

I Indicate the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1. Cicero was born in A. Arpinum, B. Formicae, C. Pompeii, D. Tusculum
2. One of Cicero's greatest personal enemies was A. Atticus, B. Tiro, C. Livy, D. Clodius
3. Cicero was known as a novus homo, a man
A. whose ancestors never held office, B. who was a foreigner,
C. whose family were aristocrats, D. who worked for innovations
4. The most famous event in Cicero's consulship was the
A. murder of Caesar, B. conspiracy of Catiline, C. death of Cleopatra,
D. trial of Verres
5. Cicero was exiled on a charge that he had
A. accepted bribes in office, B. misused public funds, C. defended
disloyal citizens, D. executed citizens without proper trial
6. In Cicero's day the name Verres was associated with
A. extortion, B. hospitality, C. patriotism, D. culture
7. The Phillipics were delivered against
A. Sulla, B. Antony, C. Clodius, D. Metellus
8. Cicero considered as his greatest service to the state the
A. impeachment of Verres, B. conviction of Clodius, C. suppression
of Catiline's plot, D. delivery of the Phillipics
9. Cicero delivered the oration De Lege Manilia in support of
A. Pompey's military command, B. agrarian reform, C. the death penalty
for the conspirators, D. freedom for the provinces
10. In the Pro Archia Cicero spoke strongly in favor of
A. lower taxes, B. liberal education, C. strict military discipline,
D. checking graft in the provinces
11. Cicero addressed most of his letters to
A. Clodius, B. Horace, C. Archia, D. Atticus
12. Cicero felt obligated to Archias because the latter had been his
A. secretary, B. source of inspiration, C. lieutenant, D. legal advisor
13. Cicero lost his life because of
A. Clodius, B. Caesar, C. Marius, D. Antony
14. In the Civil War Cicero supported
A. Pompey, B. Caesar, C. Marius, D. Sulla
15. The Phillipics were named after speeches delivered against Philip of Macedon
by
A. Demosthenes, B. Alexander the Great, C. Apollonius Molo, D. Hortensius
16. Our information concerning the Catilinarian conspiracy is dependent upon
the works of
A. Cicero, Livy, and Suetonius, B. Suetonius, Cicero, and Tacitus,
C. Tacitus, Sallust, and Cicero, D. Suetonius, Sallust, and Cicero
17. Cicero preferred a style of speaking known as
A. Asiatic, B. Rhythmic, C. Attic, D. Rhodian
18. The parts of an oration go in the following order
A. exordium, peroratio, partitio
B. narratio, partitio, Argumentatio
C. confirmatio, peroratio, refutatio
D. consulatio, argumentatio, partitio
19. Most of Cicero's speeches were
A. demonstrative, B. deliberative, C. judicial, D. argumentative
20. Inventio refers to the speaker's ability to
A. arrange facts in his speech, B. invent examples as he needs them,
C. accumulate facts as evidence, D. introduce information clearly
21. Cicero was proconsul in A. Bithynia, B. Celtica, C. Cilicia, D. Gallia
22. The consul in office with Cicero was A. Brutus, B. Lentulus, C. Antoninus,
D. Antony

II Indicate on your answer sheet the figure of speech illustrated by each of the following sentences or phrases.

23. Nunc patria, quae communis est parens omnium nostrum, odit ac metuit
A. apostrophe, B. personification, C. anacdoche, D. ellipsis
24. Ceres in neves ferebatur.
A. metonymy, B. personification, C. litotes, D. asyndeton
25. Multa mihi necessario, indices, praemittenda sunt, ut possim aliquo modo aliquando de eis rebus ... dicere.
A. chiasmus, B. anaphora, C. hyperbole, D. preterition
26. In quo quantus error est, di immortales.
A. apostrophe, B. simile, C. euphemism, D. hyperbaton
27. Videntur similis hominibus aegris morbo gravi.
A. metaphor, B. simile, C. personification, D. hysteron proteron
28. Quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra!
A. pleonasm, B. rhetorical question, C. polysyndeton, D. metonymy
29. Ut in perpetua pace esse possitis providebo.
A. alliteration, B. simile, C. anaphora, D. antithesis
30. Appellare, temptare, sollicitare poterat, audebat.
A. Asyndeton, B. zeugma, C. oxymoron, D. irony
31. Corinthum patres vestri, totius Graeciae lumen, extinctum esse voluerunt.
A. simile, B. hyperbaton, C. metaphor, D. alliteration
32. Neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa.
A. chiasmus, B. hendiadys, C. assonance, D. litotes

III Read the following passage carefully and then indicate on your answer sheet the correct answers to the questions which follow.

5 Erat hiems summa, tempestas, ut ipsam Sopatrum dicere audistis, perfrigida, imber maximus, cum iste imperat lictoribus ut Sopatrum de porticu in qua ipse sedebat praecipitem in forum deiciant nudumque constituent. Vix erat hoc plane imperatum cum illum spoliatum stipatumque lictoribus videres. Omnes id fore putabant ut miser atque innocens virgis caederetur; fefellit hic homines opinio. Virgis iste caederet sine causa socium populi Romani atque amicum? Non usque eo est improbus; non omnia sunt in uno vitia; nunquam fuit crudelis. Leniter hominem clementerque accepit. Equestres sunt medio in foro Marcellorum statuae, sicut fere ceteris in oppidis Sicilliae; ex quibus iste C. Marcelli statuum delegit, cuius officia in illam civitatem 10 totamque provinciam recentissima erant et maxima; in ea Sopatrum, hominem cum domi nobilem tum summo magistratu praeditum, divaricari ac deligari iubet. Quo cruciatu sit affectus venire in mentem necesse est omnibus, cum esset vinctus nudus in aere, in imbri, in frigore. Neque tamen finis huic iniuriae crudelitatisque fiebat donec 15 populus atque universa multitudo, atrocitate rei misericordiaeque commota, senatum clamore coegit ut isti simulacrum illud Mercurii polliceretur. Clamabant fore ut ipsi se di immortales ulciscerentur; hominem interea perire innocentem non oportere. Tum frequens senatus ad istam venit, pollicetur signum. Ita Sopater de statua C. Marcelli, cum iam paene obriguisset, vix vivus auferitur.

33. ut(line 1) is best translated
A. that, B. as, C. so that, D. since
34. cum(line 2) means
A. with, B. since, C. when, D. although
35. deiciant(line 3) is part of a
A. result clause, B. purpose clause, C. conditional clause, D. temporal clause

36. fore(line 4) is a(n)
A. adverb, B. verb, C. noun, D. adjective
37. Omes ... opinio(lines 4-5) indicates that
A. Sopater was a poor man.
B. Sopater's daughter was a virgin
C. Sopater was not beaten.
D. People had a good opinion of Sopater.
38. Non ... accepit(lines 6-7) is an example of
A. paronomasia, B. preterition, C. irony, D. oxymoron
39. recentissima(line 10) is best translated
A. recent, B. somewhat recent, C. most recent, D. recently
40. ea(line 10) refers to
A. maxima(line 10), B. provinciam(line 10), C. civitatem(line 9),
D. statuam(line 9)
41. cum (line 10) means
A. with, B. since, C. not only, D. when
42. sit affectus(line 12) is part of a
A. result clause, B. indirect question, C. purpose clause, D. hortatory use
43. esset vincus(line 12) is part of a
A. purpose clause, B. temporal clause, C. conditional clause,
D. jussive clause
44. aere(line 12) means
A. air, B. gold, C. bronze, D. breeze
45. misericordia(line 14) is
A. ablative singular, B. nominative singular, C. accusative plural,
D. nominative plural
46. isti(line 15) refers to
A. Mercurii(line 15), B. Sopatrum(line 10), C. Marcelli(line 9),
D. none of the above
47. The event described in this passage occurred in the
A. spring, B. summer, C. fall, D. winter
48. During most of this incident Sopater was
A. lying on the ground, B. sitting under a portico, C. practicing his
horsemanship, D. sitting on a statue
49. The purpose of this incident was to
A. reward Sopater, B. punish Sopater, C. get a statue, D. give a signal
to the Senate
50. Clamabant ... oportere(lines 15 - 16) indicates that the gods
A. don't care for man, B. will avenge wrongs, C. will save an innocent man,
D. often shout at man

Identify the construction for the underlined word or phrase and write your answer in the blank provided.

1. Ne exeamus.
2. Si adasset, bene esset.
3. Noli timere, puer.
4. Discessurus est.
5. Cupidus discedendi erat.

In the event that a tie still exists after the tie breaker answers are graded, questions 33 - 50 will be counted twice in order to attempt to have clear winners. Since these questions are the ones which deal with Latin, this means that ability to comprehend Latin will determine the winner.