

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1992

CICERO

1. The First Catilinarian was delivered
 - a. in the temple of Jupiter.
 - b. in the Curia.
 - c. from the rostra.
 - d. in the theater of Pompey
2. Which is NOT true regarding the Second Phillipic?
 - a. It was only circulated as a pamphlet.
 - b. It was written in 44 B.C.
 - c. Cicero admits his participation in planning Caesar's assassination.
 - d. Cicero tells of Antony offering Caesar a crown during the Lupercalia.
3. Which word does not belong with the others by meaning as Cicero uses them in the First Catilinarian?
 - a. improbus
 - b. perditus
 - c. nefarius
 - d. falcarius
4. The conclusion of a Ciceronian oration is known as the
 - a. exordium.
 - b. refugatio.
 - c. peroratio.
 - d. propositio.
5. The omission of the conjunction in a closely related series of phrases or clauses is known as
 - a. anaphora.
 - b. asyndeton.
 - c. synchysis.
 - d. zeugma.
6. Quintus, Cicero's younger brother, was married to Pomponia, the sister of
 - a. Terentia.
 - b. Atticus.
 - c. Roscius.
 - d. Publilia.
7. Which pair is incorrect?
 - a. 75 B.C.:quaestor
 - b. 51 B.C.:proconsul
 - c. 63 B.C.:consul
 - d. 55 B.C.:exile
8. Which of these pairings is not correct?
 - a. exile:Thessalonica
 - b. proconsul:Cilicia
 - c. quaestor:Sicily
 - d. death:Tarentum
9. Cicero defended Milo against what charge?
 - a. high treason
 - b. extortion
 - c. murder
 - d. sacrilege
10. Our chief source of information concerning the Catilinarian conspiracy, besides Cicero, is
 - a. Sallust.
 - b. Suetonius.
 - c. Livy.
 - d. Tacitus.
11. Catiline probably began to become more and more committed to revolution by arms when he realized that the wealthy and senatorial nobility were not likely to support him primarily because of his
 - a. behavior as governor of Africa.
 - b. behavior at the Bona Dea.
 - c. friendship with Caesar and Crassus.
 - d. intention to cancel debts.

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1992 - CICERO, p. 2

12. The purpose of the Fourth Catilinarian was
 - a. to urge the death penalty for the conspirators.
 - b. to inform the people of Rome about the latest developments.
 - c. to ask the senate for an army to fight Catiline.
 - d. to announce the flight of Catiline.
13. In 66 B.C. Cicero delivered De Imperio, arguing that Pompey
 - a. be given a triumph for his defeat of Syria and Jerusalem.
 - b. be given a commission against Mithridates.
 - c. be given a commission against the pirates.
 - d. be made proconsul of Spain.
14. Cicero accuses Catiline in the First Catilinarian of having intended to kill the consuls and chief leaders "pridie Kalendas Ianuarias." What day would that have been?
 - a. December 30
 - b. December 31
 - c. January 1
 - d. January 2
15. A notable early bar appearance of Cicero was his defence of Roscius. Older lawyers were afraid to take the case, lest in doing so they make an enemy of
 - a. Cinna.
 - b. Crassus.
 - c. Sulla.
 - d. Pompey.
16. While quaestor, Cicero helped find the site of the tomb of
 - a. Euripides.
 - b. Hippocrates.
 - c. Demosthenes.
 - d. Archimedes.
17. According to the First Catilinarian, _____ were put to death as threats to the state.
 - a. L. Opimius and C. Gracchus
 - b. C. Marius and L. Saturninus
 - c. L. Valerius and C. Servilius
 - d. C. Gracchus and C. Servilius
18. In the famous quotation, "O tempora! O mores!" what are the case and number of "tempora"?
 - a. ablative singular
 - b. nominative plural
 - c. accusative plural
 - d. nominative singular
19. "De te autem, Catilina, cum quiescunt, probant, cum patiuntur, decernunt, cum tacent, clamant" is an example of all the following EXCEPT
 - a. oxymoron.
 - b. tricolon.
 - c. chiasmus.
 - d. asyndeton.
20. De Senectute is written in the form of a dialogue between two young men and
 - a. Scipio Africanus.
 - b. Cato the Elder.
 - c. Seneca the Younger.
 - d. Cicero himself.
21. De Amicitia, also written in dialogue form, is dedicated to
 - a. Tiro.
 - b. Pompey.
 - c. Atticus.
 - d. Quintus Cicero.

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1992 - CICERO, p. 3

22. Which of these statements about Cicero's brother is NOT true?
 - a. He supported Caesar in the Civil War.
 - b. He was the praetor in Archias' trial.
 - c. He served with Caesar in Gaul.
 - d. He perished in the proscriptions of 43 B.C.
23. What fate did Silanus, a consul-elect, propose for the Catilinarian conspirators?
 - a. life imprisonment
 - b. limited freedom
 - c. exile
 - d. death
24. How old was Cicero when he died?
 - a. 60
 - b. 63
 - c. 65
 - d. 67
25. Which of these does not belong with the others?
 - a. Sicily
 - b. Hortensius
 - c. Clodius
 - d. Verres
26. In 53 Cicero
 - a. became proconsul.
 - b. was elected an augur.
 - c. divorced his wife.
 - d. was exiled.
27. What was the charge Clodius brought against Cicero?
 - a. Bribery of judges in a trial
 - b. Composing bad poetry on the Catilinarian conspiracy
 - c. Putting Roman citizens to death without a trial
 - d. Proposing illegal legislation on land reform
28. How many speeches of Cicero are still extant?
 - a. 27
 - b. 42
 - c. 58
 - d. 65
29. According to the First Catilinarian, a senatus consultum ultimum legalized the death of Gracchus and Fulvius at the hands of
 - a. Opimius.
 - b. Marius.
 - c. Servilius.
 - d. Scipio Nasica.
30. Who is described by Cicero in the First Catilinarian as "audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae"?
 - a. Catiline
 - b. Curius
 - c. Lentulus
 - d. Manlius
31. The secret meeting on November 6 took place at the home of
 - a. Curius.
 - b. Laeca.
 - c. Lentulus.
 - d. Cethegus.
32. A relative of the dictator Sulla was defended by Cicero in 62. What was the charge?
 - a. involvement in the Bona Dea scandal
 - b. corrupt canvassing for votes
 - c. extortion while a provincial official
 - d. complicity in the Catilinarian conspiracy
33. In what speech does Cicero attack Clodia?
 - a. In Caecilium
 - b. Pro Rabirio
 - c. Pro Cluentio
 - d. In Vatinius

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1992 - CICERO, p. 4

34. The De Officiis was addressed to
a. Caesar. b. Atticus. c. Marcus. d. Pompey.
35. Catiline could not run for the consulship in 65 because
a. he was under charges of provincial extortion.
b. he was too young.
c. he did not return to Rome in time.
d. he had no money.
36. The philosophy teacher who remained a member of Cicero's household until his death:
a. Philo b. Molo c. Archias d. Diodotus

Questions 37-42 are based on the following passage.

Nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palati, nihil urbis
vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum
omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus,
nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? Patere tua consilia
5 non sentis, constrictam iam horum omnium scientia teneri
coniurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid
superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris,
quid consili ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?

37. All the following nouns are in the accusative case EXCEPT
a. te (line 1). b. praesidium (line 1).
c. consilia (line 4). d. coniurationem (line 6).
38. What are the case and number of "senatus" (line 3)?
a. nominative singular b. nominative plural
c. accusative plural d. genitive singular
39. Of what rhetorical device is "ora vultusque" (line 4) an example?
a. hendiadys b. oxymoron c. hysteron proteron d. zeugma
40. What is the best translation of "superiore nocte" (line 7)?
a. last night b. on the final night
c. on an additional night d. night before last
41. Why is "egeris" (line 7) in the subjunctive?
a. relative clause of characteristic b. indirect question
c. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
d. causal clause
42. Which use of the genitive is "nostrum" (line 8)?
a. with special verbs b. description c. objective
d. of the whole

DISTRICT LATIN FORUM 1992 - CICERO, p. 5

Questions 43 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Est haec divina atque incredibilis virtus imperatoris.
Quid? ceterae quas paulo ante commemorare coeperam
quantae atque quam multae sunt! Non enim bellandi virtus
5 multae sunt artes eximiae huius administratae comitesque
virtutis. Ac primum quanta innocentia debent esse
imperatores, quanta deinde in omnibus rebus temperantia,
quanta fide, quanta facilitate, quanto ingenio, quanta
10 humanitate! quae breviter qualia sint in Cn. Pompeio
consideremus.
Summa enim sunt omnia, Quirites, sed ea magis ex
aliorum contentione quam ipsa per sese cognosci atque
intellegi possunt.

43. What is the usage of paulo (line 2)?
a. specification b. with certain verbs c. quality
d. degree of difference
44. What figure of speech is found in lines 5-6?
a. hyperbole b. aposiopesis c. chiasmus d. synchdoche
45. What is the usage of innocentia (line 6)?
a. specification b. manner c. description d. cause
46. What figure of speech appears in lines 6-7?
a. hendiadys b. anaphora c. pleonasm d. polysyndeton
47. Identify the form of consideremus (line 10).
a. present subjunctive, hortatory
b. future indicative, finite
c. imperfect subjunctive, indirect question
d. present indicative, relative
48. What is the antecedent of sese (line 12)?
a. omnia (line 11) b. Quirites (line 11)
c. aliorum (line 12) d. contentione (line 12)
49. A possible title for this passage would be
a. In Praise of Rome's Generals
b. Virtue Is Its Own Reward
c. Pompey--The Ne Plus Ultra General
d. The Cardinal Virtues
50. From what speech is this passage taken?
a. De Provinciis Consularibus b. Pro Archia
c. De Imperio d. In Catilinam I