

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1986

CICERO

1. Who was not one of Cicero's teachers?
a. Diodotus b. Apollonius Molo c. Phaedrus d. Zeno e. none of these
2. At the age of 20-21 Cicero made a translation of a work, Oeconomicus. Who was its author?
a. Aristotle b. Plato c. Xenophon d. Herodotus e. Demosthenes
3. Cicero was born during the consulship of
a. C. Atilius Serranus & C. Servilius Caepio b. C. Marius & Q. Metellus
c. P. Cornelius Scipio and M. Minucius Rufus d. Sextus Peducaeus & Q. Cornificius e. none of these
4. Cicero's work In Togā Candidā was
a. a handbook for elections b. an early attack on Catiline c. his autobiography d. an early attack on Antony e. none of these
5. Which was not a forensic rival of Cicero's?
a. Aurelius Cotta b. Servius Sulpicius Rufus c. Q. Hortensius
d. C. Laelius e. T. Lucretius Carus
6. In the trial, In Verrem, Cicero had to
a. Present five separate orations b. defend Verres c. prove the need for new election laws d. prove the guilt of the Cilicians e. none of these
7. The De Senectute and the De Amicitia are
a. dramatic monologues b. forensic speeches c. philosophic dialogues
d. rhetorical treatises e. none of these
8. Who beside Cicero has given us an account of Catiline?
a. C. Sallustius Crispus b. Cornelius Tacitus c. T. Livius
d. C. Plinius Secundus e. Gaius Iulius Caesar
9. Who spoke for a punishment of life imprisonment for the Catilinarian conspirators?
a. Cato b. Caesar c. Cicero d. Crassus e. Pompey
10. How many children did Cicero have?
a. four b. three c. two d. one e. zero
11. Who alone urged Cicero to stay and face the issue of exile instead of leaving Rome?
a. Caesar b. Atticus c. Lucullus d. Cato e. Pompey
12. Who was not a contemporary of Cicero?
a. Lucretius b. Catullus c. Archias d. Lucullus e. Plautus

13. Where did Cicero meet his death?
a. Arpinum b. Faesulae c. Formiae d. Rome e. Brundisium
14. Which office didn't Cicero hold?
a. Consul b. Proconsul c. Quaestor d. Tribune e. Imperator
15. The De Senectute is also known as the
a. Cato Minor b. Cato Maior c. Laelius d. Scaevola e. Brutus
16. Catiline
a. committed suicide b. was strangled in prison c. drowned in a shipwreck
d. was killed on the battlefield e. escaped to Asia Minor
17. Caesar pardoned Cicero
a. before the battle at Dyrrachium b. before the battle of Pharsalia
c. after the battle of Pharsalia d. after the battle of Dyrrachium
e. none of these
18. Which tribe helped Cicero crack the Catilinarian conspiracy?
a. Aedui b. Helvetians c. Allobroges d. Belgae e. Sequani
19. Name the figure of rhetoric underlined.
Nescis, insane, nescis quantas vires virtus (Para. St. 2.17)
a. chiasmus b. hendiadys c. paranomasia d. anaphora e. none of these
20. Name the figure of rhetoric underlined
Non igitur utilitatem amicitia sed utilitas amicitiam consecuta est. (De Amic. 51)
a. Chiasmus b. hendiadys c. paranomasia d. asyndeton e. anaphora
21. Who was the henchman of Sulla who cruelly executed Cicero's kinsman, Marius Gratidianus?
a. Catiline b. Caesar c. Pompey d. Crassus e. Antony
22. Which was Cicero's very first case?
a. Pro Quinctio b. Pro Roscio Amerino c. In Catilinam d. In Verrem
e. Pro Murena
23. Who was consul with Cicero in 63 BC?
a. Quintus b. Caesar c. Cato d. Bibulus e. Antonius
24. In the 4th Catilinarian Oration
a. Cicero joins Cato in a move for a regular trial for the conspirators
b. Cicero joins Caesar in a move for a regular trial for the conspirators
c. Cicero endears himself to the Populares for supporting the murder of the Gracchi
d. Cicero alienates himself from the Populares for supporting the murder of the Gracchi
e. None of these
25. The charge of high treason is known as
a. repetundae b. maiestas c. relegatio d. delictum e. legatio
26. The beginning of a speech is called
a. peroratio b. reprehensio c. exordium d. confirmatio e. initium

27. In the Pro Archiā
 a. family life is praised b. greed is condemned c. literature is praised
 d. slavery is condemned e. war is glorified
28. Who is not associated with Cicero?
 a. Tiro b. Publilia c. Hostia d. Terentia e. Atticus
29. Which place is not associated with Cicero?
 a. Dyrrachium b. Sicilia c. Cilicia d. Arpinum e. Tusculum
30. The conspirators were strangled in 63 BC on the
 a. Kalends of March b. Kalends of December c. Nones of December
 d. Nones of January e. none of these
31. In which field did Cicero consider writing but never actually did?
 a. oratory b. rhetoric c. poetry d. philosophy e. history
32. Cicero's father
 a. was refined patrician nobleman b. died before Cicero was born
 c. was retired censor d. was a bookish semi-invalid e. was a retired soldier
33. Cicero's work habits are best described as
 a. done in a leisurely way b. workaholic c. intermittent d. limited in scope
 e. none of these
- 1 Quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam tuis, quod
 2 flagitium a toto corpore afuit? cui tu adulescentulo quem corrup-
 3 telarum inlecebris inretisses non aut ad audaciam ferrum aut ad libidinem
 4 facem praetulisti? Nuper cum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis
 5 domum vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus
 6 .cumulasti? Quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hac
 7 civitate tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindicata
 8 aut non esse videatur. (In Cat. I. 5. 14)
34. In line 1-2 which figure of rhetoric is used?
 a. Tmesis b. chiasmus c. polysyndeton d. climax e. syncope
35. In line 3 ferrum is an example of
 a. Zeugma b. hyperbaton c. oxymoron d. metonymy e. enallage
36. In line 5 alio incredibili scelere refers to
 a. Catiline's attempt on Cicero's life b. Catiline's attempt to destroy the Roman Republic
 c. Catiline's murder of his own son d. Catiline's depraved habits
 e. none of these
37. In line 6 praetermitto sets up which figure of rhetoric?
 a. praeteritio b. paragoge c. hyperbole d. litotes e. simile
38. The gender of the nouns corpore (line 2), scelere (line 5) and facinoris (line 7) is
 a. masculine b. feminine c. common d. neuter e. none of these

39. In line 6 cumulasti is an example of
 a. Synecdoche b. elision c. synesis d. irony e. syncope
40. In lines 7-8 aut. . . . aut. . . . aut is an example of
 a. tmesis b. zeugma c. alliteration d. assonance e. anaphora
41. In line 6 facile is
 a. an adverb b. an adjective c. a preposition d. a verb e. a noun
42. In line 5 nonne is expecting
 a. a substantive clause of result b. an indirect command c. a jussive subjunctive d. a negative answer e. an affirmative answer
43. In line 8 the subject of videatur is
 a. vindicata b. facinoris c. civitate d. ego e. immanitas
44. In line 5 vacuefecisses is which tense and mood?
 a. pluperfect, indicative b. perfect, subjunctive c. future perfect, indicative d. imperfect, subjunctive e. pluperfect, subjunctive
45. The trial of Verres
 a. took over a year to carry out b. ended when Verres was murdered
 c. was a major defeat for Cicero d. ended in victory after only nine days
 e. none of these
46. At this trial Cicero spoke for the prosecution. Who spoke for the defense?
 a. Cotta b. Sulpicius c. Hortensius d. L. Crassus e. Caesar
47. Cicero, as a general rule, preferred to
 a. speak for the prosecution b. speak for the defense c. be judge
 d. handle only "sure" cases e. none of these
48. The province which Verres governed was
 a. Sicilia b. Cilicia c. Sardinia d. Corsica e. Lusitania
49. Which couple was involved in the Bona Dea scandal of 62 BC?
 a. Clodius & Tullia b. Caesar & Clodia c. Catiline & Clodia
 d. Clodius & Pompeia e. Caesar & Terentia
50. In Catilinam III was addressed to
 a. patres conscripti b. senatores c. equites d. quirites e. milites