

- A. Historical Background. Choose the letter of the word or expression that best completes each statement.
1. Cicero lost his life because of the hatred of (a) Caesar (b) Clodius (c) Antony (d) Pompey
 2. The Forum lay between the Palatine Hill and the (a) Capitoline (b) Aventine (c) Esquiline (d) Quirinal
 3. Cicero's chief rival as a lawyer was (a) Antonius (b) Pompey (c) Cassius (d) Hortensius
 4. Cicero was known as a *novus homo*, a man (a) whose ancestors never held public office (b) who was a foreigner (c) whose family were aristocrats (d) who had been a dictator
 5. Five of the Catilinarian conspirators were executed in the (a) Rostra (b) Fulianum (c) Curia (d) Tabularium
 6. In times of crisis, the Roman Republic was ruled by a (a) censor (b) consul (c) dictator (d) praconsul
 7. The people who esteemed Cicero as much as they hated Verres were the (a) Sicilians (b) Cilicians (c) Greeks (d) Allobroges
 8. The oration *Pro Archia* is famous for its discussion of (a) government (b) literature (c) citizenship (d) religion
 9. Cicero was consul in the year (a) 66 (b) 65 (c) 59 (d) 48 B.C.
 10. The date *a.d. IV Id. Feb.* refers to (a) Feb. 10th (b) Feb 9th (c) Feb 2nd (d) Jan 29th
 11. When Cicero delivered the speech *Pro Archia*, his brother Quintus presided as (a) censor (b) quaestor (c) tribune (d) praetor
 12. The city that granted citizenship to Archias was (a) Heraclea (b) Arpinum (c) Brundisium (d) Praeneste
 13. Archias spent part of his adult life in the home of his patrons, the (a) Octavii (b) Hortensii (c) Drusi (d) Luculli
 14. The city of Syracuse was famed in Cicero's day for its (a) military exploits (b) works of art (c) ships of war (d) gold coins
 15. The main route from Rome to Brundisium was the Via (a) Aurelia (b) Latina (c) Appia (d) Flaminia

- B. Comprehension. Choose the letter of the answer that best completes each based on the information given in the passage.

Eisdem temporibus Q. Catulus et C. Piso neque gratiā neque aliis rebus Ciceroem adducere potuerunt ut per Allobrogēs aut alium indicem C. Caesar falso nominaretur. Nam uterque cum Caesare gravēs inimicitias habebant. Res autem opportuna videbatur, quod is privātam multīs donis, publicē maximīs muneribus magnam pecuniam dēbetat. Sed ubi cōsulem ad tantum facinus impellere nōn possunt, ipsi singulī circumveidēs atque timentidēs quae sē ex Volturciō aut Allobrogibus audivisse dicerent, illi tantam invidiā incendērent ut nōn nulli equitēs Rōmānī, qui praesidiī causā cum illis erant circum aedem Concordiae, periculū magnitudinē impulsī, Egreddentem ex senātū Caesarem gladiō peterent. Cōsul ubi haec pariter cognōvit dispositis praesidiis, convocātō senātū, rogāvit quid de eis fieri placēret qui in custodiam traditī erant. Cōsul designātus dēcrēvit maximum supplicium de eis sūmendū esse. Sed Caesar rogātus sententiā ā cōsule dixit coniūrātōs in vinculis habendōs esse.

16. Catulus and Piso tried to (a) accuse Cicero (b) betray the Allobroges (c) slander Caesar (d) help the Allobroges
17. Catulus and Piso attempted this because (a) they both hated Caesar (b) they joined Caesar in hating Cicero (c) Cicero was not friendly to Caesar (d) the Allobroges disliked Caesar
18. Caesar had laid himself open to criticism because he (a) thought it an opportunity to make public gifts (b) had accepted many bribes while holding a public office (c) had attempted to influence the consul (d) was heavily in debt
19. The plotters spread false reports after they had (a) failed to move Cicero (b) received much money (c) gone about together (d) become convinced that the present time was not the right moment for action
20. Catulus and Piso asserted that they had information from (a) Caesar (b) the consul (c) some Roman horsemen (d) Volturcius of the Allobroges
21. The Temple of Concord was surrounded by (a) Caesar (b) Roman knights (c) the Allobroges (d) the senate
22. Excitement ran so high that (a) some Romans were driven to distraction by the enormity of the crime (b) Caesar was forced to protect himself with a sword as he left the senate (c) Caesar was attacked by some Roman cavalrymen (d) no Roman knights had weapons
23. Before referring the matter to the senate, the consul (a) stationed guards (b) inquired where these things were being done (c) ordered all possible information to be collected (d) had the conspirators handed over into custody
24. The consul wanted to find out from the senators (a) what defenses should be prepared (b) what should be done with the guilty men (c) when the senate should convene again (d) who should be placed under guard
25. While the senate was in session, (a) they decided that the conspirator should pay the death penalty (b) imprisonment was the penalty decided upon (c) an argument took place concerning the penalty to be inflicted (d) a consul was appointed to make the decision

Specta, si tibi placet, aliquando rem publicam, M. Antoni. Considera qui sunt tui maiores, non quibuscum vivas; tempus mecum redire in rei publicae gratiam, si id facere volēs. Sed tui de te arbitraberis; ego me me loquar. Ego, aequiescens, defendi rem publicam; ego, senex, eam non deseram; non timui gladios Catilinae, non pertinēssam tuis. Sed etiam vitam meam dabo, si libertas civitatis meae morte retineri potest. Rerum abhinc annos prope viginti, hoc ipso in templo, dixi mortem imminutam non posse esse consulari; nunc, cum sim senex, id verius dicere possum. Mors, patres conscripti, mihi quaerenda est, quod perfecti es res quas conatus eram. Tamen haec duo cupio, unum, ut, cum mors ad me venerit, sciam populum Romanum esse liberum; alterum, ut omnes boni recipiant id quod de re publica mereant.

26. Cicero Antonium rogavit ut consideraret eos Romanos
 (a) quibuscum viveret (b) qui antea vixissent (c) qui in rei publicae gratiam redissent (d) qui rem publicam spectavissent
27. Res publica quondam defensa est
 (a) a Catilina (b) ab Antonio (c) a Cicerone senex (d) a Cicerone iuvene
28. Cicero dixit fore ut
 (a) vitam suam servaret (b) libertatem retineret (c) pro patria moreretur (d) suam mortem pertimesceret
29. Cicero paratus mori erat quod
 (a) totum opus confecerat (b) erat senex (c) erat consularis (d) viginti annos laboraverat
30. Praeter omnia Cicero speravit post mortem populum Romanum
 (a) omnes bonos recepturum esse (b) liberum futurum esse (c) de re publica meriturum esse (d) ad se venturum esse
6. Grammar and Rhetorical Figures. Choose the letter of the word or expression that would make each sentence grammatically correct.
31. Verres . . . erat cupidus.
 (a) ad pecuniam (b) pro pecunia (c) pecunia (d) pecuniae
32. Quis . . . paruit?
 (a) quaestores (b) quaestorem (c) quaestori (d) quaestore
33. Ille erat fortior quam . . .
 (a) ducem (b) ducis (c) dux (d) duxi
34. Credimus agricolae ex agris . . .
 (a) expulsos esse (b) expulsos sint (c) expulsae sint (d) expulsas esse
35. Hanc viam deligimus . . .
 (a) periculum vitare (b) ad periculum vitandum (c) ut periculum vitemus (d) ut periculum vitabimus
36. Victorem oportet si dux . . .
 (a) est (b) esset (c) erit (d) sit
37. Catilinae omnes . . . superavit.
 (a) auscibus (b) auscibus (c) in auscibus (d) in auscibus

36. Ego sum qui hoc
(a) dixit (b) dixi (c) dicerem (d) dicere
39. Brutus . . . mansit.
(a) Romae (b) Roma (c) Romanae (d) Romanam
40. Si Milo malus fuisset, Cicero non sum . . .
(a) defendat (b) defendisset (c) defenderat (d) defendit
41. Non dubitamus . . .
(a) ut veniat (b) quin venisset (c) quin veniat (d) ne veniret
42. Si hunc virum diligamus, liberi et laeti . . .
(a) sumus (b) erimus (c) eramus (d) essemus
43. Erant qui consuli fortiter non . . .
(a) crederent (b) credant (c) credunt (d) credent
44. Vale, O Mance . . .
(a) Tullius (b) Tulle (c) Tullii (d) Tulli
45. Hic orator . . . dicendi dicitur.
(a) novum genere (b) novum genus (c) novi generis (d) novo generi
46. O nomen dulce libertatis! O ius erimum nostrae civitatis!
(a) apostrophe (b) asyndeton (c) exclamation (d) hyperbaton
47. Quae tunc tacite loquitur.
(a) assonance (b) chiasmus (c) oxymoron (d) polysyndeton
48. Nam illa nimis antiqua praetererunt.
(a) climax (b) metonymy (c) preterition (d) rhetorical question
49. Hominem tam aevum, tam audacem, tam parvum, tam callidum, tam vigilantem, tam riligentem.
(a) anaphora (b) hyperbole (c) metonymy (d) peransmasia
50. Meministine me dicere in senatu?
(a) alliteration (b) hysteron proteron (c) pleonasm (d) rhetorical question

TRICKER: To be used only in case of tie.

1. Noli patriae bellum . . . (a) Infer (b) infera (c) inferre (d) intulisti
2. Catilina videtur a consule aditus
(a) electus esse (b) electum esse (c) electisse (d) electe
3. Urbanam conurbationem ex urbe . . .
(a) Egredi (b) Egrediantur (c) Egrediantur (d) Egredi erant