

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE FORUM 1992

CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C. unless otherwise indicated.

1. What is the date of Cicero's birth?
a. a.d. VII Id. Dec. 723 AUC b. a.d. V Non. Ian. 648 AUC
c. a.d. IV Id. Dec. 723 AUC d. a.d. III Non. Ian. 648 AUC
2. Cicero served as quaestor in
a. 79. b. 75. c. 69. d. 66.
3. According to the extant speeches, Cicero made his first appearance in the courts defending
a. Quinctius. b. Cluentius. c. Roscius. d. Scaurus.
4. Cicero wrote De Consolatione when
a. his daughter died. b. he divorced his wife.
c. he was in exile. d. when Pompey lost at Pharsalus.
5. During the Social War Cicero served briefly under
a. Marius. b. Pompeius Strabo. c. Cinna. d. Rutilius Lupus.
6. Fifty-eight of Cicero's speeches are extant. Approximately how many have been lost?
a. 15 b. 30 c. 50 d. 65
7. The De Senectute was dedicated to
a. Scaevola. b. Atticus. c. Cato. d. Trebatius.
8. In the Pro Caelio Cicero defends Marcus Caelius Rufus against an attack of attempted poisoning made by
a. Marcia. b. Clodia. c. Sassaia. d. Porcia.
9. Cicero studied rhetoric with
a. Apollonius. b. Antiochus. c. Molon. d. Posidonius.
10. Cicero was forced into exile in 58 by
a. Clodius. b. Curio. c. Varro. d. Vatinius.
11. Where did Cicero serve as quaestor?
a. Rome b. Spain c. Cilicia d. Sicily
12. In his defence of Sextus Roscius, Cicero made clear the guilt of Chrysogonus, a favorite of
a. Sulla. b. Cinna. c. Marius. d. Pompey.
13. Cicero opened his consulship by arguing successfully against the agrarian proposals of
a. Rabirius. b. Cluentius. c. Rullus. d. Caelius.

14. In 53 Cicero was elected
 - a. censor. b. Pontifex Maximus. c. augur. d. Flamen Dialis.
15. The blind philosopher who lived in Cicero's home from 87 and familiarized him with Stoicism:
 - a. Philon b. Phaedrus c. Crantor d. Diodotus
16. Cicero's successful prosecution of Verres led to the passing of the _____ which sharply reduced the ratio of senators to equestrians in the membership of the courts.
 - a. Lex Calpurnia b. Lex Plautia Papiria
 - c. Lex Rubria d. Lex Aurelia
17. Cicero's speech De Provinciis Consularibus, delivered in 56, eulogizes
 - a. Caesar. b. Gabinius. c. Pompey. d. Piso.
18. Why did Cicero finally divorce Terentia in 47?
 - a. He fell in love with Publilia.
 - b. He could no longer tolerate her nagging.
 - c. Tullia did not get along with her mother.
 - d. Terentia had been financially dishonest.
19. What friend in 48 urged Cicero to write on philosophy?
 - a. Matius b. Varro c. Atticus d. Hirtius
20. What work by Cicero strongly influenced St. Augustine?
 - a. De Senectute b. De Legibus c. Hortensius
 - d. De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum
21. The family of the Metelli had been supporters of Verres, and this association came back to haunt Cicero when Metellus Nepos
 - a. assisted in forcing Cicero into exile.
 - b. forbade Cicero to address the people at the end of his consulship.
 - c. opposed Cicero in his bid for the consulship.
 - d. sided with Antony when he demanded that Octavian give Cicero up.
22. Which of the following is a sequel to De Natura Deorum?
 - a. De Divinatione b. De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum
 - c. Paradoxa Stoicorum d. Tusculanae Disputationes
23. Which of Cicero's works is also called the Laelius?
 - a. De Fato b. De Senectute c. De Oratore d. De Amicitia
24. The Catilinarian conspirators were executed in 63 on
 - a. a.d. VI Id. Nov. b. a.d. V Id. Nov.
 - c. a.d. III Non. Dec. d. Non. Dec.

25. The Roman patron of the Allobroges who reported the conspirators' proposal to Cicero:
a. Volturcius b. Cethegus c. Statilius d. Curius
26. Who was the consul-elect who proposed the death penalty for the conspirators?
a. Antonius b. Sulla c. Silenus d. Autronius
27. A trap was laid at the Mulvian Bridge headed by Flaccus and Pomptinus who were
a. consuls. b. praetors. c. tribunes. d. quaestors.
28. What was Caesar's official position when he proposed life imprisonment for the conspirators?
a. praetor b. aedile c. praetor-elect d. aedile-elect
29. One of the conspirators condemned to death was the praetor Lentulus. To what patrician family did he belong?
a. Gens Calpurnia b. Gens Aemilia c. Gens Cornelia
d. Gens Claudia
30. What philosophical belief was Caesar espousing when he argued against the death penalty with these words: "... eam [mortem] cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere; ultra neque curae neque gaudio locum esse"?
a. Academic b. Stoic c. Cynic d. Epicurean

Questions 31 to 38 refer to the following passage.

Quibus pro tantis rebus, Quirites, nullum ego a vobis
praemium virtutis, nullum insigne honoris, nullum monumentum
laudis postulabo praeterquam huius diei memoriam sempiternam.
5 In animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos, omnia ornamenta
honoris, monumenta gloriae, laudis insignia condi et collocari
volo. Nihil me mutum potest delectare, nihil tacitum, nihil
denique eius modi quod etiam minus digni assequi possint.
Memoria vestra, Quirites, nostrae res alentur, sermonibus
crescent, litterarum monumentis inveterascent et
10 corroborabuntur; eandemque diem intellego, quam spero
aeternam fore, propagatam esse et ad salutem urbis et ad
memoriam consulatus mei, unoque tempore in hac re publica duos
cives exstitisse quorum alter fines vestri imperi non terrae
sed caeli regionibus terminaret, alter huius imperi domicilium
15 sedesque servaret.

31. Which of the following is NOT present in the first sentence?
a. antithesis b. chiasmus c. anaphora d. metonymy

32. Which of the following is NOT present in the second sentence?
a. chiasmus b. metaphor c. hendiadys d. alliteration
33. To what might mutum and tacitum (line 6) refer?
a. the Forum b. a statue c. the day d. the Senate
34. Identify the form and usage of digni (line 7).
a. nominative plural/predicate nominative
b. genitive singular/partitive
c. nominative plural/subject
d. genitive singular/quality
35. "I did; you remember" is the "bottom-line" message of the word order of
a. huius diei memoriam sempiternam (line 3).
b. memoria vestra...nostrae res (line 8).
c. [diem] quam spero aeternam fore (lines 10-11).
d. ad memoriam consulatus mei (lines 11-12).
36. Identify the form of fore (line 11).
a. present imperative b. vocative singular
c. ablative singular d. future infinitive
37. To whom does alter...terminaret (lines 13-14) refer?
a. Marius b. Sulla c. Pompey d. Caesar
38. From what section of the Third Catilinarian is this passage taken?
a. exordium b. confirmatio c. refutatio d. peroratio

Questions 39 to 44 refer to the following passage.

Quam ob rem, Quirites, quoniam ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, celebratote illos dies cum coniugibus ac liberis vestris. Nam multi saepe honores dis immortalibus iusti habiti sunt ac debiti, sed profecto iustiores numquam.
5 Erepti enim estis ex crudelissimo ac miserrimo interitu, erepti sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitu, sine dimicatione; togati me uno togato duce et imperatore vicistis.

39. ad omnia pulvinaria (line 1) is an example of
a. euphemism. b. metonymy. c. Greek accusative.
d. metaphor.
40. The best translation for supplicatio (line 2) would be
a. entreaty. b. prayer. c. thanksgiving. d. supplication.

41. Identify the form of celebratote (line 2).
a. present imperative b. vocative singular
c. ablative singular d. future imperative
42. What rhetorical device is present in the second sentence?
a. chiasmus b. zeugma c. synesis d. ellipsis
43. Which of the following is an example of oxymoron?
a. cum coniugibus ac liberis (lines 2-3)
b. iusti ac debiti (line 4)
c. togati me uno togato (line 7)
d. togato duce (line 7)
44. Cicero spoke these words
a. When the plot of Catiline was discovered.
b. after Catiline left for Etruria.
c. after the conspirators confessed.
d. when he announced the death of the conspirators.

Questions 44 to 50 refer to the following passage.

- Itaque haec vobis provincia, Quirites, si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, non modo a calamitate sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda. Nam in ceteris rebus cum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum
5 accipitur; at in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem. Nam cum hostium copiae non longe absunt, etiam si irruptio nulla facta est, tamen pecua relinquuntur, agri cultura deseritur, mercatorum navigatio conquiescit.
- 10 Ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scriptura vectigal conservari potest; qua re saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur.

45. What type of condition is illustrated in the first sentence?
a. less vivid b. simple c. general d. contrary to fact
46. What use of the ablative is illustrated by a calamitate (line 2)?
a. place from which b. agent c. separation d. source
47. What is the best translation for in (line 4)?
a. on b. among c. over d. in the case of
48. The word to be supplied after metus (line 6) is
a. belli. b. calamitatis. c. detrimenti. d. mali.

49. Match these sources of revenue, pecua, cultura, and naviqatio (line 8-9), to their respective type of tax (line 10):
- a. scriptura, decumis, portu
 - b. decumis, scriptura, portu
 - c. portu, decumis, scriptura
 - d. portu, scriptura, decumis
50. The high frequency words in this passage are used
- a. to make an a fortiori argument.
 - b. as euphemisms.
 - c. for emotional appeal.
 - d. to inform the citizens about the tax system.