

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 1998

CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. According to the A.U.C. method of dating, in what year was Cicero born?
a. 654 b. 648 c. 642 d. 636
2. Whom did Cicero prosecute so effectively that the defendant was advised to go into voluntary exile?
a. Verres b. Piso c. Milo d. Caecilius
3. Which of the following did NOT serve in the Social War?
a. Cicero b. Pompey c. Catiline d. Caesar
4. To what position was Cicero elected in 53?
a. censor b. pontifex c. augur d. proconsul
5. Cicero, at one time or another, hated all of the following EXCEPT
a. Antony. b. Cato. c. Crassus. d. Clodius.
6. Where did Cicero serve as quaestor in Sicily?
a. Lilybaeum b. Agrigentum c. Syracuse d. Drepanum
7. Cicero studied under all of the following teachers. Which one is correctly paired with the subject he taught to Cicero?
a. Apollonius Molo - philosophy
b. Diodotus - rhetoric
c. Scaevola - law
d. Philo - logic and mathematics
8. Where did Cicero renew his friendship with his old schoolmate Titus Pomponius Atticus?
a. Asia Minor b. Rhodes c. Thessalonika d. Athens
9. Which tribune prevented Cicero from delivering the customary account of his administration from the rostra, maintaining that "a magistrate who had put Roman citizens to death without a trial should not himself speak"?
a. Metellus b. Clodius c. Labienus d. Sestius
10. For the successful encounter of his troops with brigands during his governorship of Cilicia, Cicero was voted a(n)
a. triumph. b. ovatio. c. supplicatio. d. grass crown.
11. Cicero successfully defended Sextus Roscius of Ameria when he was accused by Chrysogonus of
a. parricide. b. fratricide. c. uxoricide.
d. infanticide.

12. Where did Cicero spend his exile?
 - a. Dyrrhachium and Athens
 - b. Athens and Corinth
 - c. Corinth and Thessalonika
 - d. Thessalonika and Dyrrhachium
13. In what years did Cicero deliver the Philippics?
 - a. 63-62
 - b. 55-54
 - c. 48-47
 - d. 44-43
14. How many of Cicero's 106 orations which are known to us are still extant?
 - a. 34
 - b. 41
 - c. 58
 - d. 72
15. The Somnium Scipionis was a part of
 - a. De Divinatione.
 - b. De Republica.
 - c. De Finibus.
 - d. Disputationes Tusculanae.
16. What speech of 56 shows that Cicero had made his peace with Caesar?
 - a. De Provinciis Consularibus
 - b. Post Reditum
 - c. Pro Caelio
 - d. Pro Plancio
17. Scipio and Laelius appear as interlocutors in
 - a. De Amicitia and De Senectute.
 - b. De Senectute and De Natura Deorum.
 - c. De Natura Deorum and De Republica.
 - d. De Republica and De Amicitia.
18. About 800 of Cicero's letters have come down to us. How many of these were addressed to Atticus?
 - a. 3/4
 - b. 1/2
 - c. 1/3
 - d. 1/4
19. Which orator does Cicero idealize in De Oratore where he is the chief speaker?
 - a. Lucius Crassus
 - b. Gaius Hortensius
 - c. Quintus Catulus
 - d. Marcus Antonius
20. The secret meeting of the conspirators on November 6 was held at the house of
 - a. L. Vargunteius.
 - b. C. Cornelius.
 - c. M. Laeca.
 - d. L. Paullus
21. In which Catilinarian do we find a list of the classes of men who joined Catiline?
 - a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV
22. Why does Cicero refer to the Gracchi brothers in Cat. I. 1-2?
 - a. because their political aims resemble his own
 - b. to make an a fortiori argument
 - c. to make use of praeteritio
 - d. because they were responsible for beginning the "Roman revolution"

23. Decimus Silanus was asked for his opinion on the fate of the conspirators first because he was
 a. the oldest senator. b. a friend of Cicero.
 c. a consularis. d. consul designatus.
24. Who were Flaccus and Pomptinus?
 a. Catilinarian conspirators executed with Lentulus
 b. witnesses for the state who held incriminating evidence
 c. members of the senate who supported Caesar's position on the death penalty
 d. praetors who sprang the trap at the Milvian Bridge
25. With which prominent Roman does Cicero compare himself in the peroratio of the Third Catilinarian?
 a. Pompey b. Cato c. Hortensius d. Crassus

Questions 26-35 refer to the following passage from the First Catilinarian.

5 Meministine me ante diem XII Kalendas Novembres dicere in senatu fore in armis certo die, qui dies futurus esset ante diem VI Kal. Novembres, C. Manlium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae? Num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo
 10 res tanta, tam atrox tamque incredibilis, verum, id quod multo magis est admirandum, dies? Dixi ego Idem in senatu caedem te optimatum contulisse in ante diem V Kalendas Novembres, tum cum multi principes civitatis Romā non tam sui conservandi quam tuorum consiliorum reprimendorum causā profugerunt.

26. Give the modern equivalent of ante diem XII Kalendas Novembres (line 1).
 a. October 18 b. October 19 c. October 20 d. October 21
27. Identify the form of fore (line 2).
 a. future infinitive of sum b. adverb meaning "abroad"
 c. ablative from foris d. imperfect subjunctive of sum
28. Identify the usage of C. Manlium (line 3).
 a. noun of direct address b. direct object
 c. subject of indirect statement d. specification
29. What figure of speech is illustrated in audaciae . . . tuae (lines 3-4)?
 a. anaphora b. chiasmus c. hendiadys d. oxymoron
30. Lines 4-6 (Num . . . dies) illustrate a(n)
 a. a fortiori argument. b. preterition.
 c. rhetorical question. d. synesis.

31. Which of the following is the best translation for fefellit (line 4).
a. deceived b. cheated c. disappointed d. betrayed
32. What type of ablative is illustrated by multo in line 6?
a. description b. attendant circumstance
c. specification d. degree of difference
33. Romā in line 8 is an example of an ablative of
a. place where. b. place from which. c. source.
d. comparison.
34. The best translation of quam (line 9):
a. how b. than c. which d. as
35. Cicero's tone in tum . . . profugerunt (lines 8-10) is one of
a. sympathy. b. indifference. c. irony. d. objectivity.

Questions 36-45 refer to the following passage from the First Catilinarian.

Etenim iam diu, patres conscripti, in his periculis
coniurationis insidiisque versamur, sed nescio quo pacto
omnium scelerum ac veteris furoris et audaciae maturitas
in nostri consulatūs tempus erupit. Hōc si ex tanto
5 latrocinio iste unus tolletur, videbimur fortasse ad breve
quoddam tempus curā et metu esse relevati, periculum autem
residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in
visceribus rei publicae. Ut saepe homines aegri morbo
gravi, cum aestu febrique iactantur, si aquam gelidam
10 biberunt, primo relevari videntur, deinde multo gravius
vehementiusque afflictantur, sic hic morbus qui est in re
publicā relevatus istius poenā, vehementius reliquis vivis
ingravescet.

36. Which of the following would NOT be a synonym for quo pacto(line 2)?
a. quemadmodum b. quomodo c. quā ratione d. quamvis
37. In line 6, cura and metu illustrate ablatives of
a. time. b. means. c. separation. d. quality.
38. Identify the part of speech of penitus (line 7).
a. adjective b. preposition c. noun d. adverb
39. What figure of speech is illustrated by in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae (lines 7-8)?
a. personification b. chiasmus c. oxymoron d. metonymy

40. What figure of speech is introduced by ut (lines 8-12)?
 a. simile b. preterition c. euphemism
 d. a fortiori argument
41. Lines 8-9 contain an example of
 a. chiasmus. b. metonymy. c. hendiadys. d. litotes.
42. The pronoun istius in line 12 has an earlier reference in
 a. audaciae (line 3). b. unus (line 5).
 c. homines (line 8). d. morbus (line 11).
43. Choose the best translation for reliquis vivis (line 12).
 a. although the rest remain alive
 b. after the rest have remained alive
 c. if the rest remain alive
 d. when the rest have remained alive
44. Which word in this paragraph indicates that Cicero is continuing to compare Catiline to an evil weed?
 a. maturitas (line 3) b. latrocinio (line 4)
 c. morbo (line 8) d. ingravescet (line 13)
45. In this paragraph Cicero proposes that the Senate
 a. punish only Catiline.
 b. punish all conspirators.
 c. be relieved that the state has been saved.
 d. be on their guard against brigands and disease now rampant in the city.

Questions 46-50 are based on the following passage from the Fourth Verrine Oration.

Nunc ad Marcellum revertar, ne haec a me sine causā commemorata esse videantur. Qui cum tam praeclaram urbem vi copisque cepisset, non putavit ad laudem populi Romani hoc pertinēre, hanc pulchritudinem, ex quā praesertim
 5 periculi nihil ostenderetur, delēre et exstinguere. Itaque aedificiis omnibus, publicis, privatis, sacris, profanis, sic pepercit quasi ad ea defendenda cum exercitu, non oppugnanda venisset.

46. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by videantur (line 2)?
 a. indirect command b. purpose c. result d. hortatory
47. Choose the best translation for pertinēre (line 4).
 a. contributed b. pertained c. belonged d. extended
48. Identify the case and usage of aedificiis (line 6).
 a. ablative with certain verbs. b. dative, separation
 c. dative with certain verbs d. ablative, separation

49. What figure of speech is illustrated in the words publicis, privatis, sacris, profanis (line 6)?
a. hendiadys b. antithesis c. anaphora d. oxymoron
50. Which of the following statements, according to this passage, is true?
a. Marcellus wanted to take the art of Syracuse to Rome.
b. Syracuse was showing signs of becoming dangerous.
c. Everything in Syracuse was destroyed by the army of Marcellus.
d. The reputation of Rome was the primary concern of Marcellus.