (a) simile (b) zeugma
(c) asyndeton (d) praeteritio
45. . O Lex Porcia, legesque Semproniae. (a) hendiadys (b) chiasmus
(c) apostrophe (d) anastrophe
46. . Patent portae, profiscere. (a) oxymoron (b) anaphora (c) apostrophe
(d) alliteration

V. Select the letter of the correct translation.

47. carcer (a) calamity (b) corpse (c) prison (d) secret
48. decus (a) debt (b) dense (c) erasure (d) honor
49. nequiquam (a) impious (b) in vain (c) neglect (d) slaughter
50. paries (a) equality (b) few (c) openly (d) wall