

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1980

ADVANCED LATIN - CICERO

1. When comparing Cicero to Demosthenes, Plutarch was classifying him as Rome's
(a) greatest philosopher (b) most outstanding teacher of rhetoric
(c) greatest orator (d) greatest lyric poet (e) most outstanding military leader
2. Cicero fought in the
(a) wars against the Cimbri and the Teutoni (b) the third Punic war
(c) the Social Wars (d) the war with the Helvetii (e) the battle of Actium
3. The father of Cicero wanted his young sons--
(a) Quintus and Tullius (b) Tullius and Marcus (c) Sextus and Tullius
(d) Marcus and Quintus (e) Marcus and Sextus--to pursue legal careers
4. As a young man Cicero was a very good friend of actors
(a) Scipio and Cato (b) Cato and L. Porcius (c) L. Porcius and Q. Sestius
(d) Q. Sestius and Cato (e) Roscius and Aesopus
5. Cicero's best known teachers were
(a) Molo and Philo (b) Phaedrus and Archias (c) Diodotus and Apollonius
(d) two of the above (e) three of the above
6. Cicero and Terentia had two children
(a) Quintus and Tullius (b) Cornelia and Terentia (c) Cicero and Terentia
(d) Atticus and Roscia (e) Tullia and Marcus.
7. Cicero took the case of the people of Sicily vs. Verres who was defended
(a) Hortensius (b) Mucius Scaevola (c) Sextus Roscius (d) Licinius Macer
(e) Diodotus
8. For three generations only one other novus homo besides Cicero won the consulship:
(a) Marius (b) C. Antonius (c) Sulla (d) Clodius (e) Lentulus
9. Concerning the fate of the conspirators, Cicero sided with
(a) Julius Caesar (b) Marcus Cato (c) M. Crassus (d) Gn. Pompey (e) C. Antonius
in the selection of the death penalty.
10. Elected tribune,
(a) Pompey (b) Calpurnius Piso (c) Antonius (d) A. Gabinius (e) Clodius
brought forward a bill to the effect that anyone who had put citizens to
death without a trial should be outlawed.

Questions 11 through 19 comes from the following passage:

- Line 1 Quid vero? Nuper cum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis domum
2 vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cumulasti?
3 Quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hac civitate tanti
4 facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur.
5 Praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes proximis Idibus tibi
6 impendere (threaten you) senties; ad illa venio quae non ad privatam
7 ignominiam vitiorum tuorum, non ad domesticam tuam difficultatem ac tur-
8 pitudinem, sed ad summan rem publicam atque ad omnium nostrum vitam salu-
9 temque pertinent.

11. There is mention of death. The party is
 (a) a domestic servant (b) a magistrate (c) a spouse (d) a fellow conspirator
 (e) a grandfather
12. The figure of speech found in line one is
 (a) a metaphor (b) oxymoron (c) preterition (d) metonymy (e) ellipsis
13. The figure of speech found in line three is
 (a) metaphor (b) oxymoron (c) preterition (d) metonymy (e) ellipsis
14. With which of the following crimes does Cicero NOT charge Catiline?
 (a) squandering fortunes (b) domestic disgrace (c) perjury (d) matricide
 (e) two of the above
15. Which statement best summerizes the paragraph?
 (a) Cicero passes over Catiline's criminal past in order to deal with the
 matters which pertain to the safety of the state (b) Cicero wishes to prove how
 great a threat the Catilinarian conspiracy is by revealing several past crimes
 of Catiline (c) Cicero points out how Catiline in order to remarry committed
 an unspeakable crime which has not been avenged. (d) Cicero deals with all the
 matters which pertain to the private disgrace of Catiline's vices (e) Cicero
 states that Catiline and his plans are a threat to the supreme welfare of the state
16. In line two vacuefecisses is
 (a) a perfect active infinitive (b) perfect subjunctive (c) future active
 indicative (d) the active periphrastic (e) pluperfect subjunctive
17. In line two incredibili is
 (a) perfect active indicative (b) ablative singular (c) present passive
 infinitive (d) dative singular (e) nominative plural
18. Tanti facinoris immanitas (lines 3 and 4) might best be translated
 (a) you threaten with so great a crime (b) the enormity of so great a crime
 (c) the threat of so great a deed (d) so many threaten with these deeds
 (e) the inhumanity of so great a crime
19. The two ad's in the next to the last line are best translated
 (a) to (b) near (d) for the purpose of (d) toward (e) in order that

Questions 20 through 29 refer to the following passage:

Line 1 Nunc, ut a me, patres conscripti, quendam prope justam patriae
 2 querimoniam detester ac deprecet, percipite, quaeso, diligenter, quae dicam,
 3 at ea penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandate, Etenim, si mecum
 4 patria, quae mihi vita mea multo est carior, si cuncta Italia, si omnis
 5 res publica loquatur; "Marce Tulli, Quid agis? Tune eum, quem esse hostem
 6 comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem exspectari imperatorem in
 7 castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem conjurationis, evocatorem
 8 servorum et civium perditorum Exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed
 9 immissus in urbem esse videatur? Nonne hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem
 10 rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis?"

20. Patres conscripti in line one means
 (a) citizens (b) drafted fathers (c) conscribed fathers (d) jury (e) senators
21. In the first sentence Cicero would like to
 (a) avert a just complaint of the fatherland from himself (b) carefully explain the action he has taken in the fatherland (c) entrust to the fatherland a fair judgement (d) carefully observe the recent actions of the conscript fathers (e) entrust to his listeners' minds the reasons why he detests the present situation
22. Cicero makes the following statement about his fatherland (2nd sentence):
 (a) It is lacking in many of life's essentials. (b) It is dearer to him than his own life. (c) It, along with all of Italy, speaks to the state. (d) He asks the fatherland what it is doing (e) It is failing in its duties and should say it is doing so.
23. The figure of speech found in line 8 is
 (a) paronomasia (b) synecdoche (c) ellipsis (d) Hendiadys (e) simile
24. The figure of speech found in line 5 is
 (a) oxymoron (b) personification (c) simile (d) hendiadys (e) metonymy
25. Which of the following does Cicero NOT call Catiline?
 (a) the recruiter of slaves (b) the maker of crime (c) the leader of the conspiracy (d) the leader of war (e) the ambassador to the enemy camp
26. In line five the word Tune is
 (a) ablative singular (b) nominative singular (c) an adverb (d) affirmative singular command (e) an interjection
27. The last sentence is best translated as
 (a) You command him to be led in chains... (b) Won't you command him to be led in chains...? (c) You won't command him to be led in chains...will you? (d) Will you order him to be led in chains ... (e) Will you order them to be led in chains...?
28. Patiere (line 8) is best translated as
 (a) to allow (b) allow! (c) it may be allowed (d) they allowed (e) will you allow
29. Videatur (line 9) is
 (a) present indicative (b) present subjunctive (c) pluperfect subjunctive (d) the passive periphrastic (e) passive imperative
30. When Cicero addressed the Quirites, he addresses
 (a) the citizens (b) the equestrians (c) the senators (d) the defense (e) the jury
31. Which noun does not apply to the life of Catiline?
 (a) amentia (b) parricida (c) fanum (d) vitium (e) scelus
32. Which adjective does not apply to Catiline?
 (a) agrestis (b) turpis (c) demans (d) audax (e) avidus

Questions 33 to 36 refer to the following passage:

Requiretur fortasse nunc, quem ad modum, cum haec ita sint, reliquum possit magnum esse bellum. Cognoscite, Quirites; non enim hoc sine causa quaeri videtur. Primum ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, quam praedicant in fuga sui membra in eis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, ut eorum collecto dispersa maerorque patrius celeritatem persequendi retardaret.

Sic Mithridates fugiens maximam vim auri atque argenti pulcherrimarumque rerum omnium, quas et a majoribus acceperat et ipse bello superiore ex tota Asia direptas in suum regnum congesserat, in Ponto omnem reliquit. Haec dum nostri colligunt omnia diligentius, rex ipse e manibus effugit. Ita illum in persequendi studio maeror, hos laetitia tardavit.

33. Cicero is addressing
(a) jury (b) Mithridates (c) Medea (d) the senate (e) the citizens
34. Cicero draws a comparison between Mithridates and Medea since they both
(a) are fleeing from Pontus (b) left something behind; Medea, her brother's limbs and Mithridates, quantities of gold and silver (c) had stolen recently something of great value (d) two answers are correct (e) three answers are correct
35. Mithridates was able to escape because our men were
(a) involved in a naval battle (b) hindered by the darkness and poor light (c) wildly scattered and beaten back (d) busy looting (e) poorly organized because their leader had been slain
36. What had Mithridates received from his ancestors and from winning earlier wars?
(a) lands rich in grain (b) the finest and best trained slaves available (c) a palace filled with art treasures (d) gold and silver (e) the background and training which made him a winner

Questions 37 through 50 come from the following passage:

Line 1 (Dionysius, the Tyrant of Syracuse) Duodequadraginta annos tyrannus
2 Syracusanorum fuit Dioysius, cum quinque et viginti natus annos domina-
3 tum occupavisset. Quā pulchritudine urbem, quibus autem opibus (resources)
4 praeditam servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem! Atque de hoc homine a
5 bonis auctoribus sic scriptum accepimus, summam fuisse ejus in victu
6 (sustenance) temperantiam, in rebusque gerendis virum acrem et industrium,
7 eundem tamen maleficum natura et injustum.
8 Ex quo omnibus bene veritatem intuentibus videri necesse est miser-
9 pimum. Ea enim ipsa quae concupierat, ne tum quidem cum omnia se posse
10 censebat, consequabatur. Qui cum esset bonis parentibus atque honesto
11 loco natus (etsi id quidem alius alio modo tradidit), abundaretque et
12 aequalium familiaritatibus et consuetudine (intimacy) propinquorum,
13 credebat eorum nemini, sed eis quos ex familiis locupletium servos de-
14 legerat, quibus nomen servitutis ipse detraxerat, et quibusdam convenis
15 et feris barbaris corporis custodiam committebat. Ita propter injustam
16 dominatus cupiditatem in carcerem quodam modo ipse se incluserat.

37. In this Stoic work Cicero shows by using Dionysus as an example that
 (a) happiness does not depend on externals, such as money, but rather on wisdom and virtue (b) tyrants should be imprisoned (c) those with great riches have a vicious and unjust nature (d) those from fine families are not exempt from jail sentences (e) having many slaves does not bring happiness.
38. In sentence two (lines 3-4) Cicero states
 (a) Syracuse is a beautiful city (b) Syracuse has many resources (c) Syracuse was oppressed with slavery (d) two of the above are correct (e) three of the above are correct
39. Fuisse (line 5) is
 (a) pluperfect subjunctive (b) future passive participle (c) supine (d) perfect infinitive (e) ablative singular
40. Sentence three (lines 4-7) states
 (a) Dionysius was temperate in his way of life (b) Dionysius was keen and industrious (c) Dionysius was vicious and unjust (d) two of the above are correct (e) three are correct
41. In line 8 Cicero states
 (a) knowing the truth makes one wretched (b) the truth, or necessity, is wretched (c) for those looking into the truth, it seems that he must have been wretched (d) one must not fear this wretch (e) from this fact we must see the truth well.
42. The people Dionysius trusted were
 (a) the slaves of wealthy men (b) his good parents (c) his friendly relatives (d) his equals (contemporaries) (e) all of the above
43. The use of the subjunctive for esset (line 10) is
 (a) cum circumstantial (b) cum casual (c) cum concessive (d) substantive purpose (e) substantive result
44. Cicero concludes that
 (a) because of Dionysius' desire for despotic rule, he, in a manner of speaking, imprisoned himself (b) because of Dionysius' unjust rule, they had inclosed him in jail (c) because of Dionysius' voracious greed, he, in a certain way, imprisoned himself (d) Dionysius was incarcerated in the same way as other tyrants had been (e) because of their greed tyrants like Dionysius would always be incarcerated in the same manner
45. Duodequadraginta is (a) 52 (b) 28 (c) 42 (d) 38 (e) 47
46. Dominatum (line 2) is (a) control (b) master (c) government (d) tameness (e) reins
47. Consequatur (line 10) means
 (a) follow (b) get (c) covet (d) support (e) furnish
48. This passage comes from the Tusculanae Disputationes which got its name from Cicero's Tusculan
 (a) philosophy (b) style of oratory (c) villa (d) friends (e) colloquies
49. Disputations means (a) debates (b) quiet reflections (c) settlements (d) thoughts (e) colloquies
50. Carcerem (last line) means (a) song (b) cart (c) jail (d) flesh (e) heart