

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1983

CICERO

Directions: Darken the space on your answer sheet which corresponds to the letter of the correct answer.

1. Cicero had a faithful secretary whose name was:
a. Demaratus b. Tiro c. Lucius d. Callistus e. Narcissus
2. Cicero's brother was called:
a. Marcus b. Lucius c. Gaius d. Quintus d. Gnaeus
3. As quaestor in 75 B.C. Cicero was assigned to:
a. Cilicia b. Bithynia c. Rhodes d. Asia Minor e. Sicily
4. The date of Cicero's case against Verres was:
a. 71 B.C. b. 63 B.C. c. 70 B.C. d. 74 B.C. e. 67 B.C.
5. One of Cicero's teachers on behalf of whom he pleaded a case was:
a. Molo b. Diodotus the Stoic c. M. Licinius Crassus
d. A. Licinius Archias e. Philo
6. Cicero's second wife was called:
a. Tullia b. Terentia c. Clodia d. Publilia e. Calpurnia
7. The principal recipient of Cicero's letters was:
a. Quintus b. Brutus c. Atticus d. Tullia e. Caelius
8. Tusculum where Cicero had a villa is:
a. in the Naples area b. in Arpinum c. at Baiiae d. near Rome
e. in Sicily
9. The conclusion of a Ciceronian oration is called the:
a. confirmatio b. partitio c. peroratio d. exordium e. insinuatio
10. Cicero died:
a. two years before Caesar b. during the same year as Caesar
c. the year after Caesar d. four years after Caesar e. one year
before Caesar

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow (numbers 11-25):

C. Heius est Mamertinus omnibus rebus illa in
civitate ornatissimus. Huius domus est vel optima 2
Messanae, notissima quidem certe et nostris homi-
nibus apertissima maximeque hospitalis. Ea domus 4
ante istius adventum ornata sic fuit ut urbi esset
ornamento. Erat apud Heium sacrarium magna 6

cum dignitate in aedibus a maioribus traditum
 perantiquum, in quo signa pulcherrima quattuor 8
 summo artificio, summa nobilitate, quae non modo
 istum hominem ingeniosum et intellegentem, verum 10
 etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat,
 delectare possent, unum Cupidinis marmoreum 12
 Praxiteli; nimirum didici etiam, dum in istum
 inquiri, artificum nomina.

Vocabulary: Mamertinus, a, um: a native of Messana in Sicily
 sacrarium, i, n. a private chapel
 idiota, ae, m. an uneducated person
 Praxiteles, i, m. a famous Greek sculptor (4th century, B.C.)
 artifex, icis, m. artist

11. The first sentence (lines 1-2) states that in Messana
 - a. Heius was the most ostentatious citizen
 - b. Heius was the most flowery speaker
 - c. Heius was the most distinguished citizen
 - d. Heius surpassed others in his elaborate life-style
 - e. Heius was the most highly decorated citizen
12. The case of huius (line 2) is
 - a. nominative
 - b. genitive
 - c. ablative
 - d. accusative
 - e. dative
13. The case and number of Messanae (line 3) is
 - a. genitive singular
 - b. dative singular
 - c. nominative plural
 - d. locative singular
 - e. genitive plural
14. nostris hominibus (lines 3-4) refers to
 - a. Cicero's friends
 - b. Verres' supporters
 - c. Roman citizens
 - d. Sicilian allies
 - e. the jury
15. apertissima (line 4) suggests that Heius was
 - a. frank
 - b. honest
 - c. hospitable
 - d. transparent
 - e. friendly
16. istius (line 5) refers to
 - a. the prosecutor
 - b. the defendant
 - c. the witness
 - d. members of the jury
 - e. none of the above
17. esset (line 5) is in the subjunctive mood because it expresses
 - a. purpose
 - b. result
 - c. a wish
 - d. an indirect question
 - e. a condition
18. The case of ornamento (line 6) is
 - a. ablative
 - b. dative
 - c. nominative
 - d. accusative
 - e. locative
19. a maioribus traditum (line 7) suggests that Heius' chapel was
 - a. a legacy
 - b. a holy spot
 - c. an art gallery
 - d. a costly addition to his house
 - e. a national treasure

20. The case and gender of quae (line 9) are
 a. nominative singular feminine b. nominative plural neuter
 c. accusative plural neuter d. genitive singular feminine
 e. nominative plural feminine
21. quos iste idiotas appellat (line 11) suggests that
 a. Verres thinks Romans do not appreciate good art b. Cicero and his friends know nothing about art c. Heius thinks the Romans are poorly educated d. Verres looks down on Sicilians e. Heius believes only Sicilians can appreciate good art
22. delectare (line 12) is best translated as
 a. approve b. appraise c. delight d. taste e. enjoy
23. Marmoreum (line 12) modifies the missing noun
 a. hominem b. artificem c. sacrarium d. signum e. Heium
24. Cicero learned the artists' names (lines 13-14)
 a. in his youth b. from Verres c. during the investigation
 d. from Atticus e. from Heius
25. Cicero probably included the Heius case in his speech against Verres because
 a. Heius was so rich b. Heius was a prominent person c. Verres had committed a crime against religion d. Cicero liked Greek art
 e. Heius was a good witness
26. Catiline and Cicero both ran for the consulship in
 a. 66 B.C. b. 64 B.C. c. 61 B.C. d. 59 B.C. e. 70 B.C.
27. The First Catilinarian Speech was given in
 a. the Senate Building in the Forum b. the temple of Concordia
 c. the temple of Jupiter Stator d. from the Rostra e. the Campus Martius

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow (numbers 28-35):

Quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia?

28. In what section of the First Catilinarian does the above passage occur?
 a. confirmatio b. narratio c. exordium d. refutatio e. indignatio
29. The person and tense of abutere (line 1) are
 a. first person present tense b. second person present tense
 c. second person future tense d. third person perfect tense
 e. none of the above

30. The case of patientia (line 1) is
a. nominative b. dative c. genitive d. ablative e. accusative
31. sese (line 2) is best translated in this passage as
a. himself b. yourself c. itself d. themselves e. him
32. eludet (line 2) is best translated in this passage as
a. mock b. evade c. delude d. amuse e. wound
33. effrenata (line 2) modifies
a. finem b. sese c. quem d. audacia e. none of the above
34. effrenata (line 2) suggests that Catiline is acting like
a. a wild animal b. an untamed horse c. a mad dog d. a reckless individual e. a wounded animal
35. The figure of speech in the first three lines (quo, quam, quem) is called
a. chiasmus b. anaphora c. ellipsis d. forensic e. syncope

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow (numbers 36-50):

A meeting of the conspirators, planning to kill Cicero

Recognosce tandem mecum noctem illam superio-	
rem; iam intelleges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem	2
quam te ad perniciem rei publicae. Dico te priore nocte	
venisse inter falcarios--non agam obscure--in M. Laecae	4
domum; convenisse eodem compluris eiusdem amentiae	
scelerisque socios. Num negare audes? quid taces? Con-	6
vincam, si negas. Video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam	
qui tecum una fuerunt. O di immortales! ubinam gentium	8
sumus? quam rem publicam habemus? in qua urbe vivi-	
mus? Hic, hic sunt in nostro numero, patres conscripti,	10
in hoc orbis terrae sanctissimo gravissimoque consilio, qui	
de nostro omnium interitu, qui de huius urbis atque adeo	12
de orbis terrarum exitio cogitent.	

Vocabulary: inter falcarios: Scythemakers' Street, a small street in Rome
una: adv. together
interitus, us, m. destruction

36. The best translation of recognosce (line 1) is
a. recognize b. recall c. reject d. understand e. revive
37. The mood of recognosce (line 1) is
a. infinitive b. imperative c. indicative d. subjunctive
e. optative
38. The construction dependent on intelleges (line 2) is
a. a gerundive b. an accusative and infinitive c. a complementary infinitive d. an indirect question e. an indirect command

39. quam (line 3) is best translated as
a. how b. as c. than d. then e. already
40. The idea suggested by priore (line 3) is suggested earlier in the passage by the word
a. tandem b. acrius c. superiorem d. multo e. iam
41. The case and number of compluris (line 5) is
a. dative plural b. ablative plural c. genitive singular
d. nominative plural e. accusative plural
42. Cicero implies (lines 5-6) that Catiline's co-conspirators are
a. famous b. rich c. mad d. greedy e. desperate
43. The tense and mood of convincam (lines 6-7) are
a. present indicative b. imperfect indicative c. future indicative
d. present subjunctive e. imperfect subjunctive
44. quosdam (line 7) is best translated as
a. some men b. others c. certain men d. several men e. any people you like
45. The case and number of gentium (line 8) are
a. genitive plural b. nominative singular c. accusative singular
d. nominative plural e. genitive singular
46. The figure of speech in lines 8-10 (ubinam . . . vivimus?) is called
a. chiasmus b. asyndeton c. tricolon d. hyperbole e. litotes
47. nostro (line 10) refers to
a. Roman citizens b. Cicero's friends c. senators d. Catiline's friends e. Laeca's associates
48. The noun dependent on de (line 12) is
a. urbis b. orbis c. terrarum d. exitio e. huius
49. multo (line 2) is in what case and why?
a. adverb; modifies vigilare b. ablative; description
c. ablative; degree of difference d. adverb; modifies intelleges
e. dative; with certain adjectives
50. Cicero's major intent in the above passage is to
a. put himself in a good light b. show Catiline how much he knows
c. remind the senators who is in charge d. express his fear of Catiline e. involve Laeca in the plot