

STATE LATIN FORUM 1981

ADVANCED LATIN - CICERO

1. Cicero was born in: a. 102 B.C. b. 106 B.C. c. 99 B.C.
d. 94 B.C. e. 89 B.C.
2. Another famous Roman born in the same year was: a. T. Pomponius
b. P. Clodius c. Cn. Pompeius Magnus d. M. Crassus e. M. Cato
3. Arpinum lies in the foothills of the: a. Alps b. Alban Hills
c. Pyrenees d. Apennines e. Appalachians
4. Which one of the following rhetorical works is not by Cicero?
a. Orator b. De Oratore c. De Lingua Latina d. Brutus
e. De Inventione
5. L. Luceius, M. Calpurnius Bibulus and G. Julius Caesar were
candidates for the consulship of: a. 62 B.C. b. 59 B.C.
c. 58 B.C. d. 61 B.C. e. none of these
6. Cicero's friend T. Pomponius is better known as: a. Pompey
b. Brutus c. Tiro d. Clodius e. Atticus
7. At the time of the Bona Dea scandal in 62 B.C., Caesar was both
pontifex maximus and: a. consul b. augur c. praetor d. aedile
e. pro-consul
8. An important priesthood into which Cicero was co-opted was:
a. Arval brethren b. college of augurs c. pontifices d. college
of haruspices e. quindecemviri
9. In the Ciceronian line, "cedant arma togae, concedat laurea laudi,"
togae is in what case? a. nominative plural b. genitive singular
c. dative singular d. ablative singular e. none of the above
10. From the quotation above, laurea is in what case? a. accusative
plural b. accusative singular c. nominative singular d. ablative
singular e. dative singular

Questions 11 through 19 are based on the following passage:

Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, perge, quo coepisti, egredere aliquando ex
urbe; patent portae; proficiscere. Nimum diu te imperatorem tua illa
Manliana castra desiderant. Educ tecum etiam omnes tuos, si minus, quam
5 plurimos; purga urbem. Magno me metu liberabis, dum modo inter me atque
te murus intersit. Nobiscum versari iam diutius non potes; non feram,
non patiar, non sinam. Magna dis immortalibus habenda est atque huic
ipsi Iovi Statori, antiquissimo custodi huius urbis, gratia, quod hanc
tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem totiens
iam effugimus. Non est saepius in uno homine summa salus periclitanda
10 rei publicae.

11. This oration is being given in: a. Temple of Concord b. Senate House
c. Temple of Juppiter Stator d. Forum Romanum e. Temple of Saturn

12. Proficiscere (line 2) is: a. present active infinitive b. future active indicative c. present imperative (deponent) d. present active indicative e. none of the above
13. The figure of speech in patent portae (line 2) is: a. asyndeton b. metonymy c. metaphor d. simile e. alliteration
14. quam plurimos (lines 3-4) is best translated as: a. the most b. the fewest c. more men d. as many as possible e. the least
15. The figure of speech in lines 5-6 (non feram, non patiar, non sinam) is: a. hendiadys b. simile c. chiasmus d. oxymoron e. asyndeton
16. The tense of patiar (line 6) is: a. present b. imperfect c. perfect d. future perfect e. none of the above
17. versari (line 5) is best translated as: a. to be rampant b. to be turned c. to move freely d. to play e. to be mixed up in
18. What is the major function of the deity, Juppiter Stator?
a. defender of the fugitive b. guardian of the weak c. protector of the city d. savior of the oppressed e. none of the above
19. The construction habenda est . . . gratia (lines 6-7) is called:
a. gerund b. gerundive c. passive periphrastic d. active periphrastic e. accusative and infinitive

Questions 20 through 29 refer to the following passage:

Si quid est in me ingeni, iudices, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, aut si quae exercitatio dicendi, in qua me non infitior mediocriter esse versatum, aut si huiusce rei ratio aliqua ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, a qua ego nullum confiteor aetatis meae tempus
5 abhorruisse, earum rerum omnium vel in primis hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope suo iure debet. Nam quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis et pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse.

20. To whom does A. Licinius refer? a. an actor b. a poet c. a Roman general d. a prosecutor e. none of the above
21. Who are the iudices? a. jurors b. by-standers c. judges d. defendants e. accusers
22. The major stylistic device in the first sentence is: a. tricolon b. ellipsis c. synecdoche d. personification e. chiasmus
23. What case is ingeni (line 1)? a. nominative plural b. dative singular c. genitive singular d. vocative singular e. dative plural

24. On what noun is the genitive earum rerum omnium (line 5) dependent?
a. A. Licinius b. fructum c. iure d. primis e. tempus
25. What is the stylistic device called which is operative in question 24? a. chiasmus b. litotes c. hyperbaton d. inconcinnity
e. protasis
26. The major stylistic device found in the second sentence (nam . . . ultimam) is: a. alliteration b. anaphora c. chiasmus
d. apodosis e. simile
27. Identify repetens in line 8. a. gerund b. present active participle
c. future active participle d. perfect passive participle
e. gerundive
28. What is the construction ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam rationem (lines 8-9) called? a. passive periphrastic b. active periphrastic
c. gerundive d. gerund e. accusative and infinitive
29. The opening of a Roman speech is called the: a. narratio
b. exordium c. peroratio d. refutatio e. argutatio

Questions 30 through 42 refer to the following passage.

Quare, patres conscripti, incumbite ad salutem rei publicae, circumspicite omnes procellas, quae impendent, nisi providetis. Non Ti. Gracchus, quod iterum tribunus plebis fieri voluit, non C. Gracchus, quod agrarios concitare conatus est, non L. Saturninus, quod C.

- 5 Memmium occidit, in discrimen aliquod atque in vestrae severitatis iudicium adducitur; tenentur ii, qui ad urbis incendium, ad vestram omnium caedem, ad Catilinam accipiendum Romae restiterunt, tenentur litterae, signa, manus, denique unius cuiusque confessio; sollicitantur Allobroges, servitia excitantur, Catilina accersitur; id est
10 initum consilium, ut interfectis omnibus nemo ne ad deplorandum quidem populi Romani nomen atque ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem reliquatur.
30. To whom is the speech addressed? a. crowd b. jurors c. senators
d. equites e. citizens
31. What is Cicero urging his audience to do? a. pursue Catiline out of the city b. try their very best to save the state c. convict Catiline of treason d. join forces with the Allobroges e. re-call Catiline
32. What was Ti. Gracchus' crime? a. armed insurrection b. a second try for the tribunate c. a second try for the consulship d. impiety towards the gods e. none of the above

33. Which one of the following has the guilty (i.e. Catiline's followers) not planned to do? a. massacre the senators b. burn down the city c. welcome Catiline back to Rome d. appeal to the slaves e. ask the senate for help against Cicero
34. Quare (line 1) is best translated as: a. why b. where c. therefore d. surely e. because
35. What mood is circumspicite (lines 1-2)? a. subjunctive b. indicative c. imperative d. infinitive e. passive
36. What is the best translation for procellas (line 2)? a. violent storms b. noble men c. insurrection d. floods e. none of these
37. What is the major stylistic device in the second sentence (non Ti. . . adducitur)? a. hyperbaton b. isocolon c. tricolon d. asyndeton e. chiasmus
38. Who are the agrarios (line 4)? a. farmers b. proponents of land reform c. rustics d. Roman slaves e. freedmen
39. What mood and voice are tenentur (line 6)? a. subjunctive active b. indicative passive c. imperative passive d. subjunctive passive e. none of the above
40. What is the best translation for accersitur (line 9)? a. having been invited b. is being summoned c. was sent for d. will send for e. has been recalled
41. To whom does unius cuiusque (line 8) refer? a. Cicero b. Catiline c. Catiline's followers d. senators e. Roman people
42. To whom does vestram (caedem - lines 6-7) refer? a. Cicero b. senators c. Catiline's followers d. the plebes e. Allobroges

Questions 43 through 50 refer to the following passage:

Tullius S.D. Terentiae suae

In Tusculanum nos venturos putamus aut Nonis aut postridie: ibi ut sint omnia parata--plures enim fortasse nobiscum erunt et, ut arbitrator, diutius ibi commorabimur: labrum si in balineo non est, ut sit:

5 item cetera quae sunt ad victum et ad valetudinem necessaria. Vale.
Kal. Oct. de Venusino

43. In the salutation (Tullius salutem dat Terentiae suae), what case is Terentia? a. nominative singular b. genitive singular c. dative singular d. dative plural e. nominative plural
44. Who is Terentia? a. his daughter b. a friend of Archias c. his sister-in-law d. his wife e. his mother

45. Why is Terentia likely to have felt annoyed at getting this letter?
a. Cicero has trouble with a recent legal case b. extra guests are probably coming home with Cicero c. he neglects to say what day he is arriving d. Cicero is not coming home after all e. none of these
46. What does victum (line 5) mean? a. bathing b. food c. dinner d. health e. breakfast
47. What room is the balineum (line 4)? a. sitting room b. kitchen c. foyer d. bathroom e. bedroom
48. What part of speech is diutius (line 4)? a. comparative adverb b. superlative adverb c. adjective in positive degree d. noun e. verb
49. What does postridie (line 2) mean? a. on the day before b. tomorrow c. yesterday d. on the day after e. never
50. Identify the verb commorabimur (line 4) as to tense, voice, and person: a. third plural future active b. first plural future active c. first plural future passive d. first plural present active e. first plural future deponent