

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1985

CICERO

1. Cicero saw military service
  - a. in the Third Punic War
  - b. under Marius in Gallia
  - c. in Asia Minor
  - d. in the Social War
  - e. in Illyrium
2. Proof of Catilina's attempted coup were found
  - a. in Capua
  - b. at the Mulvian Bridge
  - c. in the Subura
  - d. in Faesulae
  - e. in the territory of the Allobroges
3. Amicus et libertus of Cicero:
  - a. Tiro
  - b. Acastus
  - c. Antonius
  - d. Lentulus
  - e. Atticus
4. T. Pomponius Atticus was a brother-in-law of
  - a. M. Tullius Cicero
  - b. Pompey
  - c. Caesar
  - d. Quintus Cicero
  - e. Lepidus
5. Cicero was ordered to live at least 400 miles outside Rome by a bill sponsored by
  - a. L. Calpurnius Piso
  - b. Julius Caesar
  - c. Clodius
  - d. Cato
  - e. Vatinius
6. Cicero's first Roman mentor was
  - a. Mucius Scaevola
  - b. Roscius
  - c. Molo
  - d. Hortensius
  - e. Marius
7. Cicero served as proconsul in
  - a. Sicily
  - b. Cilicia
  - c. Thessalonica
  - d. Illyrium
  - e. Asia Minor
8. The De Imperio was written
  - a. to promote the Concordia Ordinum
  - b. to aid Caesar in his candidacy for the consulship
  - c. to propose an agrarian law
  - d. against Marcus Antonius
  - e. to support the Manilian Law
9. The elections for the consulship were held
  - a. in the Campus Martius
  - b. in the Curia
  - c. in the provinces
  - d. in the temple of Jupiter
  - e. in the Circus Maximus
10. "Ab urbe non emissus, sed in urbem immissus" is an example of
  - a. litotes
  - b. hendiadys
  - c. metonymy
  - d. oxymoron
  - e. none of these
11. In Catilinam II was addressed to
  - a. patres conscripti
  - b. quirites
  - c. populares
  - d. equites
  - e. amici
12. "Catilina via Aurelia profectus est." The Via Aurelia led to
  - a. Gallia Transalpina
  - b. Capua
  - c. Brundisium
  - d. Arpinum
  - e. Neapolis

13. One group of men who joined Catilina consisted of "qui quamquam premuntur aere alieno, dominationem tamen expectant, rerum potiri volunt," that is, those who
  - a. were desperados
  - b. were thieves
  - c. desired money
  - d. wanted control of the government
  - e. slaves
14. Another class of Catilina's followers consisted of those who "velis amictos, imberbes, pexo capillo, velis amictos non togis," or
  - a. very young men
  - b. aristocrats
  - c. criminals
  - d. effeminate
  - e. Greeks
15. The pomerium was
  - a. an army camp in Faesulae
  - b. the sacred enclosure of Rome
  - c. a general's tent
  - d. the temple of Jupiter
  - e. the voting place
16. The patron of Archias was
  - a. Cicero
  - b. the Tullian gens
  - c. the Julian gens
  - d. Lucullus
  - e. Sulla
17. The Lex Plautia Papiria of 89 guaranteed
  - a. freedom of assembly
  - b. residence in Rome to foreigners
  - c. the right to vote
  - d. Roman citizenship to people of cities tied to Rome by treaties
  - e. the right to prosecute criminals
18. Archias was born in
  - a. Heraclea
  - b. Neapolis
  - c. Carthage
  - d. Antioch
  - e. Athens
19. At the trial of Archias the praetor was
  - a. Cato
  - b. Caesar
  - c. Lepidus
  - d. Gracchus
  - e. Quintus Cicero
20. Iudices are
  - a. the judges
  - b. jurors
  - c. tribuni plebis
  - d. praetors
  - e. senators
21. Cicero was quaestor in
  - a. Sicilia
  - b. Campania
  - c. Cilicia
  - d. Dyrrachium
  - e. Rhodes
22. De Senectute is
  - a. an oration for old Cato
  - b. a letter to Atticus
  - c. a letter to an old friend
  - d. a philosophical essay
  - e. none of these
23. The Tusculanae Disputationes are
  - a. orations for the people of Tusculum
  - b. writings on constitutional government
  - c. orations against Caesar
  - d. arguments on the duty of orators
  - e. essays on happiness
24. "ut ei aqua et ignis interdicerentur" was the formula
  - a. for banishment
  - b. for incarceration
  - c. for the death penalty
  - d. for an appeal
  - e. none of these
25. "Archias venit Heracleam urbem aequissimo iure ac foedere. Hic ascribi in eam civitatem voluit." This tells us that Archias
  - a. became famous in Heraclea
  - b. wanted to reside in Heraclea
  - c. taught poetry in Heraclea
  - d. decided to seek Roman citizenship

- in Heraclea e. wanted to become the poet laureate of Heraclea
26. The peroratio is
    - a. the introduction to a speech
    - b. the conclusion of a speech
    - c. the statement of the case
    - d. the testimony in a case
    - e. the main body of a speech
  27. The Pro Roscio was
    - a. the speech Cicero delivered at his first criminal trial
    - b. the speech Cicero delivered at his first political trial
    - c. an essay on duty
    - d. an essay on philosophy
    - e. an essay on religion
  28. The Manliana castra were
    - a. a camp in Cilicia
    - b. a camp in Sicilia
    - c. a camp in Thessalia
    - d. Caesar's camp
    - e. Catilina's camp
  29. Fulvia, mentioned in Catilina I, was
    - a. a relative of Catiline
    - b. a friend of Lentulus
    - c. an informer
    - d. a spy for the Allobroges
    - e. a conspirator
  30. "Catilina debet trucidari ferro" is an example of
    - a. metonymy
    - b. anaphora
    - c. litotes
    - d. chiasmus
    - e. prolepsis
  31. Gaius Antonius was
    - a. a conspirator with Catilina
    - b. an enemy of Archias
    - c. a consul with Cicero
    - d. the cause of Cicero's death
    - e. a famous general
  32. Dolabella was
    - a. a friend of Quintus Cicero
    - b. a son-in-law of Cicero
    - c. Quintus Cicero's son
    - d. a friend of Atticus
    - e. the daughter of Terentia
  33. "eorum autem castrorum imperatorem ducemque hostium intra moenia" is an example of
    - a. hendiadys
    - b. oxymoron
    - c. chiasmus
    - d. asyndeton
    - e. metonymy
  34. "neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa commissa postea" is an example of
    - a. litotes
    - b. syncope
    - c. ellipsis
    - d. onomatopoeia
    - e. hendiadys
  35. "Quo usque tandem abutere" is the opening line of the
    - a. First Catilinarian
    - b. Pro Archia
    - c. Third Catilinarian
    - d. De Imperio
    - e. none of these
  36. Cicero was born in Arpinum. What other famous Roman came from there?
    - a. Caesar
    - b. Crassus
    - c. Pompey
    - d. Augustus
    - e. none of these

Read the passage, then answer the questions based on that passage which follow.

Marce Tulli, quid agis? Tunc eum quem comperisti hostem, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem exspectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem coniurationis . . . exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur? Quid te impedit? An leges quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt?

In Catilinam I, 11

37. The subject Tu has as the main verb of the sentence  
a. comperisti b. vides c. sentis d. patiere e. exire
38. The leges mentioned in the last sentence of this passage were  
a. Leges Juliae b. Leges Porciae c. Leges Gracchiae d. concerned with the right of appeal to the people e. b & d
39. Who asks the question, "Marce Tulli, quid agis?"  
a. Catiline b. the senators c. the people d. the country e. the judge
40. Legem rogare means  
a. to ask for a legislative action b. to support the law  
c. to obey the law d. to propose a bill e. none of these
41. In the phrases auctorem sceleris, principem coniurationis, ducem belli, the underlined words are  
a. partitive genitives b. objective genitives c. genitives of accusing  
d. genitives of possession e. genitives with certain nouns

Read the passage, then answer the questions about it which follow.

Itaque maioribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia gradus imperi factus est; neque enim tam facile opes Carthagini tanta concidissent nisi illud et rei frumentariae subsidium et receptaculum classibus nostris pateret. Quare P. Africanus, Carthagine deleta, Siculorum urbis signis monumentisque exornavit, ut quos victoria populi Romani maxime laetari arbitrabatur, apud eos monumenta victoriae plurima collocaret.

In Verrem II, 2

42. Publius Africanus \_\_\_\_\_ the places in Sicily.  
a. deprived b. chastised c. adorned d. defaced e. visited

43. The African campaign succeeded because  
a. the Romans received food supplies from Sicily b. the Sicilian harbors were near Africa c. the Roman fleet was sheltered in Sicilian ports d. the Carthaginians were deprived of frumentum e. a & c
44. Opes Carthaginis tantae tam facile non concidissent is  
a. the apodosis of a condition b. the protasis of a condition c. a result clause d. a subordinate clause in indirect discourse e. a purpose clause
45. Rei frumentariae is  
a. nominative singular b. genitive singular c. dative singular d. nominative plural e. vocative plural
46. Signis monumentisque is  
a. dative of agent b. ablative of manner c. ablative of means d. ablative of cause e. ablative of degree of difference
47. Laetari has as its subject  
a. P. Africanus b. urbis c. populi Romani d. monumenta e. quos
48. Pateret has as its subject  
a. receptaculum b. opes c. rei frumentariae d. subsidium e. a & d
49. Urbis is  
a. genitive singular b. accusative plural c. ablative plural d. genitive plural e. dative plural
50. Ut introduces the verb(s)  
a. laetari b. arbitrabatur c. collocaret d. a & c e. a & b