

**REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2003**  
**CICERO**

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

1. Cicero is best known as a(n)
  - a. general and a writer. b. orator and a poet. c. orator and a politician.
  - d. general and a poet.
  
2. When Cicero wanted to study with Molo, he had to travel to
  - a. Athens. b. Rhodes. c. Thebes. d. Thessalonika.
  
3. Perhaps it was for her money that Cicero, at the age of 61, married
  - a. Tullia. b. Clodia. c. Terentia. d. Publilia.
  
4. In order to maximize his speaking abilities, Cicero studied with Roscius who was a professional
  - a. athlete. b. philosopher. c. dramatist. d. actor.
  
5. Cicero was elected quaestor the first year he was eligible at the age of
  - a. 25. b. 30. c. 35. d. 40.
  
6. Both Cicero and \_\_\_\_\_ were born in 106.
  - a. Caesar b. Catiline c. Crassus d. Pompey
  
7. Cicero served his quaestorship in
  - a. Lilybaeum. b. Syracuse. c. Agrigentum. d. Drepanum.
  
8. Who saluted Cicero as "pater patriae"?
  - a. Metellus b. Antonius c. Silanus d. Cato
  
9. All of these statements about Cicero's exile are true **EXCEPT**
  - a. the decree was sponsored by Clodius.
  - b. his property was confiscated.
  - c. he spent his exile in Athens.
  - d. Pompey and Milo worked to have him recalled.
  
10. All the following statements about Cicero's death are true **EXCEPT**
  - a. he attempted to escape by fleeing to Antium, but contrary winds prevented the ship from sailing.
  - b. he was one of only five men on Antony's first list.
  - c. he preceded his old enemy Verres in death.
  - d. his corpse was mocked by Fulvia because she had been attacked in his speeches.

11. What law was the subject of the De Imperio Pompei?  
a. Manilian b. Vatinius c. Gabinian d. Trebonian
12. Which of Cicero's speeches is considered a masterpiece of political invective?  
a. Pro Roscio Amerino b. Second Philippic c. In Vatinius d. De Domo Sua
13. Who called upon Cicero to undertake the prosecution of Verres?  
a. Brutus b. the Equites c. the Sicilians d. Diodotus
14. Cicero only delivered one speech in the trial of Verres but actually wrote a total of \_\_\_\_\_ against him.  
a. 2. b. 4. c. 6. d. 8.
15. De Oratore and Partitiones Oratoriae dealt with the same subject as  
a. De Inventione. b. De Officiis. c. Hortensius. d. Academica.
16. In Pro Sulla Cicero defends his client against the charge that he  
a. supported the dictatorship of his kinsman.  
b. extorted money in the provinces.  
c. bribed the jurors in a recent trial.  
d. was involved in the Catilinarian conspiracy.
17. In Divinatio in Q. Caecilius Cicero  
a. accused Caecilius of murder.  
b. defended his own right to act as prosecutor against Verres.  
c. spoke against the beliefs of Epicureanism.  
d. accused Caecilius of extortion.
18. Of the 864 letters still extant in collections of Cicero's correspondence, Cicero actually wrote \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
a. 537 b. 643 c. 774 d. 820
19. Caesar was said to have been so moved by Cicero's eloquence in \_\_\_\_\_ that he acquitted the accused.  
a. Pro Ligario b. Pro Rege Deiotaro c. Pro Marcello d. Pro Fronteia
20. The setting for Cicero's De Re Publica is the  
a. home of Mucius Scaevola. b. garden of Scipio Aemilianus.  
c. villa at Tusculum. d. farm of Cato Maior.
21. Cicero's famous line, "O tempora, o mores" is found in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the First Catilinarian.  
a. narratio b. peroratio c. exordium d. confirmatio

22. Which pronoun/adjective does Cicero frequently use to insult Catiline?  
 a. hic, haec, hoc b. tuus, tua, tuum c. ille, illa, illud d. iste, ista, istud
23. Which of the following phrases from the First Catilinarian have the same meaning:  
 (1) non agam obscure, (2) dico aperte, (3) planeque sentiam?  
 a. 1 and 2 b. 1 and 3 c. 2 and 3 d. 1 and 2 and 3
24. The phrase "castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium" is an example of  
 a. alliteration. b. chiasmus. c. personification. d. synecdoche.
25. What literary construction is Cicero using when he describes the SCU as "inclusum  
 in tabulis tamquam in vagina reconditum"?  
 a. euphemism b. metonymy c. oxymoron d. metaphor
26. What literary construction is illustrated in "parva quadam declinatione et corpore  
 effugi"?  
 a. simile b. synchysis c. hendiadys d. onomatopoeia
27. Who made the motion that the conspirators be put to death?  
 a. Cato b. Silanus c. Cicero d. Sempronius
28. The evidence seized at the Mulvian Bridge was formally presented in the  
 a. Forum. b. Curia. c. Temple of Jupiter Stator. d. Temple of Concord.
29. Who was NOT one of the conspirators summoned by Cicero on the morning of  
 December 3?  
 a. Gabinius b. Cethegus c. Ceparius d. Lentulus
30. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
 a. The supplicatio awarded to Cicero is mentioned in the Fourth Catilinarian.  
 b. The supplicatio is a period of public thanksgiving.  
 c. The supplicatio awarded to Cicero was the first given to a civilian.  
 d. The supplicatio included the words "quod urbem incendiis, caede cives, Italiam  
 bello liberassetem."

Use the following passage from the First Catilinarian to answer questions 31-38.

Num infitiri potes te illo ipso die meis praesidiis, mea diligentia circumclusum  
 commovere te contra rem publicam non potuisse, cum tu discessu ceterorum nostra  
 tamen qui remansissemus caede contentum te esse dicebas? Quid? Cum te  
 Praeneste Kalendis ipsis Novembribus occupaturum nocturno impetu esse  
 5 confideres, sensistin illam coloniam meo iussu meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis esse  
 munitam? Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas quod non ego non modo audiam sed  
 etiam videam planeque sentiam.

31. Num in line 1 is used  
 a. to introduce a rhetorical question. b. as an antiquated form of non.  
 c. to introduce an indirect question. d. as a coordinating conjunction.
32. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated by discessu in line 2.  
 a. means b. time c. manner d. specification
33. What is the antecedent of qui in line 3?  
 a. praesidiis (line 1) b. te (line 2) c. ceterorum (line 2) d. nostra (line 2)
34. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by remansissemus in line 3?  
 a. a clause in indirect discourse b. a relative purpose clause  
 c. a circumstantial clause d. a concessive clause
35. Identify the case of Praeneste in line 4.  
 a. locative b. accusative c. ablative d. nominative
36. Line 4 contains an example of  
 a. oxymoron. b. syncope. c. chiasmus. d. anaphora.
37. Who is being addressed in this passage?  
 a. Cicero b. the country c. the Senate d. Catiline
38. Which of the following best describes the self-portrait of the speaker given in this passage?  
 a. competent b. angry c. powerful d. arrogant

Use the following passage from Pro Caelio 14 to answer questions 39-50.

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 delectatur sed illa horrida quam in statuis antiquis atque imaginibus videmus, qui obiurget mulierem et  
 5 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, sic aget ac sic loquetur:

39. In line 1, Cicero is preparing to  
 a. complain. b. ask a question. c. suggest a compromise. d. issue an order.
40. What is the best translation for agere in line 1?  
 a. discuss b. do c. drive d. deal

41. Identify the form of remisse in line 2.  
a. adverb b. infinitive c. vocative d. imperative
42. Lines 1-2 contain an example of  
a. tmesis. b. antithesis. c. hendiadys. d. synecdoche.
43. What use of the dative case is illustrated by mihi in line 2?  
a. reference b. possession c. agent d. indirect object
44. What is the best translation for horrida in line 4?  
a. unkempt b. trembling c. rude d. terrifying
45. What is the antecedent of qui in line 4?  
a. me (line 1) b. aliquis (line 2) c. barbula (line 3) d. statuis (line 4)
46. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by obiurget in line 4.  
a. indirect question b. subordinate clause in indirect discourse  
c. purpose d. deliberative
47. The subject of capiet (line 6) will suffer the least grief because he is  
a. blind. b. very powerful. c. rich. d. very old.
48. All of the following are adverbs **EXCEPT**  
a. forte (line 5). b. potissimum (line 6). c. minimum (line 6). d. profecto (line 7).
49. What type of condition is illustrated in line 7?  
a. present general b. future less vivid c. contrary to fact d. future more vivid
50. Cicero uses this passage to introduce  
a. hyperbole. b. a simile. c. prosopopoeia. d. an allegory.