

2001 REGIONAL LATIN FORUM

CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. The full name of Cicero's oldest and most intimate friend:
a. Titus Pomponius Atticus b. Sextus Helvius Atticus c. Julius Caecilius Atticus
d. Marcus Vipsanius Atticus
2. What office did Clodius hold when he introduced the bill which led to Cicero's exile?
a. quaestor b. tribune c. aedile d. praetor
3. Cicero was born in 106 B.C. on
a. a.d. V Non. Ian. b. a.d. IX Id. Dec. c. a.d. VII Id. Dec. d. a.d. III Non. Ian.
4. Cicero was killed near his villa
a. in Campania. b. at Arpinum. c. at Formiae. d. at Tusculum.
5. Where was Cicero stationed in Sicily as quaestor?
a. Syracuse b. Agrigentum c. Lilybaeum d. Drepana
6. Who was Cicero's colleague in the consulship?
a. C. Antonius Hybrida b. Antonius Creticus c. M. Antonius Antyllus
d. M. Antonius Orator
7. Why did Cicero divorce Terentia?
a. She did not support his interests while he was in exile.
b. He suspected her of financial dishonesty.
c. She fell in love with another man.
d. He could no longer tolerate the hostility of her family.
8. Where did Cicero spend his exile?
a. Thessalonica and Dyrrachium b. Dyrrachium and Athens
c. Athens and Pergamum d. Pergamum and Thessalonica
9. What reward did Cicero receive for defeating some mountain tribes during his governorship of Cilicia?
a. nothing b. supplicatio c. ovatio d. triumph

10. All of the following statements about Mucius Scaevola, with whom Cicero studied law, are true **EXCEPT**
 - a. he was the son-in-law of Laelius.
 - b. he opposed Saturninus in 100.
 - c. his son-in-law was the orator Licinius Crassus.
 - d. he opposed Marius and aided Sulla.

11. To what patrician clan was Cicero's wife Terentia related?
 - a. Cornelii b. Calpurnii c. Aemilii d. Fabii

12. Antony had several reasons for hating Cicero. Which of the following was **NOT** one of them?
 - a. The other consul in 63, whom Cicero overshadowed, was his uncle.
 - b. Cicero delivered the Philippics against him in 44 and 43.
 - c. One of the executed conspirators was his stepfather.
 - d. Cicero made sport of his father's defeat by the Cretans.

13. Which of Cicero's teachers is **NOT** correctly matched with his subject?
 - a. Archias – mathematics b. Molo – rhetoric c. Philo – philosophy
 - d. Diodotus – logic

14. Who prevented Cicero from giving an account of his administration on the last day of his consulship?
 - a. Metellus Celer b. Metellus Pius c. Metellus Nepos d. Metellus Scipio

15. Archias, who was one of Cicero's early teachers, came from
 - a. Rhodes. b. Athens. c. Antioch. d. Pergamum.

16. Although Hortensius and Cicero usually argued cases on opposite sides, they worked together when Cicero successfully defended
 - a. Marcellus. b. Sulla. c. Cluentius. d. Caelius.

17. Cicero and Clodius were at loggerheads on more than one occasion. Which tribune did Cicero successfully defend against a charge of rioting brought by Clodius in 56?
 - a. Ligarius b. Balbus c. Flaccus d. Sestius

18. The friend of Cicero and partisan of Caesar who urged the former after the Civil War to write on philosophy:
 - a. Cotta b. Atticus c. Cato d. Mattius

19. The De Imperio Pompei was delivered in support of the
 - a. Lex Plautia Papiria. b. Lex Aurelia. c. Lex Licinia Pompeia. d. Lex Manilia.

20. The correspondence of Cicero which we possess ranges over the years
a. 75-47. b. 68-43. c. 60-45. d. 58-44.
21. In 80 Cicero successfully defended Roscius of Ameria against a charge of
a. bribery. b. theft. c. parricide. d. provincial maladministration.
22. Which philosopher did Cicero describe as “deus ille noster”?
a. Aristotle b. Zeno c. Plato d. Epicurus
23. Which of the following lists Cicero’s speeches in correct chronological order?
a. Pro Cluentio, De domo sua, Pro Caelio, Pro Milone
b. De domo sua, Pro Caelio, Pro Milone, Pro Cluentio
c. Pro Caelio, De domo sua, Pro Milone, Pro Cluentio
d. De domo sua, Pro Cluentio, Pro Caelio, Pro Milone
24. Which philosophical work of Cicero profoundly affected St. Augustine?
a. Hortensius b. Consolatio c. De Finibus d. De Senectute
25. Laelius, who is the central figure of De Amicitia, also appears in
a. Disputationes Tusculanae. b. De Divinatione c. De Natura Deorum.
d. De Republica.
26. In which Catilinarian does Cicero mention how the statue of the Capitoline Wolf was damaged?
a. I b. II c. III d. IV
27. Where did the Senate meet on December 3 to hear the evidence against the conspirators?
a. Temple of Jupiter Stator b. Curia c. Temple of Concord d. Theater of Pompey
28. Which of the following are **NOT** included in Cicero’s list of Catiline’s followers in Cat. II?
a. hopeless bankrupts b. corrupted priests c. criminals of every class
d. Sulla’s veterans
29. According to Cat. I, Cicero attempted to warn the Senate about Catiline as early as
a. a.d. XII Kal. Nov. b. a.d. VI Kal. Nov. c. a.d. IV Non. Nov. d. a.d. VI Id. Nov.
30. With what word(s) did Cicero announce the death of the five conspirators?
a. Interfecti sunt. b. Mortui sunt. c. Tuti sumus. d. Vixerunt.

Use the following passage from Cat. I to answer questions 31-42.

Fuisti igitur apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina, distribuisti partes Italiae, statuisti quo quemque proficisci placeret, delegisti quos Romae relinqueres, quos tecum educeres, discripsisti urbis partes ad incendia, confirmasti te ipsum iam esse exiturum, dixisti paulum
5 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.

Haec ego omnia vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso comperi; domum meam maioribus praesidiis munivi atque firmavi, exclusi
10 eos quos tu ad me salutatum mane miseras, cum illi ipsi venissent quos ego iam multis ac summis viris ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram.

31. What is the best translation for apud (line 1)?
a. at the house of b. in the opinion of c. in the time of d. in the presence of
32. What was the nomen of the Laeca mentioned in line 1?
a. Aemilius b. Porcius c. Cornelius d. Sergius
33. What is Cicero implying about the subject of distribuisti (line 1) by his choice of that word?
a. He is skilled at organization. b. He is desperately trying to win over adherents.
c. He is acting like a man giving bribes. d. He is acting in a perfectly legal way.
34. Identify the case of Romae in line 3.
a. locative b. genitive c. dative d. nominative
35. Which of the following is an example of syncope?
a. statuisti (line 2) b. delegisti (line 2) c. discripsisti (line 3) d. confirmasti (line 4)
36. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by viverem in line 5?
a. relative clause of characteristic b. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
c. protasis of a contrary to fact condition d. substantive clause of purpose
37. What use of the ablative is illustrated by cura in line 6?
a. means b. manner c. separation d. specification
38. Identify the usage of the ablative paulo in line 6.
a. with deponent verbs b. time c. description d. degree of difference

39. Why is pollicerentur (line 7) in the subjunctive?
 a. relative clause of purpose b. substantive clause of result c. indirect question
 d. deliberative
40. Identify the form of salutatam in line 10.
 a. perfect passive participle b. genitive plural noun
 c. supine expressing purpose d. accusative of place to which
41. Identify the usage illustrated by the genitive temporis in line 11.
 a. objective b. value c. partitive d. description
42. What is the main point Cicero is attempting to make in these lines?
 a. Catiline was very busy finalizing his plans.
 b. There was an assassination plot afoot.
 c. Cicero took proper precautions to safeguard his life.
 d. Cicero was extremely well informed about the entire situation.

Use the following passage from Pro Caelio to answer questions 43-50.

Sed tamen ex ipsa quaeram prius utrum me secum
 severe et graviter et prisce agere malit, an remisse et leniter et
 urbane. Si illo austero more ac modo, aliquis mihi ab inferis
 excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbula qua ista
 5 delectatur sed illa horrida quam in statuis antiquis atque
 imaginibus videmus, qui obiurget mulierem et qui pro me
 loquatur ne mihi ista forte suscenseat. Exsistat igitur ex hac ipsa
 familia aliquis ac potissimum Caecus ille; minimum enim
 dolorem capiet qui istam non videbit. Qui profecto, si exstiterit,
 10 sic aget ac sic loquetur: “Mulier, quid tibi cum Caelio, quid cum
 homine adolescentulo, quid cum alieno? Cur aut tam familiaris
 fuisti ut aurum commodares, aut tam inimica ut venenum
 timeres? Non patrem tuum videras, non patruum, non avum,
 non proavum, non abavum, non atavum audieras consules
 15 fuisse; non denique modo te Q. Metelli matrimonium
 tenuisse sciebas, clarissimi ac fortissimi viri patriaeque
 amantissimi, qui simul ac pedem limini extulerat, omnis prope
 civis virtute, gloria, dignitate superabat?

43. What two figures of speech are illustrated in lines 1-3?
 a. tricolon and antithesis b. antithesis and chiasmus
 c. chiasmus and hyperbole d. hyperbole and tricolon
44. What use of the ablative is illustrated by barbula in line 4?
 a. separation b. comparison c. quality d. with certain verbs

45. What figure of speech is illustrated in lines 10-11?
a. euphemism b. hyperbaton c. anaphora d. metonymy
46. Which of the following figures of speech is **NOT** evident in line 14?
a. syncope b. anaphora c. paranomasia d. litotes
47. Which of the following is an example of synecdoche?
a. imaginibus (line 6) b. dolorem (line 9) c. aurum (line 12)
d. limini (line 17)
48. Identify the case and number of civis in line 18.
a. nominative singular b. nominative plural c. genitive singular
d. accusative plural
49. What reason does Cicero **NOT** give for choosing Caecus to speak in support of his case?
a. He is a man of the old school. b. He is blind.
c. He is related to the “mulier.” d. He is very familiar with the case.
50. The rhetorical device illustrated in this passage which makes a long-dead person speak is called
a. metathesis. b. an a fortiori argument. c. prosopopoeia. d. catachresis.