

## FJCL STATE LATING FORUM 2001

### CICERO

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

- The town of Cicero's birth:  
a. Mantua                      b. Arretium                      c. Arpinum                      d. Mediolanum
- In 90 - 89, Cicero's military commander was  
a. Cn. Pompeius Strabo.                      b. L. Cornelius Sulla.  
c. L. Caesar.                      d. C. Papirius.
- Cicero's title of Pater Patriae was proposed to the Senate by  
a. Caesar.                      b. Pompey.                      c. Catulus.                      d. Bibulus.
- Which Catilinarian speech took place in the Temple of Jupiter Stator?  
a. First                      b. Second                      c. Third                      d. Fourth
- Caesar reconciled with Cicero in the same year that he (Caesar)  
a. met Cleopatra.                      b. won the battle of Thapsus.  
c. won the battle of Zela.                      d. reformed the calendar.
- Cicero wrote Consolatio to console himself after  
a. he was exiled.                      b. Pompey was defeated.  
c. he was unable to deliver the Pro Milone.                      d. his daughter died.
- During the Middle Ages, Cicero's \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were studied most.  
a. Somnium Scipionis and Tusculan Disputations.  
b. Consolatio and De Officiis  
c. De Amicitia and De Senectute  
d. De Legibus and De Natura Deorum.
- In what year was Cicero quaestor in Sicily?  
a. 68                      b. 71                      c. 73                      d. 75
- In which of these cases was Hortensius Cicero's legal opponent?  
a. In Pisonem                      b. Pro Rabirio                      c. In Verrem                      d. Pro Sestio
- At the trial of the conspirators, Caesar argued that  
a. the conspirators were innocent.  
b. legal procedures should be followed.  
c. the danger was greatly overestimated.  
d. Cicero was unscrupulously extending his power.

11. Which of the following lists of events in Cicero's life is in the correct order, from earliest to latest?
  - a. Cicero became Augur, Cicero returned from exile, Cicero served as Governor of Cilicia, the Triumvirate was renewed at Luca
  - b. the Triumvirate was renewed at Luca, Cicero returned from exile, Cicero served as Governor of Cilicia, Cicero became Augur
  - c. Cicero returned from exile, Cicero served as Governor of Cilicia, , the Triumvirate was renewed at Luca, Cicero became Augur
  - d. Cicero returned from exile, the Triumvirate was renewed at Luca, Cicero became Augur, Cicero served as Governor of Cilicia
12. The part of a speech in which the orator gives his own side of the argument is called
  - a. Confirmatio.
  - b. Peroratio.
  - c. Narratio.
  - d. Propositio.
13. The number of speeches of Cicero that are extant:
  - a. 45
  - b. 58
  - c. 65
  - d. 78
14. Cicero's term for the reconciliation of the people, the equestrian class, and the senatorial class was
  - a. concordia ordinum.
  - b. pactio factionum.
  - c. otium gentium.
  - d. pax populi.
15. Cicero's Second Philippic was
  - a. circulated as a pamphlet.
  - b. an appeal for mercy from Marcus Antonius.
  - c. an attempt to reconcile with Marcus Antonius.
  - d. delivered, Dec. 3, 43.
16. In politics, Pomponius Atticus
  - a. was a passionate republican.
  - b. sided with the Optimates.
  - c. tried to stay neutral.
  - d. supported a return of the monarchy.
17. In 43, Cicero's son Marcus
  - a. was safe in Macedonia.
  - b. was killed in the proscriptions.
  - c. died at Munda.
  - d. joined the army of Marcus Antonius.
18. The site of Cicero's death was his villa at
  - a. Formiae.
  - b. Tusculum.
  - c. Antium.
  - d. Pompeii.
19. Cicero defended Archias against the accusation that he had violated the Lex
  - a. Papiria.
  - b. Rubria.
  - c. Aelia.
  - d. Porcia.
20. Cicero collaborated with both Crassus and Hortensius in a defense of \_\_\_\_ for ambitus in 63.
  - a. P. Sestius
  - b. P. Cornelius Sulla
  - c. C. Rabirius Postumus
  - d. L. Licinius Murena

21. Which of these was Cicero's first legal case?  
 a. Pro Lege Manilia      b. Pro Sulla      c. Pro Caelio      d. Pro Quinctio
22. In 54, Cicero was unsuccessful in his defense of \_\_\_\_\_, who had refused to help Cicero against Clodius in 58.  
 a. P. Vatinius      b. Aulus Gabinius      c. I. Annius Milo      d. P. Sestius
23. In what year did Cicero become praetor?  
 a. 69      b. 68      c. 66      d. 65
24. Whom did Cicero call "deus ille noster"?  
 a. Aristotle      b. Plato      c. Posidonius      d. Panaetius
25. St. Augustine is said to have been influenced by the Hortensius, a  
 a. plea for the study of philosophy.  
 b. consideration of the problem of fate versus free will.  
 c. philosophical description of friendship.  
 d. study of what is essential for happiness.

**II. Reading passages**

Use the following passage is from the First Catilinarian to answer questions 26 - 33.

At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica perniciosos cives morte multarunt. An leges quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? At numquam in hac urbe qui a re publica defecerunt civium iura tenuerunt. An invidiam posteritatis times? Praeclaram vero populo Romano refert gratiam, qui te, hominem per te cognitum, nulla  
 5 commendatione maiorum tam mature ad summum imperium per omnis honorum gradus extulit, si propter invidiam aut alicuius periculi metum salutem civium tuorum neglegis. Sed si quis est invidiae metus, non est vehementius severitatis ac fortitudinis invidia quam inertiae ac nequitiae pertimescenda. An, cum bello vastabitur Italia, vexabuntur urbes, tecta ardebunt, tum te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum?

26. What is the tense of multarunt, line 1?  
 a. future perfect      b. future      c. present      d. perfect
27. The best translation of invidiam in its various forms (lines 3, 6, 7 and 9) is  
 a. envy.      b. jealousy.      c. lack of foresight.      d. unpopularity.
28. The te to whom Cicero directs these comments is  
 a. Cicero.      b. Italy.      c. the Senate.      d. Catiline.
29. The figure of speech Cicero uses in lines 3 - 5 ("Praeclaram...maiorum") is  
 a. tricolon crescendo.      b. irony.      c. hyperbole.      d. litotes.



37. What figure of speech is contained in the line "quae quidem te a tanto scelere etiam muta evocare debuit" (line 3)?  
a. asyndeton    b. anaphora    c. personification    d. litotes
38. What use of the ablative is eadem ratione (line 4)?  
a. means    b. description    c. time when    d. separation
39. What form is vellet (line 5)?  
a. present indicative    b. present subjunctive  
c. future indicative    d. imperfect subjunctive
40. What does Cicero say he shows to Lentulus?  
a. the laws    b. letters    c. senate's notice board    d. a military standard
41. What is the best translation for the idiom "feci potestatem" (line 5)?  
a. I gave him an opportunity    b. I showed him I was in charge  
c. I felt strong    d. I used the power
42. How did the Gauls reply to Lentulus' questioning?  
a. fearfully    b. hesitantly    c. bitterly    d. confidently
43. According to Cicero, Lentulus confessed because  
a. of the feelings of his fellow senators.    b. of the Sibylline prophecies  
c. he hoped for mercy beyond what he deserved.    d. of his guilty conscience.
44. Which of the following does Cicero NOT say Lentulus possessed?  
a. clarity of wit    b. practice at public speaking  
c. surpassing shamelessness    d. talent

Use the following passage is from the De Officiis LXXIII to answer Questions 45 - 50.

- 5 Omnino illud honestum, quod ex animo excelso magnificoque quaerimus, animi efficitur, non corporis viribus. Exercendum tamen corpus et ita afficiendum est, ut oboedire consilio rationique possit in exsequendis negotiis et in labore tolerando. Honestum autem id, quod exquirimus, totum est positum in animi cura et cogitatione; in quo non minorem utilitatem afferunt, qui togati rei publicae praesunt, quam qui bellum gerunt. Itaque eorum consilio saepe aut non suscepta aut confecta bella sunt, non numquam etiam illata, ut M. Catonis bellum tertium Punicum, in quo etiam mortui valuit auctoritas.

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45. In the first two lines (Omnino...viribus), Cicero states that to have moral goodness,  
a. the mind and body should work together equally.  
b. the mind should be stronger than the body.  
c. the body should be stronger than the mind.  
d. we should seek it with our whole mind.
46. In line 3, possit is present subjunctive in a  
a. purpose clause.                      b. result clause.  
c. jussive noun clause.                d. substantive clause of purpose.
47. What type of construction is illustrated by exsequendis in line 3?  
a. future active participle    b. gerund    c. passive periphrastic                      d. gerundive
48. In line 5, what is the construction of rei publicae?  
a. genitive of description                b. dative of purpose  
c. dative with a compound verb        d. objective genitive
49. Lines 4 - 8 ("Honestum autem id...valuit auctoritas) imply that  
a. the Third Punic War should not have been fought.  
b. war is seldom worth fighting.  
c. wars in the past were fought with too little thought.  
d. war should be a matter for thoughtful consideration.
50. In line 7, the genitive M. Catonis modifies  
a. consilio (line 6)                      b. bella (line 6)  
c. bellum tertiam Punicam (line 7)    d. mortui (line 7)