

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1996

CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Cicero was forced into exile in
a. 62. b. 60. c. 58. d. 56.
2. The name of Cicero's mother:
a. Aurelia b. Helvia c. Pomponia d. Mucia
3. Cicero prided himself on being consul prior, which meant he
a. became consul the first year he was eligible.
b. was the first novus homo to become consul.
c. came in at the top of the poll.
d. held the top position among men of consular rank.
4. The date of Cicero's death in 43:
a. Non. Dec. b. a.d. VII Id. Dec. c. a.d. IV Id. Dec.
d. Id. Dec.
5. Who wanted Cicero to join the triumvirate, an invitation which he refused?
a. Pompey b. Lepidus c. Octavian d. Caesar
6. During the Social War Cicero saw military service under
a. Strabo. b. Catiline. c. Atticus. d. Sulla.
7. Cicero was kept from giving the customary farewell address at the end of his consulate by
a. Catiline. b. Metellus. c. Labienus. d. Clodius.
8. Cicero was saluted as pater patriae by
a. Caesar. b. Metellus. c. Cato. d. Marcellus.
9. Cicero won over Antonius by
a. promising to support his agrarian bill.
b. offering him the governorship of Macedonia.
c. defending his nephew on a charge of bribery.
d. betrothing Tullia to his son.
10. To what area of Rome did the elder Cicero move his family?
a. Palatine b. Campus Martius c. Subura d. Carinae
11. Where did Cicero spend most of his exile?
a. Thessalonika b. Olympia c. Athens d. Cassandreia
12. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
a. Cicero was hailed as Imperator by his troops.
b. Cicero was elected augur in 53.
c. Cicero's son also became a consul.
d. Cicero was awarded a triumph in 50.

13. Cicero served his quaestorship in Sicily at
a. Syracuse. b. Agrigentum. c. Panormus. d. Lilybaeum.
14. Cicero's victory over Verres in 70 led to the passing of the Lex Aurelia which
a. reduced the number of senators on the juries.
b. exiled Caecilius Metellus for siding with Verres.
c. restored to the Sicilians all their stolen property.
d. fined Hortensius for losing the case.
15. In which speech did Cicero defend his rich client on a charge of poisoning his father?
a. Pro Rabirio b. Pro Sestio c. Pro Cluentio
d. Pro Flacco
16. The Third Philippic is an exposition in support of Decimus Brutus and
a. Octavian. b. Lepidus. c. Cassius. d. Antony.
17. Cicero's defense of Archias serves as one of the finest
a. treatises on political science.
b. attempts to restore the Commonwealth.
c. eulogies of literature.
d. treatises on philosophy.
18. How many of Cicero's speeches have been preserved?
a. 10-20 b. 30-40 c. 50-60 d. 80-90
19. Cicero's first political speech, delivered in 66, was
a. De Imperio. b. De Lege Agraria. c. De inventione.
d. De Provinciis Consularibus.
20. In the Pro Caelio, Cicero defended his client on a charge of attempting to poison Clodia, his
a. sister. b. wife. c. former mistress. d. fiancée.
21. Which of the following puts the parts of an oration in correct order?
a. narratio, confirmatio, exordium, peroratio
b. confirmatio, narratio, refutatio, exordium
c. peroratio, narratio, refutatio, confirmatio
d. exordium, narratio, confirmatio, refutatio
22. When did Cicero publish the Catilinarian speeches?
a. 63 b. 60 c. 58 d. 56
23. In which Catilinarian does Cicero list the classes of men who joined Catiline?
a. I b. II c. III d. IV

24. Which conspirator could not resist talking and bragged to his mistress about the plans for a revolution?
a. Curius b. Lentulus c. Statilius d. Gabinius
25. Who turned state's evidence and gave testimony against the conspirators?
a. Manlius b. Volturcius c. Laeca d. Cethegus
26. On what date did Cicero deliver the First Catilinarian?
a. Kal. Nov. b. a.d. VI Id. Nov. c. Non. Dec.
d. a.d. IV Id. Dec.
27. The arrest of five prominent citizens who were leading conspirators occurred
a. before the First Catilinarian.
b. between the First and Second Catilinarians.
c. between the Second and Third Catilinarians.
d. between the Third and Fourth Catilinarians.
28. Caesar's proposal of life imprisonment for the conspirators was
a. a novel penalty in Roman law.
b. supported by Marcus Cato.
c. based on the Law of the Twelve Tables.
d. set a precedent for later practice.
29. Cicero announced the death of the conspirators with the word(s):
a. Vixerunt. b. Dis immortalibus gratias ago.
c. Factum est. d. In perpetua pace esse possitis providebo.
30. Identify the figure of speech illustrated in the line "ea penitus animis vestris mentibusque mandate."
a. asyndeton b. syncope c. hendiadys d. metonymy

Questions 31-37 refer to the following passage from the First Catilinarian.

5 Castra sunt in Italia contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus collocata, crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus; eorum autem castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium intra moenia atque adeo in senatu videtis intestinam aliquam cotidie perniciem rei publicae molientem. Si te iam, Catilina, comprehendi, si interfici iussero, credo, erit verendum mihi ne non hoc potius omnes boni serius a me quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat.

31. Identify the figure of speech illustrated by faucibus (line 2).
a. euphemism b. synecdoche c. syncope d. metonymy

32. Choose the best translation for in dies singulos (line 2).
 a. in a single day b. in only one day
 c. day by day d. the following day
33. Identify the figure of speech contained in lines 3-4 (eorum . . . videtis).
 a. alliteration b. chiasmus c. anaphora d. hendiadys
34. Identify the tense and mood of iussero (line 6).
 a. future indicative b. perfect subjunctive
 c. present subjunctive d. future perfect indicative
35. Irony is indicated by the use of the word
 a. cotidie (line 5). b. Si (line 5). c. credo (line 6).
 d. verendum (line 7).
36. Choose the best translation for serius (line 7).
 a. too late b. lately c. rather late d. later
37. Cicero uses a lot of military words in this passage
 a. to predict that war is imminent.
 b. to brand Catiline an enemy of the state.
 c. to highlight Catiline's invincibility.
 d. to show how knowledgeable he is.

Questions 38-46 refer to the following passage from the First Catilinarian.

Hos ego video consul et de re publica sententiam rogo, et quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero! Fuisti igitur apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina, distribuisti partes Italiae, statuisti quo quemque proficisci placeret, delegisti quos Romae relinqueres, quos tecum educeres, discripsisti urbis partis ad incendia, confirmasti te ipsum iam esse exiturum, dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae quod ego viverem.

Reperti sunt duo equites Romani qui te ista cura liberarent et se illa ipsa nocte paulo ante lucem me in meo lecto interfecturos esse pollicerentur.

38. What figure of speech is illustrated by ferro (line 2)?
 a. euphemism b. metonymy c. zeugma d. synecdoche
39. Identify the case of Romae (line 5).
 a. nominative b. dative c. genitive d. locative
40. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by relinqueres (line 5)?
 a. indirect question b. characteristic
 c. subordinate clause in indirect discourse d. purpose

41. What figure of speech is illustrated by confirmasti (line 6)?
 a. syncope b. synecdoche c. metonymy d. euphemism
42. Identify the case and usage of morae (line 7).
 a. dative - purpose b. genitive - objective
 c. dative - reference d. genitive - partitive
43. Choose the best translation for quod (line 8).
 a. because b. which c. the fact that d. why
44. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by viverem (line 8).
 a. subordinate clause in indirect discourse b. purpose
 c. characteristic d. indirect question
45. What use of the ablative is illustrated by cura (line 9).
 a. manner b. separation c. means d. specification
46. In this passage Cicero makes Catiline seem dangerous because he is
 a. ambitious and paranoid. b. reasonable and thorough.
 c. evil and autocratic. d. efficient and organized.

Questions 47-50 refer to the following passage from De Senectute.

Haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, quae videntur levia atque communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, reduci, consuli; quae et apud nos et in aliis civitatibus, ut quaeque optime morata est, ita diligentissime observantur.

5 Lysandrum Lacedaemonium dicere aiunt solitum Lacedaemonem esse honestissimum domicilium senectutis; nusquam enim tantum tribuitur aetati, nusquam est senectus honoratior. Quin etiam memoriae proditum est, cum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset, magno consessu, locum

10 nusquam ei datum a suis civibus; cum autem ad Lacedaemonios accessisset, qui legati cum essent, certo in loco consederant, consurrexisse omnes illi dicuntur et senem sessum recepisse.

47. In lines 1-4 Cicero does NOT argue that certain actions are
 a. common to many states. b. very carefully observed.
 c. honorable pursuits. d. considered to be trivial.
48. According to Lysander, where was old age shown the most respect?
 a. in the home b. in Sparta c. at the games d. in Athens.
49. What is a grandis natu (line 9)?
 a. a large man b. a man of noble birth
 c. an old man d. a man of great talent

50. Which sentence concerning the anecdote told in lines 8-13 is **NOT** true?
- a. The senex was an Athenian.
 - b. The Lacedaemonians were present as envoys.
 - c. There was a crowd at the games.
 - d. This incident took place in Sparta.