

CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. What is the date of Cicero's birth?
a. September 23, 106 b. April 21, 102 c. July 13, 102
d. January 3, 106
2. What office was Cicero holding when he spoke in support of the Manilian Law?
a. quaestor b. aedile c. praetor d. consul
3. In what year did Cicero testify against Clodius in the Bona Dea scandal?
a. 63 b. 62 c. 60 d. 59
4. Cicero took the place of the young Crassus, who had died at Carrhae, when he was chosen
a. governor of Cilicia. b. augur. c. legate to Egypt.
d. flamen Quirinalis.
5. Where was Cicero murdered?
a. Rome b. Tusculum c. Astura d. Formiae
6. In what year was Cicero saluted as pater patriae by Marcus Porcius Cato?
a. 62 b. 60 c. 56 d. 51
7. Which of the following statements about Cicero's proconsulship is **NOT** true?
a. He won a military victory over some mountain tribes.
b. He was saluted Imperator by his troops.
c. He received a triumph on his return to Rome.
d. He curbed excessive interest rates.
8. In what year did Cicero divorce Terentia?
a. 50 b. 48 c. 46 d. 44
9. Which of the following wrote a biography of Cicero and published Cicero's notes for his speeches?
a. his friend Atticus b. his freedman Tiro
c. his son Marcus d. his daughter Tullia
10. The distinguished jurist who taught Cicero and appears as one of the interlocutors in De Amicitia:
a. Quintus Scaevola, the pontifex maximus
b. Publius Scaevola, the annalist
c. Quintus Scaevola, the augur
d. Gaius Scaevola, the general

11. Which of the following did **NOT** occur in 76?
 - a. Cicero defended the actor Roscius.
 - b. Cicero's daughter Tullia was born.
 - c. Cicero was elected quaestor.
 - d. Cicero renewed his friendship with Atticus in Athens.
12. Where did Cicero spend the sixteen months of his exile?
 - a. Athens and Thessalonika
 - b. Epidaurus and Dyrrhachium
 - c. Athens and Epidaurus
 - d. Thessalonika and Dyrrhachium
13. At the end of his consulate Cicero was prevented from giving the customary farewell address by
 - a. Crassus.
 - b. Metellus.
 - c. Gaius Antonius
 - d. Clodius
14. Where was Cicero during the battle of Pharsalus?
 - a. at Dyrrhachium
 - b. with Pompey
 - c. with Caesar
 - d. in Italy
15. Which of the following was defended by Cicero against the charge of plotting to murder Caesar?
 - a. Cornelius Balbus
 - b. Cornelius Sulla
 - c. Murena
 - d. Deiotarus
16. Where in Sicily did Cicero serve as quaestor?
 - a. Syracuse
 - b. Lilybaeum
 - c. Agrigentum
 - d. Panormus
17. What was the subject of De provinciis consularibus?
 - a. the assignment of Lucius Antonius to Macedonia
 - b. Cicero's defense of Pompey's acta in the East
 - c. the prolongation of Caesar's command in Gaul
 - d. Cicero's report on his governorship of Cilicia
18. In which speech did Cicero attack Sulla's powerful freedman Chrysogonus?
 - a. Pro Roscio Armerino
 - b. Pro Cluentio
 - c. Pro A. Caecina
 - d. Pro Quinctio
19. Which of the following speeches did Cicero never deliver because he lost his nerve when he saw the court packed with a hostile audience?
 - a. Pro Rabirio
 - b. Pro Plancio
 - c. Pro Ligario
 - d. Pro Milone
20. Cicero published De inventione in 84, a treatise on
 - a. justice.
 - b. oratory.
 - c. philosophy.
 - d. happiness.
21. Before Cicero could prosecute Verres, he had to defend his right to act as prosecutor against the claim of one who would have helped Verres. This speech is known as
 - a. In Caecilium.
 - b. Pro Tullio.
 - c. In Pisonem.
 - d. Pro Balbo.

22. De divinatione continues the discussion begun in
 - a. De natura deorum. b. Tusculanae disputationes.
 - c. De finibus bonorum et malorum. d. De fato.
23. Whom did Catiline pick to train his army?
 - a. Curius b. Lentulus c. Manlius d. Cethegus
24. Which of the Catilinarians are addressed to the people?
 - a. I and II b. II and III c. III and IV d. I and IV
25. Cicero argues in the First Catilinarian that a precedent for the senatus consultum ultimum had been set by
 - a. L. Opimius. b. Ti. Gracchus. c. Ahala. d. P. Scipio.
26. Cicero accuses Catiline of all of the following **EXCEPT**
 - a. being a coward. b. killing his wife and son.
 - c. corrupting the young. d. accumulating huge debts.
27. Who first made a motion to inflict the death penalty on the conspirators?
 - a. D. Silanus b. Caesar c. Antonius d. Cato
28. The secret meeting of the conspirators described by Cicero in Cat. I. 4 was held at the home of Marcus Laeca. To what prominent gens did this senator belong?
 - a. Licinia b. Iulia c. Porcia d. Cornelia
29. Which pupil of Cicero was later defended by him in a speech which includes an elaborate vindication of that young man's entanglement with Catiline?
 - a. Ligarius b. Cluentius c. Fonteius d. Caelius
30. Which of the conspirators was **NOT** a Roman by birth but a freedman who took the name of his benefactor?
 - a. Lentulus b. Statilius c. Cethegus d. Gabinius

Questions 31-40 refer to the following passage from the First Catilinarian.

Hisce ominibus, Catilina, cum summā rei publicae salute, cum tuā peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio qui se tecum omni scelere parricidioque iunxerunt, proficiscere ad impium bellum ac nefarium.

- 5 Tu, Iuppiter, qui isdem quibus haec urbs auspiciis a Romulo es constitutus, quem Statorem huius urbis atque imperi verē nominamus, hunc et huius socios a tuis ceterisque templis, a tectis urbis ac moenibus, a vitā fortunisque civium omnium arcebis et homines bonorum
- 10 inimicos, hostes patriae, latrones Italiae scelerum foedere inter se ac nefariā societate coniunctos aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis.

31. Identify the figure of speech illustrated in lines 1-2.
a. anaphora b. asyndeton c. oxymoron d. praeteritio
32. The word se (line 2) has an earlier reference in
a. Catilina (l. 1). b. rei publicae (l. 1).
c. peste et pernicie (l. 2) d. eorum (l. 2).
33. Identify the form of proficiscere (line 3).
a. present active infinitive
b. future passive indicative
c. present active imperative
d. imperfect passive subjunctive
34. Identify the antecedent of quem (line 6).
a. Catilina (l. 1) b. Iuppiter (l. 5) c. urbs (l. 5)
d. Romulo (l. 6)
35. Line 8 contains an example of
a. ellipsis. b. chiasmus. c. hendiadys. d. synecdoche.
36. Choose the best translation for arcebis (line 9).
a. keep away b. confine c. shut up d. refuse
37. Lines 11-12 contain an example of
a. metonymy. b. chiasmus. c. tmesis. d. anaphora.
38. Choose the best translation for mactabis (line 12).
a. honor b. kill c. sacrifice d. punish
39. In this passage Cicero accuses Catiline and his supporters of all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. murder. b. bankruptcy. c. brigandage. d. treason.
40. This passage, which contains so many figures of speech, touches upon so many themes, and uses so much of the vocabulary found in the rest of the oration, is part of the
a. principium. b. refutatio. c. peroratio.
d. confirmatio.

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Questions 41-50 refer to the following passage from the Verrines.

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

10 In ornatu urbis habuit victoriae rationem, habuit humanitatis; victoriae putabat esse multa Romam deportare quae ornamento urbi esse possent, humanitatis non planē exspoliare urbem, praesertim quam conservare voluisset. In hāc partitione ornatus non plus victoria Marcelli populo Romano appetivit quam humanitas Syracusanis reservavit. 15 Romam quae apportata sunt, ad aedem Honoris et Virtutis itemque aliis in locis videmus. Nihil in aedibus, nihil in hortis posuit, nihil in suburbano; putavit, si urbis ornamenta domum suam non contulisset, domum suam ornamento urbi futuram.

41. Identify the type of cum clause illustrated in lines 2-3.
a. causal b. concessive c. temporal d. characteristic
42. Identify the use of the genitive illustrated by periculi in line 4.
a. partitive b. objective c. possession d. subjective
43. Identify the case and usage of aedificiis (line 6).
a. ablative, with certain verbs b. dative, indirect object
c. ablative, separation d. dative, with certain verbs
44. In line 8, venisset is in the subjunctive because it is a
a. concessive clause. b. deliberative subjunctive.
c. clause of comparison. d. contrary to fact condition.
45. Identify the case and usage of victoriae (line 9).
a. genitive, characteristic b. dative, indirect object
c. genitive, partitive d. dative, separation
46. What use of the dative is illustrated by urbi (line 11)?
a. possession b. separation c. reference d. purpose
47. What figure of speech can be found in lines 16-17?
a. anaphora b. litotes c. hendiadys d. polysyndeton
48. What figure of speech is illustrated in lines 18-19?
a. synecdoche b. chiasmus c. alliteration d. synesis

49. According to this passage, Marcellus thought that
- a. he would earn the praise of Rome.
 - b. the city was a danger to Rome.
 - c. the victory belonged to him alone.
 - d. he should not destroy the city.
50. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- a. Marcellus left some of the art in Syracuse.
 - b. Marcellus took some of the art to his home.
 - c. Marcellus took some of the art for the Romans.
 - d. Marcellus gave some of the art to the temples.