

STATE LATIN FORUM - 1987

CICERO

Mark the letter of the correct response on your answer sheet.

1. One of Cicero's few failures in court was the
  - a. Pro Milone
  - b. Pro Archia Poeta
  - c. Pro Roscio Amerino
  - d. Pro Cornelio Balbo
2. Cicero's official political career began in
  - a. 86 B.C.
  - b. 76 B.C.
  - c. 69 B.C.
  - d. 63 B.C.
3. Cicero's chief source of information about the Catilinarian conspiracy was
  - a. Terentia
  - b. Fulvia
  - c. Marcus Caelius Rufus
  - d. the Luculli
4. Cicero's Pro Archia is an example of a
  - a. judicial oration
  - b. demonstrative oration
  - c. deliberative oration
  - d. none of the above
5. The law that forbade the scourging of Roman citizens was the
  - a. Cincian Law
  - b. Lex Plautia Papiria
  - c. Law of Porcius
  - d. Law of Sempronius
6. Which of the following is an unjustified criticism of Cicero's speeches?
  - a. the display of vanity
  - b. the lack of wit and humor
  - c. the passionate hatred with which he assails the enemy
  - d. apparent readiness to defend anyone and everyone
7. Cicero's first speech in the criminal courts was
  - a. Pro Publico Quinctio
  - b. Pro Lege Manilia
  - c. Pro Roscio Amerino
  - d. Pro Publico Sestio
8. In the structure of an oration, the confirmatio is part of the
  - a. Narratio
  - b. Partitio
  - c. Peroratio
  - d. Argumentatio
9. What was the Latin name for the Roman extortion court?
  - a. sortes
  - b. neces
  - c. repetundae
  - d. contiones
10. Who was Cicero's banker and confidant?
  - a. Marcus Tullius Tiro
  - b. Cornelius Nepos
  - c. Titus Pomponius Atticus
  - d. Marcus Claudius Marcellus
11. The judge at the trial of Aulus Licinius Archias was
  - a. Quintus Cicero
  - b. Gnaeus Piso
  - c. Hortensius
  - d. Publius Gavius
12. In 81, Cicero defended Publius Quinctius in a property suit. Who was the lawyer for the opposition?
  - a. Catulus
  - b. Scaevola
  - c. Curio
  - d. Hortensius

13. Catiline proposed to cancel debts if he were to become consul. What is the Latin term for the cancellation of debts?  
a. aes alienum b. formulae c. novae tabulae d. folia papyri
14. In order to secure the consulship of 63, Cicero made a speech in the senate to denounce his rivals. What is the name of the speech?  
a. In Lucium Catilinam b. In Toga Candida c. In Lucium Calpurnium Pisonem d. In Marcum Antonium
15. Who was the Roman officer who commanded the army in the battle in which Catiline was defeated and slain?  
a. Quintus Metellus b. Publius Gabinius Capito c. Marcus Claudius Marcellus d. Marcus Petreius
16. Cicero's life-span:  
a. 100-44 B.C. b. 106-43 B.C. c. 150-63 B.C. d. 63 B.C. - A.D. 13
17. Cicero was killed for writing the  
a. In Lucium Catilinam b. In Verrem c. Phillipics  
d. De Senectute
18. Cicero wrote no \_\_\_\_\_ which is/are extant.  
a. poetry b. verse satire c. epistles d. essays and didactic speeches
19. Cicero wanted to execute Catiline because  
a. Catiline had conspired to overthrow the Republic.  
b. Catiline had murdered Quintus Cicero. c. Catiline had committed sacrilege. d. all of the above
20. Habita ad Populum means  
a. spoken against the people b. delivered to the people  
c. in the people's keeping d. spoken by the people
21. Cicero spoke on behalf of  
a. Cn. Pompeius Magnus b. Q. Hortensius c. Roscius  
d. a and c
22. Num negare audes? is a/an  
a. indirect question b. anastrophe c. hyperbole d. rhetorical question
23. How many of Cicero's orations are extant today in more or less complete form?  
a. 17 b. 37 c. 57 d. 67
24. Which of the following did NOT support Catiline?  
a. Gaius Antonius b. Gaius Julius Caesar c. Aulus Licinius Archias d. Marcus Laeca

25. Cicero roughly corresponds to  
a. Aristotle b. Demosthenes c. Plato d. Herodotus
26. Cicero's head and hands could be found, after his murder,  
a. in Athens b. buried in Greece c. buried under the Rostra  
d. nailed to the Rostra
27. Cicero's first public speech was given in what year?  
a. 80 B.C. b. 63 B.C. c. 43 B.C. d. 100 B.C.
28. Quae cum ita sint is the same as  
a. fortasse b. an c. tandem d. propterea quod
29. On the night after the first oration was given, Catiline  
a. left Rome by the Via Aurelia b. left Rome by the Via  
Appia c. committed suicide d. was killed by Quintus Cicero
30. The first Catilinarian oration ends with  
a. a prayer to Jupiter to cut off and punish Catiline and  
his followers. b. a prayer to Jupiter for the preservation  
of Roman law. c. a prayer to Mars for help in the war  
to come. d. none of the above
31. In his first political speech, Cicero  
a. supported a bill giving Pompey the command against the  
pirates. b. urged the recall of Pompey from Asia. c. opposed  
the bill giving Pompey the command against Sertorius.  
d. advocated that Pompey be given the command against Mithridates.
32. Cicero divorced his second wife because  
a. of a scandal involving the rites of the Bona Dea.  
b. she showed too little sympathy at Tullia's death.  
c. she had conspired with Catiline. d. Cicero never had a  
second wife.
33. Name the rhetorical figure illustrated by the underlined words.  
Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant,  
Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant.  
a. paronomasia b. anticlimax c. climax d. tmesis
34. Name the rhetorical figure illustrated by the underlined words.  
Philosophi quidam dixerunt naturam sine doctrina plus quam  
sine natura valuisse doctrinam.  
a. metonymy b. hyperbaton c. zeugma d. chiasmus
35. Name the rhetorical figure illustrated by the underlined words.  
Praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum.  
a. preterition b. polysyndeton c. litotes d. synecdoche

36. The principal speaker in Cicero's dialogue De Senectute is  
 a. Quintus Mucius Scaevola b. Marcus Porcius Cato c. Servius Sulpicius Rufus d. Quintus Cicero
37. Which of the following does not belong?  
 a. augures b. vestales virgines c. flamines d. aediles
38. O nomen dulce libertatis! O ius eximium nostrae civitatis! is an example of  
 a. hendiadys b. asyndeton c. exclamatory accusative d. polysyndeton
39. Sententiam ferre means  
 a. to manifest b. to resent c. to establish a motive d. to make a motion
40. Appellare, temptare, sollicitare poterat, audebat is an example of  
 a. ellipsis b. polysyndeton c. asyndeton d. none of these
41. Which was not written by Cicero?  
 a. In Catilinam b. De Amicitia c. De Imperio d. De Rerum Natura
42. Gaius Verres was governor of  
 a. Cilicia b. Sicily c. Gallia d. Mauretania

Read the following passage and answer the questions on it (43-50).

Nam, nisi multorum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adolescentiā suasissem nihil esse in vitā magno opere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem persequenda omnes cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exsili, parvi esse ducenda, numquam me pro salute vestrā in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos profligatorum hominum cotidianos impetus obiecissem.

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Sed pleni omnes sunt libri, plenae sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas; quae iacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet.

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43. In line 1, multorum praeceptis refers to all of the following except  
 a. Quintus Mucius Scaevola b. Philo c. Molo of Rhodes d. Marius
44. In line 2 suasissem is in which tense and mood?  
 a. pluperfect indicative b. perfect subjunctive c. imperfect subjunctive d. pluperfect subjunctive
45. In line 3, laudem atque honestatem is an example of  
 a. hendiadys b. oxymoron c. pleonasm d. praeteritio

46. In line 3, persequenda is a  
a. passive periphrastic b. gerundive c. gerund d. present active participle
47. The usage of parvi in line 4 is  
a. genitive of the whole b. genitive of possession c. genitive of indefinite value d. genitive of material
48. In line 6, hos profligatorum hominum cotidianos impetus refers to  
a. Antony, Lepidus and Octavian b. Clodius and Clodia  
c. members of the popular party who sympathized with the Catilinarian conspirators d. Grattius, who tried to prove Archias had falsely claimed Roman citizenship
49. In line 8, what rhetorical figure of speech is used?  
a. anaphora b. hyperbole c. personification d. metonymy
50. In line 9, the case of vetustas is  
a. accusative plural b. genitive singular c. nominative singular d. none of these