

1995 REGIONAL LATIN FORUM

CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Cicero lived between
a. 106-43. b. 100-44. c. 100-27. d. 106-31.
2. Cicero was exiled as a result of a bill introduced by
a. Piso. b. Caesar. c. Antony. d. Clodius.
3. A formula for banishment:
a. trucidari ferro b. ut ei aqua et ignis interdicerentur
c. vim et manus inferre d. summo supplicio mactari
4. Apollonius Molon
a. held the consulship with Cicero.
b. financed Catiline's conspiracy.
c. taught Cicero rhetoric.
d. was Cicero's faithful slave.
5. Cicero's invaluable secretary:
a. Atticus b. Quintus Cicero c. Rabirius d. Tiro
6. Indicate the correct chronology of events:
a. Cicero's consulship/Verres' prosecution/defense of Milo/
assassination of Caesar
b. Verres' prosecution/Cicero's consulship/defense of Milo/
assassination of Caesar
c. Cicero's consulship/defense of Milo/assassination of
Caesar/Verres' prosecution
d. Verres' prosecution/Cicero's consulship/assassination of
Caesar/defense of Milo
7. While a quaestor in Sicily, Cicero
a. rediscovered the tomb of Archimedes.
b. served under the praetor Verres.
c. acquired enough wealth to build a house on the Palatine.
d. met Catiline for the first time.
8. In 56 Cicero argued a case against
a. Caelius. b. Vatinius. c. Plancius. d. Caecina.
9. The orator appointed to lead Verres' defense against Cicero
was
a. Quintus Hortensius. b. Marcus Metellus.
c. Caecilius Niger. d. Marcus Antonius.
10. De finibus bonorum et malorum is a discussion about
a. types of government. b. social classes.
c. ethical systems. d. old age.

11. In De lege Manilia, Cicero shows that a threat to the Roman state was being posed by
 - a. a slave revolt.
 - b. pirates in the Mediterranean.
 - c. corruption in Sicily.
 - d. instability in the East.
12. In the Pro Cluentio, Cicero defended his client against the charge of
 - a. poisoning a member of his family.
 - b. bribing members of the Senate.
 - c. plotting to kill the consuls.
 - d. overtaxing the provinces.
13. Which two speeches were written in the same year?
 - a. In Caecilium - In Vatinius
 - b. Pro Rabirio - Pro Milone
 - c. In Verrem - Pro Archia
 - d. De Imperio - Pro Cluentio
14. De officiis, considered the last of Cicero's extant works, was written as a(n)
 - a. manual for orators.
 - b. compendium of religious systems.
 - c. guide for young politicians.
 - d. ethical manual for his son.
15. Cicero's De republica was inspired by Plato's Republic. What do the two works have in common?
 - a. They discuss the Athenian constitution.
 - b. They are written in Greek.
 - c. They are in dialogue form.
 - d. They deny the existence of the gods.
16. A prominent literary figure is defended against the charge of improperly acquiring Roman citizenship in the
 - a. Pro Caecina.
 - b. Pro Archia.
 - c. Pro Rabirio.
 - d. Pro Milone.
17. In modern terms Cicero would be politically characterized as
 - a. monarchist.
 - b. liberal.
 - c. conservative.
 - d. revisionist.
18. The closing part of an oration, which usually contains a summary of arguments and an emotional appeal to the audience, is called the
 - a. refutatio.
 - b. exordium.
 - c. propositio.
 - d. peroratio.
19. Which of the following is an example of oxymoron?
 - a. si mecum patria loquatur
 - b. publicam pristinus perennis
 - c. nomen dulce libertatis!
 - d. patria tacita loquitur

20. Which of the following did NOT support Catiline?
 - a. Gaius Manlius
 - b. Marcus Ceparius
 - c. Decimus Silanus
 - d. Marcus Laeca
21. The Gauls from whom Catilin sought help for his conspiracy were the
 - a. Allobroges.
 - b. Aedui.
 - c. Sequani.
 - d. Helvetii.
22. Who was appointed to accompany the Gauls on their way home?
 - a. Volturcius
 - b. Lentulus
 - c. Statilius
 - d. Gabinius
23. When word came on October 27 that the conspirators had taken up arms, who formally accused Catiline of sedition?
 - a. L. Varguntius
 - b. Q. Curius
 - c. L. Aemilius Paulus
 - d. P. Autronius Paetus
24. A major informant to Cicero of Catiline's early plans was a woman called
 - a. Calpurnia.
 - b. Sempronia.
 - c. Fulvia.
 - d. Flavia.
25. In which Catilinarian do we find a catalogue of the types of men who became followers of Catiline?
 - a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV
26. After the arrest of Catiline's co-conspirators, a debate took place in the Senate about the constitutionality of putting them to death without a trial. Two distinguished figures on opposite sides of the issue were
 - a. Cato and Caesar.
 - b. Hortensius and Catulus.
 - c. Crassus and Antony.
 - d. Murena and Cassius.
27. What was the date on which the fate of the conspirators was decided in the Senate?
 - a. Id. Dec.
 - b. a.d. III Non. Dec.
 - c. a.d. VII Id. Dec.
 - d. Non. Dec.
28. Cicero announced the death of the conspirators with one word: "Vixerunt." This is an example of
 - a. ellipsis.
 - b. euphemism.
 - c. praeteritio.
 - d. onomatopoeia.

Questions 29-34 are based on the following passage from the First Catilinarian.

- 5 O di immortales! Ubinam gentium sumus? Quam rem publicam habemus? In quā urbe vivimus? Hīc, hīc sunt in nostro numero, patres conscripti, in hōc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui de nostro omnium interitu, qui de huius urbis atque adeo de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent. Hos ego video consul et de re publicā sententiam rogo, et quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero!

29. The tricolon in lines 1-2 is organized in
 a. ascending order of importance.
 b. ascending order of size.
 c. chronological order of events.
 d. geographical order of events.
30. What is the subject of sunt (line 2)?
 a. di immortales (line 1) b. patres conscripti (line 3)
 c. terrae (line 3) d. qui (line 4)
31. The best translation of consilio (line 4) would be
 a. purpose. b. council. c. plan. d. advice.
32. The tricolon in lines 1-2 is balanced in
 a. lines 3-4. b. lines 4-6. c. lines 5-7. d. lines 7-8.
33. Line 7 contains an example of
 a. hendiadys. b. chiasmus. c. metonymy. d. euphemism.
34. This passage contains an excellent example of
 a. forensic oratory. b. epideictic rhetoric.
 c. a syllogism. d. an a fortiori argument.

Questions 35-43 are based on the following passage from the First Catilinarian.

Quamquam quid loquor? Te ut ulla res frangat, tu ut unquam te corrigas, tu ut ullam fugam meditēre, tu ut ullum exsilium cogites?

- 5 Utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales duiunt! Tametsi video, si mea voce perterritus ire in exsilium animum induxeris, quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens tempus recenti memoria scelerum tuorum, at in posteritatem impendeat. Sed est tanti, dum modo tua ista sit privata calamitas et a rei publicae periculis
 10 seiungatur. Sed tu ut vitiis tuis commoveare, ut legum poenas pertimescas, ut temporibus rei publicae cedas non est postulandum. Neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor a turpitudine aut metus a periculo aut ratio a furore revocarit.

35. Which of the following is NOT present in lines 1-3?
 a. ellipsis b. chiasmus c. anaphora d. assonance
36. Identify the form of meditēre in line 2.
 a. present subjunctive b. vocative singular
 c. present imperative d. present infinitive
37. The subject of impendeat (line 8) is
 a. animus. b. tempestas. c. tempus. d. memoria.

38. In line 8, tanti is a genitive of
a. value. b. specification. c. the whole. d. possession.
39. Which of the following nouns is in the dative case?
a. periculis (l. 9) b. vitiis (l. 10)
c. temporibus (l. 11) d. rei publicae (l. 11)
40. According to lines 10-13, three of the following will never be of concern to Catiline. Which one is NOT mentioned?
a. fear of the law b. giving in to the needs of the state
c. desisting from his vices d. improving his reputation
41. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by revocarit (line 14).
a. optative b. purpose c. result d. deliberative
42. In line 14, revocarit is an example of
a. ellipsis. b. syncope. c. zeugma. d. synesis.
43. In lines 12-14, Cicero sums up Catiline's personality traits by using all of the following EXCEPT
a. parallel structure. b. metonymy. c. tricolon.
d. antithesis.

Questions 44-50 refer to the following passage from the Third Catilinarian.

Quam ob rem, Quirites, quoniam ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, celebratote illos dies cum coniugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multi saepe honores dis immortalibus iusti habiti sunt ac debiti, sed profecto
5 iustiores numquam. Erepti enim estis ex crudelissimo ac miserrimo interitu; erepti sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitu, sine dimicatione; togati, me uno togato duce et imperatore, vicistis.

44. Quam ob rem (line 1) may be replaced by all of the following expressions EXCEPT
a. Quae cum ita sint. b. Qua re. c. In ceteris rebus.
d. Itaque.
45. Quirites (line 1) is a synonym for
a. patres conscripti. b. cives Romani. c. dei immortales.
d. senatores.
46. In line 1 there is an example of
a. syncope. b. chiasmus. c. metonymy. d. antithesis.
47. Identify the form of celebratote (line 2).
a. passive infinitive b. perfect subjunctive
c. present participle d. future imperative

48. Identify the form of profecto (line 4).
a. adverb b. verb c. adjective d. noun
49. In line 7, togati has an earlier reference in
a. dis (l. 3). b. debiti (l. 4). c. iustiores (l. 5).
d. estis (l. 5).
50. From this passage we learn that
a. the gods are always fair to the Romans.
b. thanks should be given to the gods for saving women and children.
c. the gods protect only the just.
d. there was never before so much reason to thank the gods.