

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1999

CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. When the year of Cicero's death is subtracted from the year of his birth, the result in the year
 - a. he was banished.
 - b. he was consul.
 - c. he delivered the 2nd Philippic.
 - d. he returned from exile.
2. Cicero's brother Quintus was married to Atticus'
 - a. sister. b. daughter. c. cousin. d. first wife.
3. Cicero's correspondence with Atticus begins in the year
 - a. 63 b. 58 c. 68 d. 88
4. Not a speech in a murder trial:
 - a. Pro Roscio Amerino b. Pro Aulo Cluentio
 - c. Pro Aulo Licinia Archia d. Pro Marco Caelio
5. Which speech concerns the War against Mithradates?
 - a. De Provinciis Consularibus b. Pro Rege Deiotaurο
 - c. In Pisonem d. Pro Lege Manilia
6. Which speech has **NO** connection to Publius Clodius?
 - a. In Caecilium b. De Domo Suo
 - c. Pro Sestio d. Pro Milone
7. Cicero's most important rival as an orator was
 - a. Hortensius. b. Caesar. c. Pompey. d. Antony.
8. The Catilinarian oration which was delivered in the Temple of Jupiter Stator was the
 - a. 1st. b. 2nd. c. 3rd. d. 4th.
9. Cicero's son Marcus would never be a novus homo because his father
 - a. was a member of the equestrian class.
 - b. had been in the Senate.
 - c. had an education.
 - d. had been elected consul.
10. The Philippics were patterned after speeches written by
 - a. Cato the Elder b. Demosthenes c. Lysias d. Laelius
11. Scipio Aemilianus and Laelius are the chief interlocutors in Cicero's philosophical work
 - a. De Senectute b. De Officiis
 - c. De Amicitia d. De Legibus

12. The Somnium Scipionis is part of Cicero's
 a. De Legibus b. De Re Publica
 c. De Amicitia d. De Divinatione
13. Tullia's third husband was:
 a. Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus b. Gaius Calpurnius Piso Frugi
 c. Publius Clodius Pulcher d. Publius Cornelius Dolabella
14. Cicero was killed at
 a. Osita. b. Formiae. c. Rome. d. Arpinum.
15. Cicero served as governor of
 a. Cilicia. b. Sicily. c. Macedonia. d. Hither Spain.
16. Cicero's colleague in his consulship was
 a. Gaius Antonius.
 b. Marcus Junius Brutus.
 c. Publius Cornelius Dolabella.
 d. Quintus Hortensius Hortalus.
17. In which group are the speeches written in the correct order from earliest to latest?
 a. Pro Caelio, In Verrem, Pro Lege Manilia, In Catilinam I
 b. In Catilinam I, In Verrem, Pro Caelio, Pro Lege Manilia
 c. In Verrem, Pro Lege Manilia, In Catilinam I, Pro Caelio
 d. Pro Lege Manilia, In Verrem, In Catilinam I, Pro Caelio
18. The last Phlippic proposes a public thanksgiving for those soliders who died fighting Antony at
 a. Philippi. b. Mutina. c. Actium. d. Antium.
19. The treatise written in dialogue form in which Licinius Crassus, Marcus Antonius, Sulpicius Rufus and Aurelius Cotta discuss oratory is _____.
 a. Rhetorica ad Herennium b. De Inventione
 c. De Oratore d. Brutus
20. The last treatise written by Cicero is
 a. De Senectute. b. De Natura Deorum.
 c. Tusculan Disputations. d. De Officiis.
21. Cicero lost his case in the
 a. Pro Milone. b. De Domo Suo.
 c. In Verrem. d. Pro Roscio Amerino.
22. De Natura Deorum considers the religious beliefs of the
 a. Gauls, Germans, and Egyptians.
 b. Epicureans, Stoics, and Academics.
 c. Jews, Christians, and Greeks.
 d. Pythagoreans, Jews, and the Romans.
23. In De Re Publica, the form of government Cicero prefers is
 a. democracy b. monarchy.
 c. oligarchy. d. a mixed constitution.

24. How many Philippics were there?
 a. 3 b. 4 c. 14 d. 12
25. Cicero referred to the co-operation of the patricians and equestrians as
 a. concordia ordinum. b. novus ordo saeculorum
 c. patres plebesque d. contubernium familiarum

Questions 26 - 33 refer to these lines from the First Catilinarian:

5 "M. Tulli, quid agis? Tunc eum, quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem exspectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem coniurationis, evocatores servorum et civium perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur? Non hunc in vincula duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne maiorum?"

26. "ducem" in line 2 is accusative
 a. subject in indirect discourse.
 b. direct object.
 c. appositive.
 d. predicate nominative in indirect discourse.
27. "belli" in line 2 is what kind of genitive?
 a. possession b. partitive c. objective d. subjective
28. The word left out of "auctorem sceleris" in line 3 is
 a. huius. b. esse. c. hunc. d. sit.
29. The form of patiere in line 5 is
 a. present active infinitive. b. 3rd pl. perfect active.
 c. 2nd sing. future active. d. passive imperative sing.
30. In the 2nd sentence, there is a pun on
 a. emissus and immissus. b. ducem and imperatorum.
 c. evocatorum and servorum. d. exire and patiere.
31. The speaker of these lines is
 a. the judge. b. the Republic.
 c. Cicero's father d. the Senate.
32. videatur in line 6 is subjunctive in
 a. a result clause.
 b. subordinate clause in indirect discourse.
 c. purpose clause.
 d. deliberative subjunctive.
33. This entire passage is an example of
 a. simile. b. irony. c. prosopoeia. d. anticlimax.

Questions 34 - 42 concern this passage from the Pro Caelio.

Sunt autem duo crimina, auri et veneni; in quibus una atque eadem persona versatur. Aurum sumptum a Clodia, venenum quaesitum quod Clodiae daretur, ut dicitur. Omnia sunt alia non crimina sed maledicta, iurgi petulantis magis quam
5 publicae quaestionis. 'Adulter, impudicus, sequester' convicium est, non accusatio. Nullum est enim fundamentum horum criminum, nullae sedes; voces sunt contumeliosae temere ab irato accusatore nullo auctore emissae. Horum duorum
10 criminum video auctorem, video fontem, video certum nomen et caput. Auro opus fuit; sumpsit a Clodia, sumpsit sine teste, habuit quamdiu voluit.

34. versatur in line 2 is best translated
a. lives. b. is involved. c. is turned. d. stands accused.
35. daretur in line 3 is subjunctive because it is in
a. a relative purpose clause.
b. a subordinate clause in indirect discourse.
c. a causal clause.
d. a relative clause of characteristic.
36. "Adulter, impudicus, sequester" is an example of
a. paranomasia. b. hyperbole. c. asyndeton. d. apostrophe.
37. The best translation of voces in line 7 is
a. words. b. voices. c. sounds. d. proverbs.
38. Caput in line 10 is best translated
a. head. b. life. c. individual. d. source.
39. Auro opus fuit:
a. There was a job for this gold.
b. He needed gold.
c. He had a golden opportunity.
d. There was a wealth of gold.
40. Which figure does **NOT** appear in lines 9 and 10?
a. asyndeton b. metaphor c. hendiadys d. anaphora
41. According to this passage
a. Caelius gave Clodia gold.
b. Clodia gave Caelius gold.
c. Caelius stole gold from Clodia.
d. Clodia stole gold from Caelius.
42. Cicero's defense against the charges mentioned in this passage:
a. The charges are all gossip.
b. The situation has been misunderstood.
c. Boys will be boys.

d. It is a case of mistaken identity.

Questions 43 - 50 concern this passage from the Verrines.

Posteaquam ad causam dicendam ventum est, tum vero sine metu, sine cura omnes erant, qui Sopatrum defendebant: crimen nullum erat; res erat iudicata; Verres nummos acceperat: quis posset dubitare quidnam esset futurum? Res illo die non
5 peroratur, iudicium dimittitur. Iterum ad Sopatrum Timarchides venit, ait accusatores eius multo maiorem pecuniam praetori polliceri quam quantam hic dedisset, proinde, si saperet, videret quid sibi esset faciendum. Homo, quamquam erat et Siculus et reus, hoc est et iure
10 iniquo et tempore adverso, ferre tamen atque audire diutius Timarchidem non potuit. "Facite," inquit "quod libet; daturus non sum amplius."

43. ad causam dicendam in line 1 could also be written in all of the following ways **EXCEPT**:
- a. ut causam diceret. b. causa dicta.
c. causam dictum. d. causae dicendae gratia.
44. Ventum est is best translated
- a. "they came." b. "there was a coming."
c. "he came." d. "he had to come."
45. quam (line 7) is best translated:
- a. whom b. which c. than d. as
46. "Si saperet, videret" in line 8 is what sort of condition?
- a. future less vivid b. past general
c. unreal past d. unreal present
47. What case is sibi in line 8 and why?
- a. dative of reference b. dative with special adjectives
c. dative of agent d. dative of possession.
48. When Timarchides came to Sopater again, he said
- a. he wanted more money.
b. Sopater's accusers would settle for money.
c. the praetor had been promised more money by his accusers.
d. the fine was no more than Sopater could afford.
49. diutius (line 10) means
- a. longer. b. richer. c. divinely. d. during the day.
50. "quod libet" in line 11 is best translated
- a. "what you can." b. "what you wish."
c. "because you can." d. "because it is necessary."