

## REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1999

### CICERO

**N.B. All dates are B.C.**

1. As a political newcomer, Cicero was called a  
a. novus eques. b. novus homo. c. novus vir. d. novus tribunus.
2. Verres was prosecuted by Cicero in  
a. 72. b. 71. c. 70. d. 69.
3. Who defended Verres?  
a. Q. Hortensius b. Q. Caecilius c. Erucius d. Q. Catulus
4. Cicero's exile was brought about by legislation sponsored by  
a. Pompey. b. Clodius. c. Antony. d. Milo.
5. Cicero was assassinated in 43 at  
a. Rome. b. Thessalonica. c. Tusculum. d. Formiae.
6. Cicero was distantly related to  
a. Marius. b. Pompey. c. Sulla. d. Caesar.
7. Cicero's daughter Tullia died in  
a. 49. b. 47. c. 45. d. 42.
8. On the island of Rhodes Cicero studied philosophy under  
a. Roscius. b. Antonius. c. Posidonius. d. Molo.
9. Having just come of age, Cicero accompanied his mentor \_\_\_\_\_ to the courts and the Rostra.  
a. Q. Mucius Scaevola b. L. Licinius Crassus c. Cn. Pompeius Strabo  
d. T. Pomponius Atticus
10. Cicero saw military service under  
a. Pompeius Strabo. b. Lucius Sulla. c. Gaius Marius. d. Livius Drusus.
11. Where did Cicero serve his quaestorship?  
a. Athens b. Dyrrachium c. Syracuse d. Lilybaeum
12. Thirty-seven books of Cicero's letters have been preserved in four collections. Which of the following is **NOT** one of them?  
a. Ad Familiares b. Ad Quintum Fratrem c. Ad Marcum Filium  
d. Ad Brutum

13. Which of the following is Cicero's earliest extant speech?
  - a. Pro Roscio Amerino
  - b. Pro Quinctio
  - c. Pro Roscio comoedo
  - d. Pro Tullio
14. The name of Sulla's freedman attacked by Cicero in his speech defending Roscius:
  - a. Capito
  - b. Magnus
  - c. Chrysogonus
  - d. Narcissus
15. The subtitle of De Amicitia:
  - a. Atticus
  - b. Laelius
  - c. Antiochus
  - d. Cato
16. In his defense of Archias, Cicero expounds on the
  - a. concordia ordinum.
  - b. value of literature.
  - c. defense of the nobility.
  - d. scope of public policy.
17. Cicero delivered all of the following speeches in 63 **EXCEPT**
  - a. In Caecilium.
  - b. Pro Rabirio.
  - c. Contra Rullum.
  - d. Pro Murena
18. In what speech did Cicero coin the famous phrase cui bono?
  - a. De Imperio Pompei
  - b. Pro Roscio Amerino
  - c. Pro Caelio
  - d. Pro Rabirio
19. In his Academica Cicero delivers a dialogue
  - a. dedicated to the memory of Hortensius.
  - b. dedicated to Brutus.
  - c. denying the possibility of absolute knowledge.
  - d. debating whether virtue is sufficient for happiness.
20. A dialogue between Cicero and his brother Quintus appears in
  - a. De Finibus.
  - b. De Senectute.
  - c. Topica.
  - d. De Divinatione.
21. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the paradoxes in Cicero's Paradoxa Stoicorum?
  - a. what is morally right is good
  - b. all sins are equal
  - c. all fools are mad
  - d. only the wise man is poor
22. Cicero delivered the Pro Flacco on behalf of a man accused of provincial extortion because he
  - a. was one of the praetors involved in the arrest of the Catilinarians.
  - b. had corroborated Cicero's evidence against Clodius in the Bona Dea scandal.
  - c. had helped gather the evidence against Verres.
  - d. was a friend of Atticus who asked Cicero for help.
23. Cicero's first oration against Catiline was delivered in the
  - a. Curia.
  - b. Forum.
  - c. Comitium.
  - d. Temple of Jupiter Stator.

24. Which of the following Catilinarians was **NOT** executed in the Tullianum?  
a. Cethegus b. Manlius c. Ceparius d. Lentulus
25. Cicero was able to spare the Republic an attack on Rome by Catiline through the seizure of incriminating documents from the  
a. Allobroges. b. Helvetii. c. Belgae. d. Aedui.
26. Where did Catiline send Manlius to raise an army?  
a. Arretium b. Faesulae c. Pistoria d. Cortona
27. Ostensibly because of ill health, Antonius turned over his command on the battlefield against Catiline to  
a. M. Petreius. b. L. Murena. c. L. Afranius. d. Q. Curius.
28. How did Cicero convince his consular colleague to refrain from supporting Catiline in the elections of 63?  
a. threatened him with prosecution  
b. convinced him of the error of his ways  
c. exchanged designated provinces with him  
d. promised to support him for the censorship
29. What was unique about Caesar's proposal concerning the fate of the Catilinarian conspirators?  
a. It was so harsh. b. It violated the Law of the Twelve Tables.  
c. There was no hope of pardon. d. It had never been done before.

Use the following passage from the First Catilinarian to answer questions 30-37.

Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge quo coepisti, egredere aliquando ex urbe; patent portae; proficiscere. Nimium diu te imperatorem tua illa Manliana castra desiderant. Educ tecum etiam omnis tuos, si minus, quam plurimos, purga urbem. Magno me metu liberabis, dum modo inter me atque te murus intersit. Nobiscum versari iam diutius non potes; non feram, non patiar, non sinam. Magna dis immortalibus habenda est atque huic ipsi Iovi Statori, antiquissimo custodi huius urbis, gratia, quod hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem totiens iam effugimus.

30. Identify the form of egredere in line 1.  
a. infinitive b. second person singular future c. imperative  
d. third person plural perfect
31. Lines 1-2 contain an example of  
a. anaphora. b. tmesis. c. alliteration. d. synecdoche.

32. In line 4 metu is an ablative of  
 a. means. b. manner. c. respect. d. separation.
33. What is the best translation of diutius in line 5?  
 a. too long b. any longer c. for a long time d. a rather long time
34. What is the form of habenda in line 6?  
 a. gerund b. present active participle c. future active participle d. gerundive
35. Who had vowed to build the temple of Jupiter Stator (in line 6) and why?  
 a. Marius for help in defeating the Cimbri and Teutones  
 b. Scipio Africanus for help at Zama  
 c. Cincinnatus for help against the Aequi  
 d. Romulus for help against the Sabines
36. Cicero tells Catiline to  
 a. get out of the city. b. surrender. c. kill himself. d. fight and finish it.
37. Which word does **NOT** refer to Catiline in this passage?  
 a. imperator b. custos c. pestis d. metus

Use the following passage from the Fourth Catilinarian to answer questions 38-45.

Video duas adhuc esse sententias, unam D. Silani, qui censet eos, qui haec delere conati sunt, morte esse multandos, alteram C. Caesaris, qui mortis poenam removet, ceterorum suppliciorum omnis acerbitates amplectitur. Uterque et pro sua dignitate et pro rerum magnitudine in summa severitate versatur. Alter eos, qui nos omnis vita privare conati sunt, qui delere imperium, qui populi Romani nomen extinguere, punctum temporis frui vita et hoc communi spiritu non putat oportere, atque hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos civis in hac re publica esse usurpatum recordatur. Alter intellegit mortem ab dis immortalibus non esse supplicii causa constitutam, sed aut necessitatem naturae aut laborum ac miseriarum quietem. Itaque eam sapientes numquam inviti, fortes saepe etiam libenter oppetiverunt. Vincula vero et ea sempiterna certe ad singularem poenam nefarii sceleris inventa sunt. Municipiis dispertiri iubet.

38. Identify the figure of speech illustrated by the repetition of qui in lines 1-2.  
 a. antithesis b. anaphora c. juxtaposition d. zeugma
39. In line 4 the word alter refers to  
 a. D. Silanus. b. C. Caesar. c. Cicero. d. a conspirator.
40. What use of the infinitive is illustrated by privare in line 5?  
 a. complementary b. objective c. subjective d. main verb of indirect statement

41. What usage of the accusative is illustrated by punctum in line 6?  
a. direct object b. subject of indirect statement c. exclamation d. duration
42. Identify the type of verb illustrated by oportere in line 6?  
a. deponent b. semi-deponent c. impersonal d. defective
43. In line 9 (necessitatem . . . quietam) there is an example of  
a. asyndeton. b. polysyndeton. c. chiasmus. d. synchysis.
44. To what does eam in line 9 refer?  
a. the state b. death c. peace d. misery
45. Decimus Silanus says that the conspirators  
a. ought to be put to death. b. should be imprisoned.  
c. ought to be set free. d. should be publicly rebuked.

Use the following passage from one of Cicero's letters to answer questions 46-50.

Miseriae nostrae potius velim quam inconstantiae tribuas, quod a Vibone quo te arcessebam subito discessimus; adlata est enim nobis rogatio de pernicie mea, in qua quod correctum esse audieramus erat eiusmodi, ut mihi ultra quadringenta milia liceret esse, illo pervenire non liceret. Statim iter Brundisium versus contuli ante diem rogationis, ne et Sica, apud quem eram, periret et quod Melitae esse non licebat. Nunc tu propera ut nos consequare, si modo recipiemur. Adhuc invitamur benigne, sed quod superest timemus. Me, mi Pomponi, valde paenitet vivere, qua in re apud me tu plurimum valuisti. Sed haec coram. Fac modo ut venias.

46. This letter was written from  
a. Vibo. b. Brundisium. c. Melita. d. Rome.
47. This letter was written by Cicero during  
a. the case against Catiline. b. his exile. c. the trial of Clodius.  
d. his defense of Roscius.
48. Identify the case of Melitae in line 5.  
a. genitive b. dative c. nominative d. locative
49. Who is the reference in mi Pomponi (line 7)?  
a. Sica b. Cicero's brother c. Atticus d. Antonius
50. Cicero's mood in this letter is  
a. angry. b. positive. c. depressed. d. contemplative.