

1988 FJCL FORUM

CICERO

1. A famous Roman who, like Cicero, came from Arpinum was
a. Sulla b. Marius c. Crassus d. Pompey
2. At age 30, Cicero stood for the office of _____, the first in the cursus honorum.
a. praetor b. consul c. aedile d. quaestor
3. The first time in his life that Cicero travelled outside Italy, he went to
a. Greece b. Sicily c. Cilicia d. Africa
4. At the time of his death, Cicero was
a. 79 b. 63 c. 55 d. 40
5. Cicero's colleague in the consulship of 63 B.C. was
a. Gaius Antonius b. Lucius Catilina
c. Marcus Laeca d. Marcus Crassus
6. The opening of a Roman speech might include a section called the
a. refutatio b. narratio c. conquestio d. insinuatio
7. The date of Cicero's speech, the In Verres, was
a. 62 B.C. b. 76 B.C. c. 70 B.C. d. 65 B.C.
8. Besides Cicero, the other major source of information on the Catilinarian conspiracy is
a. Livy b. Sallust c. Catiline d. Lucretius
9. The poet Archias had as his patrons the family of
a. Crassus b. Pompey c. Cato d. Lucullus
10. Cicero's speech the Pro Manilio proposed
a. prolonging Caesar's command in Gaul
b. thanking Manilius for bringing him back from exile
c. giving Pompey a command in the East
d. acquitting Milo on a charge of treason
11. The number of Phillipics is
a. 4 b. 14 c. 2 d. 10
12. Cicero's dialogue the De Officiis was dedicated to
a. his daughter Tullia b. his friend Atticus
c. his brother Quintus d. his son Marcus
13. Cicero got involved in the Bona Dea affair when he
a. helped the board of pontiffs decide on a charge of sacrilege
b. broke Clodius' alibi that he had not been in Rome
c. asked Caesar, who was then pontifex maximus, to intervene
d. urged Pompey to condemn Clodius

Questions 14 through 23 are based on the following passage from Cicero's first speech against Catiline.

Nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palati, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? Patere tua consilia non sentis, constrictam iam horum omnium scientia teneri coniurationem tuam non vides? Quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consili ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?

14. The figure of speech contained in the first sentence (Nihil . . . nihil . . . nihil . . .) is called
a. asyndeton b. anaphora c. apostrophe d. alliteration
15. The direct object of the main verb of the first sentence (moverunt) is
a. te (line 1) b. praesidium (line 1)
c. conkursus (line 2) d. ora (line 3)
16. The construction found in the words habendi senatus (line 2) is called
a. passive periphrastic b. gerund
c. gerundive d. ablative absolute
17. In the phrase horum ora vultusque (line 3), horum refers to
a. urbis vigiliae (line 1) b. populi (line 1)
c. bonorum (line 2) d. senatus (line 2)
18. In sentence 2 (Patere . . . vides), patere is a(n)
a. infinitive b. imperative c. deponent d. participle
19. The case and number of scientia (line 4) are
a. accusative plural b. ablative singular
c. nominative singular d. vocative singular
20. Coniurationem (line 4) is in the accusative case because it is
a. the accusative subject of patere
b. the accusative object of sentis
c. the accusative subject of teneri
d. the direct object of vides
21. The tense and mood of egeris (line 5) are
a. future perfect indicative b. perfect subjunctive
c. future indicative d. present indicative
22. Nocte (line 5) is in the ablative because it expresses
a. time b. comparison c. means d. separation
23. This speech was given
a. before the senate b. before the people
c. before the pontiffs d. before the jury

Questions 24 - 32 are based on the following passage from Cicero's second speech against Catiline.

Tandem aliquando, Quirites, L. Catilinam, furem audacia, scelus anhelantem, pestem patriae nefarie molientem, vobis atque huic urbi ferro flammaque minitantem ex urbe vel eiecimus vel emisimus vel ipsum egredientem verbis prosecuti sumus. Abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit.

24. Quirites (line 1) is another name for
 - a. a college of priests
 - b. members of the jury
 - c. the Roman people
 - d. members of the senate
25. What are the tense and voice of furem (line 1)?
 - a. present active
 - b. future active
 - c. future passive
 - d. perfect passive
26. The case of audacia (line 1) is
 - a. nominative
 - b. vocative
 - c. ablative
 - d. accusative
27. The construction in the words furem audacia, scelus anhelantem (line 1) is called
 - a. anaphora
 - b. chiasmus
 - c. synchysis
 - d. alliteration
28. Vobis (line 2) gets its case from
 - a. molientem (line 2)
 - b. ferro (line 2)
 - c. minitantem (line 2)
 - d. eiecimus (line 3)
29. Verbis (line 3) is a(n)
 - a. dative of reference
 - b. ablative of means
 - c. ablative of manner
 - d. dative of purpose
30. The best translation for prosecuti sumus (line 3) is
 - a. we escorted
 - b. we attacked
 - c. we were attacked
 - d. we were escorted
31. Two figures of speech in the last line (Abiit . . . erupit) are
 - a. asyndeton and alliteration
 - b. alliteration and hyperbole
 - c. asyndeton and zeugma
 - d. hyperbole and zeugma
32. This paragraph expresses Cicero's relief that
 - a. Catiline has abandoned his plan
 - b. Catiline intends to spare the city
 - c. the city is now rid of Catiline
 - d. his role as savior of the city is clear

Questions 33 - 42 are based on the following passage from Cicero's In Verrem 4.2 (De Signis).

Nunc ad Marcellum revertar, ne haec a me sine causa commemorata esse videantur. Qui cum tam praeclaram urbem vi copiisque cepisset, non putavit ad laudem populi Romani hoc pertinere, hanc pulchritudinem, ex qua praesertim periculi nihil ostenderetur, delere et exstinguere. Itaque aedificiis omnibus, publicis, privatis, sacris, profanis, sic pepercit quasi ad ea defendenda cum exercitu, non oppugnanda venisset.

33. In line 1, revertar is best translated
a. it is returned b. he has been recalled
c. I shall return d. I am recalled
34. The clause ne . . . videantur (line 1) expresses
a. purpose b. result c. fear d. time
35. Qui (line 1) refers back to
a. Marcellum (line 1) b. haec (line 1)
c. me (line 1) d. causa (line 1)
36. Pulchritudinem (line 4) is
a. direct object of putavit
b. accusative subject of delere et exstinguere
c. direct object of delere et exstinguere
d. direct object of ostenderetur
37. From the second sentence (Qui . . . exstinguere) we can infer that Marcellus
a. had once captured Syracuse
b. felt that Syracuse belonged to the Roman people
c. worried that Syracuse might be hostile to Rome
d. decided to destroy Syracuse
38. Aedificiis (line 4) is a(n)
a. dative of reference b. ablative of means
c. ablative of comparison d. dative with pepercit
39. Profanis (line 5) means the opposite of
a. omnibus b. publicis c. privatis d. sacris
40. The construction ad ea defendenda (line 5) is best translated as
a. toward their defenses b. to defend them
c. to have to defend them d. against their defense
41. The third sentence (Itaque . . . venisset) depicts Marcellus as
a. compassionate b. foresighted
c. duplicitous d. accurate
42. In this passage Cicero uses Marcellus as an exemplum because
a. he is an ancestor
b. he earned a brilliant military reputation in Sicily
c. he treated Syracuse better than Verres
d. he liked to collect famous works of art

Questions 43 through 50 are based on the following passage from the Pro Archia.

Quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque is, tamen, cum in Sigæo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, "O fortunate," inquit, "adulescens, qui tuæ virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris!" Et vere: nam, nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, idem tumulus qui corpus eius contexerat nomen etiam obruisset.

Vocabulary

praeco, -onis, m. herald, crier
Sigæum, -i, n. a town near Troy
Ilias, -adis, f. the Iliad of Homer

43. The best translation of Quam (line 1) is
a. how b. whom c. as d. what
44. Secum (line 1) refers back to
a. scriptores b. rerum c. Alexander d. none of the above
45. The best translation of dicitur (line 1) is
a. is saying b. was saying c. was said d. is said
46. The tense and mood of astitisset (line 2) are
a. pluperfect indicative b. perfect subjunctive
c. pluperfect subjunctive d. perfect indicative
47. The quote "O fortunate . . . inveneris" suggests that
a. he was a contemporary of Homer
b. Homer praised him in a poem
c. Homer and he were from the same place
d. he convinced Homer to become a poet
48. The condition expressed in nisi . . . exstitisset, . . . obruisset (lines 3-5) is
a. a more vivid future
b. a less vivid future
c. a contrary-to-fact in the present
d. a contrary-to-fact in the past
49. Eius (line 4) refers to
a. Alexander b. Achilles c. Homer d. Ilias
50. The last sentence implies that
a. visitors still come to see Achilles' tomb
b. Achilles owes his fame to Homer
c. Homer is a great poet because of Achilles
d. poets consider Achilles a great hero