

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1993

CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Cicero was called a novus homo because
 - a. his family had never held the consulship.
 - b. like Catullus he was stylish and urbane.
 - c. he had only recently become a Roman citizen.
 - d. he had been exiled and subsequently restored.

2. As Cicero was beginning his forensic career, all of the following were famous orators of the day EXCEPT
 - a. L. Crassus. b. Hortensius. c. M. Antonius.
 - d. Curtius Rufus.

3. What other prominent Roman was born in the same year as Cicero?
 - a. Sulla b. Pompey c. Caesar d. Crassus

4. Cicero defended two men named Roscius, the second of whom was
 - a. a military man. b. a comic actor.
 - c. a prominent politician. d. an old friend.

5. Cicero fought as a junior officer in the
 - a. Social War. b. Gallic War. c. Mithridatic War.
 - d. Jugurthine War.

6. Cicero's brother Quintus rose to the rank of
 - a. aedile. b. praetor. c. consul. d. censor.

7. Cicero's son
 - a. published Cicero's letters to advance his own career.
 - b. became a leading intellectual in Augustan Rome.
 - c. committed suicide when the republican cause was lost at Philippi.
 - d. became consul in 30.

8. Cicero's military exploits while a provincial governor earned him
 - a. a triumph. b. an ovatio. c. a supplicatio. d. nothing.

9. When Cicero was restored from exile in 57, his first official proposal was
 - a. that all populares should be banned from the city.
 - b. that Pompey should be hailed as parens patriae.
 - c. that Pompey should be placed in charge of Rome's grain supply.
 - d. that Clodius should be exiled for misusing his position as tribune.

10. The earliest of Cicero's extant speeches:
 - a. Pro Caelio
 - b. Pro Quinctio
 - c. Pro Milone
 - d. Pro Roscio Amerino

11. The De Domo, delivered in 57, was part of Cicero's effort to recover his mansion on the Palatine. Why was there a controversy over this?
 - a. Cicero could not prove ownership.
 - b. A shrine to Libertas had been built in its place.
 - c. Cicero's creditors had foreclosed on the property during his exile.
 - d. Pompey had seized it in exchange for assisting in Cicero's restoration from exile.

12. The subject of Cicero's Brutus:
 - a. the history of oratory in Rome
 - b. the rhetorical style of M. Brutus
 - c. the best style of oratory
 - d. the importance of philosophy to oratory

13. What prompted the writing of the Consolatio?
 - a. the death of Tullia
 - b. the death of the Republic
 - c. the death of Pompey
 - d. the death of Cato the Younger

14. In which speech does Cicero attack Sulla's powerful freedman?
 - a. Pro Fonteio
 - b. In Q. Caecilium
 - c. In Pisonem
 - d. Pro Roscio Amerino

15. The title Ad Atticum refers to
 - a. a speech delivered by Cicero in praise of Athens.
 - b. a rhetorical treatise on the Attic style of oratory.
 - c. a speech delivered by Cicero condemning Pompey's retreat to Greece in 49.
 - d. letters written by Cicero to his best friend.

16. What is the subject of the Tusculan Disputations?
 - a. the chief good
 - b. political philosophy
 - c. types of arguments
 - d. conditions of happiness

17. Cicero was an active poet. The bulk of his surviving verse comes from his
 - a. translation of Homer's Odyssey.
 - b. epic on his own consulship.
 - c. translation of Aratus' Phaenomena.
 - d. epic on Marius.

18. In the senatorial debate over the fate of the captured Catilinarians, who spoke movingly for clemency?
 - a. Cicero
 - b. M. Cato
 - c. Caesar
 - d. Pompey

19. When Cicero delivered the Pro Ligario, its eloquence so moved _____ he acquitted the accused.
a. Antony b. Scaevola c. Caesar d. Catulus
20. Cicero's De Officiis was ostensibly written for
a. Octavian. b. Cicero's brother. c. Dolabella.
d. Cicero's son.
21. The principal speaker of the De Senectute:
a. the elder Cato b. Mucius Scaevola c. Cicero
d. Scipio Africanus
22. Which of the following was Cicero's first political speech?
a. In Verres b. In Vatinius c. Pro Lege Manilia
d. De Provinciis Consularibus
23. Cicero showed his belief in the freedom of free will in
a. De Finibus. b. De Divinatione. c. Hortensius.
d. De Fato.
24. Roman oratory, including that of Cicero, was very concerned with prose rhythm, especially at the conclusion of a period. These prose rhythms are called
a. inventiones. b. enthymemes. c. clausulae. d. topica.
25. The De Natura Deorum represents the theological views of three philosophical schools. Which of the following is NOT represented?
a. Epicurean b. Peripatetic c. Stoic d. Academic
26. One of Cicero's speeches is a forensic masterpiece in which he defended a man accused of poisoning his stepfather. What is the name of this speech?
a. Pro Cluentio b. Pro Rabirio c. Pro Balbo d. Pro Caelio
27. What is the relationship between Cicero's De Republica and the Somnium Scipionis?
a. The Somnium Scipionis is the sequel to the De Republica.
b. The De Republica is the sequel to the Somnium Scipionis.
c. The Somnium Scipionis is the largest surviving fragment of the De Republica.
d. There is no relationship save that Cicero composed both.

Questions 28-30 refer to the following line from On My Consulship:

O fortunatam natam me consule Romam!

28. What figure of speech is illustrated in this line?
a. asyndeton b. personification c. metonymy d. hyperbole

29. The phrase me consule is best understood as
 a. an ablative absolute. b. an ablative of time.
 c. an ablative of cause. d. an ablative of agent.
30. Identify the meter of this line.
 a. iambic trimeter b. dactylic pentameter.
 c. dactylic hexameter d. hendecasyllabic

Questions 31-32 refer to the following line:

Cedant arma togae, concedat laurea linguae.

31. Togae, laurea, and linguae each represents an example of
 a. hyperbole. b. metonymy. c. onomatopoeia. d. syncope.
32. This well-crafted line displays all of the following EXCEPT
 a. alliteration. b. asyndeton. c. internal rhyme. d. simile

Questions 33-38 refer to the following passage from the First Catilinarian.

"Refer," inquis, "ad senatum." Id enim postulas, et si
 hic ordo placere sibi decreverit te ire in exilium,
 obtemperatum te esse dicis. Non referam, id quod
 abhorret a meis moribus, et tamen faciam ut intellegas
 5 quid hi de te sentiant. Egredere ex urbe, Catilina,
 libera rem publicam metu; in exilium, si hanc vocem
 exspectas, proficiscere.

33. How do we know that decreverit (line 2) is a perfect subjunctive rather than a future perfect indicative?
 a. The future perfect is never used in conditional sentences.
 b. It is in a subordinate clause in indirect discourse.
 c. The future perfect indicative of this verb takes a different form from that of the perfect subjunctive.
 d. We cannot determine that it is a perfect subjunctive in this sentence.
34. In line 2, sibi refers to
 a. Cicero. b. Catiline. c. the senate. d. the decree.
35. Identify the usage of the subjunctive sentiant (line 5).
 a. indirect question b. deliberative c. result d. purpose
36. Which of the following is NOT an imperative form?
 a. placere (line 2) b. egredere (line 5)
 c. libera (line 6) d. proficiscere (line 7)
37. What is the best translation of metu (line 6)?
 a. by means of fear b. fearfully c. with fear d. from fear

38. One might reasonably insist that vocem (line 6) represents a good example of
 a. hyperbole. b. synecdoche. c. metonymy. d. apostrophe.

Questions 39-44 refer to the following passage from the Third Catilinarian.

Rem publicam, Quirites, vitamque omnium vestrum, bona, fortunas, coniuges liberosque vestros atque hoc domicilium clarissimi imperi, fortunatissimam pulcherrimamque urbem, hodierno die deorum immortalium
 5 summo erga vos amore, laboribus, consiliis, periculis meis e flamma atque ferro ac paene ex faucibus fati ereptam et vobis conservatam ac restitutam videtis.

39. The Third Catilinarian was delivered
 a. in the Temple of Concordia. b. before the people.
 c. before the Senate. d. in the Temple of Iuppiter Stator.
40. The above passage is part of the
 a. exordium. b. narratio. c. partitio. d. peroratio.
41. The word bona in line 1 refers to the Romans'
 a. high ideals. b. good qualities. c. possessions.
 d. very lives.
42. The phrase domicilium clarissimi imperi (line 2) is an example of
 a. brachylogy. b. personification. c. pleonasm.
 d. hyperbole.
43. The phrase summo erga vos amore (line 4) is a pleasing example of
 a. hyperbaton. b. hysteron proteron. c. metonymy.
 d. zeugma.
44. Which of the following figures of speech can NOT be detected in lines 5-6 (e flammis ... ereptam)?
 a. alliteration b. metaphor c. tricolon d. prolepsis

Questions 45-50 refer to the following passage.

Qui clamores tota cavea nuper in hospitis et amici mei M. Pacuvi nova fabula, cum, ignorante rege uter Orestes esset, Pylades Orestem se esse diceret, ut pro illo necaretur, Orestes, autem, ita ut erat, Orestem se esse
 5 perseveraret. Stantes plaudebant in re ficta; quid arbitramur in vera facturos fuisse? Facile indicabat ipsa natura vim suam, cum homines, quod facere ipsi non possent, id recte fieri in altero iudicarent.

45. What would be the best translation of cavea (line 1)?
a. hollow b. seat c. den d. theater
46. What usage of the subjunctive is illustrated by esset (line 3)?
a. cum, circumstantial b. indirect question
c. cum causal d. subordinate clause, indirect discourse
47. In line 3, illo refers to
a. M. Pacuvi (line 2). b. rege (line 2).
c. Orestes (line 2). d. Pylades (line 3).
48. The participle stantes (line 5) is modifying
a. Pylades and Orestes. b. the audience.
c. Cicero and Pacuvius. d. the king and Orestes.
49. The word quod in line 7 refers to
a. dying for someone else. b. the play.
c. the stubbornness of Orestes. d. the strength of nature.
50. In what work would you expect to find this passage?
a. De Amicitia b. De Officiis c. De Divinatione
d. De Senectute