

FJCL State Latin Forum 2002 Cicero

1. In what year did Cicero die?
a) 63 BC b) 50 BC c) 43 BC d) 34 BC
2. Who was Cicero's wife?
a) Helvia b) Tullia c) Hortensia d) Terentia
3. Which speech did Cicero make to win the right to prosecute Verres?
a) In Verrem Actio Prima b) In Q. Caecilium
c) Pro Quinctio d) In Vatinius
4. In _____ Cicero defends a friend who had offered him a place to stay while in exile.
a) Pro Plancio b) Pro Rabirio c) Pro Flacco d) Pro Milone
5. Which shows the correct chronological order (earliest to latest) of these works?
a) Pro Roscio Amerino, Pro Lege Manilia, Pro Archia, In Catilinam
b) Pro Lege Manilia, Pro Roscio Amerino, Pro Archia, In Catilinam
c) Pro Roscio Amerino, Pro Lege Manilia, In Catilinam, Pro Archia
d) Pro Roscio Amerino, Pro Archia, Pro Lege Manilia, In Catilinam
6. In which work is the famous Somnium Scipionis contained?
a) De Legibus b) De Re Publica c) De Oratore d) De Finibus
7. In which province did Cicero serve as pro-consul between 51-50 BC?
a) Sicily b) Asia c) Cilicia d) Macedonia
8. What famous Roman jurist wrote a letter of consolation upon the death of Cicero's daughter?
a) Q. Mucius Scaevola b) Aemilius Scaurus
c) Ser. Sulpicius Rufus d) Aemilius Papinianus
9. In what work does Cicero quote Cato the Elder as saying "How can one haruspex meet another without laughing"
a) De Natura Deorum b) De Claris Oratoribus
c) De Divinatione d) De Haruspiciis Responso
10. Which man engineered Cicero's exile by proposing to outlaw anyone who had put a Roman to death without trial.
a) Caesar b) M. Antonius c) P. Clodius d) P. Sestius
11. After the _____ Cicero left Rome "for his health" (and to avoid the anger of Sulla).
a) Pro Roscio Comoedo b) Pro Quinctio
c) Pro Fonteio d) Pro Roscio Amerino
12. Under which commander did Cicero serve in the Social War?
a) C. Marius b) Cn. Pompeius Strabo c) L. Caesar d) L. Sulla
13. Cato the Younger brought a charge of bribery against _____, the consul designate, and Cicero defend him.
a) A. Caecina b) L. Murena c) M. Caelius Rufus d) T. Annius Milo
14. In _____ Cicero answers his son's questions on the orator's craft
a) De Inventione b) De Oratore
c) Partitiones Oratoriae d) De Optimo Genere Oratorum

15. During the debate over the fate of the Catilinarian conspirators, whose speech won the senate's approval of the death penalty?
 a) Junius Silanus b) Cato the Younger
 c) Julius Caesar d) Cicero
16. Which conspirator was captured with the incriminating letters at the Milvian Bridge?
 a) C. Pomptinus b) P. Gabinius Capito
 c) M. Porcius Laeca d) T. Volturcius
17. What consular man did Cicero place in charge of the defences at Faesulae?
 a) Q. Marcius Rex b) Q. Metellus Creticus
 c) Q. Pompeius Rufus d) Q. Metellus Celer
18. L. Manlius Torquatus was a close friend of Cicero even though he served as prosecuting attorney against Cicero in the case against Sulla. Cicero has him as an interlocutor in the De Finibus. Which philosophical school does Torquatus defend in the De Finibus?
 a) Stoic b) Epicurean c) Peripatetic d) Academic
19. Which poet calls Cicero "Disertissime Romuli nepotum?"
 a) Catullus b) Lucretius c) Ovid d) Horace
20. What is the highest office Cicero's son held?
 a) Consul b) Praetor c) Quaestor d) No offices held
21. Which author's Bellum Catilinae is our best source for information on the conspiracy outside of Cicero's own speeches and letters?
 a) Nepos b) Livy c) Sallust d) Velleius Paterculus
22. Pick the correct date for Cicero's birth
 a) a.d. IV Id. Ian. b) Prid. Non. Dec.
 c) a.d. III Non. Ian d) a.d. VIII Id. Dec
23. What is the final section of a speech called?
 a) Exordium b) Narratio c) Refutatio d) Peroratio
24. Which speech against Catiline was delivered in the Temple of Concord?
 a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
25. Against whom were Cicero's famous Philippics directed?
 a) Q. Marcius Philippus b) M. Antonius
 c) Julius Caesar d) Octavian

Question 26-31 refer to the following passage from the 3rd Catilinarian

Ac mihi quidem, Quirites, cum illa certissima visa sunt argumenta atque indicia sceleris, tabellae, signa, manus, denique unius cuiusque confessio, tum multo certiora illa color, oculi, vultus, taciturnitas. Sic enim obstupuerant, sic terram intuebantur, sic furtim non numquam inter sese aspiciebant ut non iam ab aliis indicari, sed indicare se ipsi viderentur.

26. How would you best translate "cum" (line 1) in this passage?
 a) with b) when c) although d) not only
27. What does Cicero mean by "manus" in line 2?
 a) The seal on the letters b) the handwriting on the letters
 c) the arrest warrant d) the final touch to the argument

28. What rhetorical figure is evident in the phrase "color...taciturnitas" (line 3)?
 a) hendiadys b) asyndeton c) homeoteleuton d) metaphor
29. What does Cicero not list as something that made the conspirators seem guilty?
 a) their letters b) their guilty consciences
 c) their eyes d) their confessions
30. What figure of diction is used in "sic...aspiciebant" (lines 3-4)?
 a) anaphora b) anastrophe c) synecdoche d) metonymy
31. What type of clause is "ut...viderentur" (lines 4 - 5)?
 a) result b) purpose c) indirect command d) time

Question 32-41 refer to the following passage from the De Re Publica

Hic ego, etsi eram perterritus non tam mortis metu quam insidiarum a meis, quaesivi tamen, viveretne ipse et Paulus pater et alii, quos nos extinctos arbitraremur.

"Immo vero," inquit, "hi vivunt, qui e corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, vestra vero, quae dicitur vita mors est. Quin tu aspicias ad te venientem Paulum patrem?"

Quem ut vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat. Atque ego ut primum fletu represso loqui posse coepi, "Quaeso," inquam "pater sanctissime atque optime quoniam haec est vita, ut Africanum audio dicere, quid moror in terris? Quin huc ad vos venire propero?"

"Non est ita," inquit ille. "Nisi enim deus is, cuius hoc templum est omne, quod conspicias, istis te corporis custodiis liberaverit, huc tibi aditus patere non potest."

32. What frightens Scipio?
 a) death b) his father c) plots by his family d) the fate of his father
33. What case and use is "metu" in line 1?
 a) ablative of cause b) dative of purpose
 c) ablative of manner d) dative of agent
34. What does Scipio ask?
 a) if he himself is still alive b) if his father is still alive
 c) whether the dead can still think d) who judges the dead
35. What form is viveretne in line 2?
 a) future indicative b) imperfect subjunctive
 c) present subjunctive d) present indicative
36. What use of the subjunctive is "arbitraremur" in line 3?
 a) purpose b) clause of characteristic
 c) indirect command d) subordinate clause in indirect speech
37. What does "venientem" modify (line 6)
 a) te b) Paulum c) tu d) nothing
38. What form is optime?(line 10)
 a) superlative adverb b) superlative adjective
 c) comparative adverb d) adverbial accusative
39. What is the best translation for quin? (line 11)
 a) but b) nay rather c) why not d) without

40. What does Scipio want to do? (lines 9-11)
 a) to die b) to find his father
 c) to go home d) to hear more from Africanus
41. What is Scipio told must happen before "huc tibi aditus patere"?
 a) he must see god in his temple b) he must find the guardian of the temple
 c) god must set him free d) he must find his true body

Question 42-50 refer to the following passage from the 1st Catilinarian

Etenim si mecum patria, quae mihi vitâ meâ multô est carior, si cuncta Italia, si omnis res publica loquatur: "Marce Tulli, quid agis? Tune eum quem esse hostem comperisti quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem expectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur? Nonne hunc in vincla duci, non ad mortem rapi, non summo supplicio mactari imperabis? Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne maiorum? At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publica perniciosos cives morte multarunt."

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42. what case and use is "multô" (line 1)?
 a) ablative of means b) dative of indirect object
 c) ablative of comparison d) ablative of degree of difference
43. Whom does Cicero say is speaking beginning with Marce Tulli"? (lines 2-10)
 a) Cicero to himself b) Catiline to Cicero
 c) The Senate to Cicero d) The Republic to Cicero
44. Of what verb is eum (line 3) the object?
 a) comperisti b) vides c) sentis d) patiere
45. Who is the "hostem" of line 3?
 a) Cicero b) Cataline c) any non-patriot d) Manlius
46. What type of clause is ut... videatur (lines 5-6)
 a) purpose b) result c) indirect command d) causal clause
47. What figure of thought does Cicero use beginning in line 2?
 a) syncrisis b) apostrophe c) prosopoeia d) paradigm
48. What form should Cicero have used instead of "mactari"
 a) mactantem b) mactaretur c) mactetur d) mactaturum esse
49. What rhetorical figure is evident by the use of question and answer ? (lines 8-10)
 a) elipsis b) frequentatio
 c) subiectio d) paranomasia
50. Which rhetorical device best describes what happens in the phrase "Nonne hunc in vincla duci, non ad mortem rapi"
 a) antistrophe b) homeoptaton
 c) ratiocinatio d) symploke