

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1994

CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. As curule aedile in _____, Cicero was in charge of public buildings and games.
a. 76 b. 72 c. 69 d. 65
2. In 53 Cicero
a. published the Catilinarians.
b. was elected an augur.
c. delivered the First Philippic.
d. set out for Cilicia.
3. Laelius is an alternate name for Cicero's
a. De Amicitia. b. De Consolatione. c. De Senectute
d. De Divinatione.
4. Cicero's bid for the consulship in 64 was made suo anno (at the earliest age permitted). He was
a. 38. b. 42. c. 44. d. 48.
5. Cicero's best friend and brother were related by marriage. His sister-in-law (who survived the proscriptions of 43 and punished one of Cicero's treacherous freedmen) was named
a. Pomponia. b. Publilia. c. Caerillia. d. Calpurnia.
6. Although Cicero is frequently criticized for amassing more real estate than he could afford to maintain, he appears to have owned a reasonable total of eight villas. He died in the wood near his villa at
a. Tusculum. b. Pompeii. c. Formiae. d. Puteoli.
7. How many of Cicero's speeches are extant?
a. 10 b. 18 c. 31 d. 58
8. Cicero married Terentia c. 76. He divorced her _____ years later.
a. 23 b. 19 c. 25 d. 30
9. The smallest section of Cicero's extant letters, arranged as two books containing a total of 25 epistles, is known as the
a. Ad Atticum. b. Ad Quintum Fratrem. c. Ad Familiares.
d. Ad Brutum.
10. In his early twenties Cicero wrote his first theoretical work. It dealt with rhetoric and was called
a. De Inventione. b. Partitiones Oratoriae. c. Topica.
d. Paradoxa Stoicorum.

11. In the second edition of the Oxford Classical Dictionary, you will find the eponym of this test on the same page as Chrysogonus, whose guilt was revealed in Cicero's
a. Pro Rabirio Postumo. b. Pro Quinctio.
c. Pro Flacco. d. Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino.
12. As praetor Cicero postponed the trial for repetundae of the recent tribune who had conferred an important military command upon Pompey. This case was eventually dropped, but the former tribune was soon thereafter prosecuted for maiestas. His name was
a. C. Manilius. b. Cn. Calpurnius Piso.
c. A. Gabinius. d. M'. Acilius Glabrio.
13. To the best of our knowledge, Cicero only faced Hortensius in the courts twice. On the second of these occasions, Cicero amassed such an overwhelming amount of evidence that Hortensius advised his client to go into exile immediately. This client was
a. Vatinius. b. Verres. c. Balbus. d. Plancius.
14. Cicero's collected letters contain none from the years
a. 64-63. b. 58-57. c. 49-48. d. 44-43.
15. In 59 Cicero defended his former co-consul Antonius against charges of administrative misconduct in
a. Cilicia. b. Bithynia. c. Macedonia. d. Sicilia.
16. Cicero's daughter Tullia was married three times. Her last husband (divorced in 46) never repaid her dowry but wrote a tender letter of consolation to Cicero after her death. However, the two became increasingly estranged, as several of the Philippics reveal. His name was
a. Hirtius. b. Pansa. c. Dolabella. d. Lepidus.
17. In 63 Cicero delivered a speech on behalf of the consul-designate who had been accused by Cato of bribery. The speech contains a famous line, "Who is more fit to defend a consul than a consul?" Who was the defendant?
a. Sulla b. Flaccus c. Murena d. Balbus
18. Which of the following philosophical works did Cicero write last?
a. De Natura Deorum b. De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum
c. De Officiis d. Tusculanae Disputationes
19. The only dialogue which Cicero ever set at Arpinum was his unfinished sequel to the De Re Publica. This treatise, three books of which survive, is entitled
a. De Finibus. b. De Legibus. c. De Fato. d. De Gloria.

20. Among the young Cicero's instructors was a Stoic who not only imparted valuable lessons in dialectic but later lived and died (c. 60 B.C.) under Cicero's roof. This highly revered teacher was named
 - a. Philo.
 - b. Rutilius.
 - c. Scaevola.
 - d. Diodotus.
21. Cicero's De Optimo Genere Oratorum was written as a preface to his lost translations of
 - a. Plato.
 - b. Gorgias and Isocrates.
 - c. Demosthenes and Aeschines.
 - d. Lysias.
22. Cicero's In Pisonem is a sequel of sorts to an earlier attack on Piso in
 - a. De Provinciis Consularibus.
 - b. De Domo Sua.
 - c. Contra Rullum.
 - d. Post Reditum in Senatu.
23. The highly praised speech Pro Cluentio secured for Cicero's client an acquittal on charges of
 - a. poisoning an enemy.
 - b. arranging his father's murder.
 - c. violating property rights.
 - d. violating citizenship rights.
24. The senatus consultum ultimum figures ironically in Cicero's consulship. It was passed in the latter part of that year despite the fact that Cicero had challenged its very validity a few months earlier in his speech
 - a. Pro Rabirio.
 - b. Pro Sestio.
 - c. Pro Caelio.
 - d. Pro Sulla.
25. Cicero's Fourth Catilinarian was delivered on
 - a. a.d. VII Id. Nov.
 - b. pr. Kal. Dec.
 - c. a.d. III Non. Dec.
 - d. Non. Dec.
26. Among the conspirators whom Cicero summarily executed was a consular whose stepson would one day order the death of Cicero himself. The name of the conspirator was
 - a. L. Valerius Flaccus.
 - b. P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura.
 - c. Q. Caecilius Metellus Celer.
 - d. Q. Fabius Sanga.
27. The consul-designate of 63 who proposed "the extreme penalty" for the Catilinarian conspirators later explained that what he had REALLY meant was not death but imprisonment. His name was
 - a. D. Iunius Silanus.
 - b. L. Licinius Murena.
 - c. M. Petreius.
 - d. M. Porcius Cato Uticensis.
28. Catiline and Cicero were both
 - a. distant relatives of Gaius Marius.
 - b. soldiers under Pompeius Strabo.
 - c. students at Athens in 79.
 - d. quaestors at Lilybaeum in 75.

29. Catiline's infamous meeting on the night of November 6-7 took place on "Scythe-Makers' Street" in the house of a certain
a. Cethegus. b. Volturcius. c. Laeca. d. Fulvia.
30. Cicero was notoriously proud of the decisiveness he showed throughout his consulship. As Seneca later put it, he praised himself "not without cause but without end." He even wrote a Greek account of the Catilinarian conspiracy and sent it to a former teacher for editing. This Greek philosopher and historian (who, by the way, declined to revise the manuscript) was
a. Archias. b. Posidonius. c. Cratippus. d. Antiochus.

Read this passage taken from the First Catilinarian (11) and answer the questions which follow.

- "M. Tulli, quid agis?" Tunc eum quem esse hostem comperisti, quem ducem belli futurum vides, quem expectari imperatorem in castris hostium sentis, auctorem sceleris, principem coniurationis, evocatorem servorum et civium
5 perditorum, exire patiere, ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur?
31. From your knowledge of the First Catilinarian, identify which of the following could NOT be the speaker of this passage?
a. patria b. Italia c. omnis res publica d. maiores
32. These lines contain an example of
a. antithesis. b. chiasmus. c. synchysis.
d. hendiadys
33. Identify the form of patiere (line 5).
a. passive imperative b. future passive
c. active infinitive d. perfect active
34. The speaker of this passage accuses Catiline of many things. According to your knowledge of the Catilinarian conspiracy, which of them did he NOT do?
a. mastermind the plot
b. lead the army
c. incite the slaves to revolt
d. appeal to the criminal element

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Read this passage taken from the Pro Caelio (12) and answer the questions which follow.

5 Studuit Catilinae Caelius--sed et multi hoc idem ex omni
ordine atque ex omni aetate fecerunt. Habuit enim ille
permulta maximarum non expressa signa sed adumbrata
lineamenta virtutum. Utebatur hominibus improbis multis; et
10 quidem optimis se viris deditum esse simulabat. Erant apud
illum illecebrae libidinum multae; erant etiam industriae
quidam stimuli ac laboris. Flagrabant vitia libidinis apud
illum; vigeabant etiam studia rei militaris. Neque ego
15 umquam fuisse tale monstrum in terris ullum puto, tam ex
contrariis diversisque et inter se pugnantibus naturae
studiis cupiditatibusque conflatum. Quis clarioribus viris
quodam tempore iucundior, quis turpioribus coniunctior?
quis civis meliorum partium aliquando, quis taetrius hostis
20 huic civitati? quis in voluptatibus inquinatior, quis in
laboribus patientior? quis in rapacitate avarior? quis in
largitione effusior?

35. Identify the case and usage of hominibus (line 4).
a. ablative, specification b. dative, reference
c. dative, agent d. ablative, with certain verbs
36. What figure of speech is illustrated in lines 6-7?
a. hendiadys b. chiasmus c. aposiopesis d. synesis
37. Line 7 contains a form of the verb flagro which means
a. accuse. b. attach. c. blaze. d. deceive.
38. In line 11 the participle conflatum means
a. made up of. b. acknowledged. c. obscured by.
d. undone.
39. Line 13 contains a form of the adjective taeter which means
a. blind. b. persistent. c. foul. d. silent.
40. The most effective characterization in this passage is
achieved by
a. preterition. b. rhetorical questions.
c. personification. d. antitheses and oxymoron

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Read this passage taken from the Pro Milone (18) and answer the questions which follow.

Comprehensus est in templo Castoris servus P. Clodi, quem
 ille ad Cn. Pompeium interficiendum ibi collocaverat; rapta
 est ei sica de manibus; caruit foro postea Pompeius, caruit
 5 senatu, caruit publico; ianua se ac parietibus, non iure
 legum texit. Insidiator erat in foro collocatus atque in
 vestibulo ipso senatus; ei viro mors parabatur, cuius in
 vita nitebatur salus civitatis; eo porro rei publicae
 tempore, quo si unus ille cecidisset, non haec solum
 10 civitas, sed gentes omnes concidissent. Quotiens ego ipse
 ex P. Clodi telis et ex cruentis eius manibus effugi!

41. Identify the form of interficiendum (line 2).
 a. gerund b. perfect passive participle c. supine
 d. gerundive
42. In line 3, ei refers to
 a. templo (line 1). b. servus (line 1) c. ille (line 2).
 d. Pompeium (line 2).
43. Identify the case and usage of foro (line 3).
 a. dative, with certain verbs b. ablative, place where
 c. ablative, with certain verbs d. dative, separation
44. Which of the following figures of speech is illustrated in
 lines 3-4?
 a. pleonasm. b. oxymoron c. anaphora d. polysyndeton
45. Identify the case and number of senatus (line 6).
 a. nominative singular b. nominative plural
 c. accusative plural d. genitive singular
46. In line 6, cuius has an earlier reference in
 a. ille (line 2). b. ei (line 3). c. se (line 4).
 d. insidiator (line 5).
47. Lines 8-9 contain an example of
 a. synchysis. b. asyndeton. c. chiasmus. d. syncope.
48. Lines 8-9 also contain an example of
 a. preterition. b. hyperbole. c. metonymy. d. hendiadys.
49. Identify the type of condition illustrated in lines 8-9.
 a. contrary to fact b. mixed c. future less vivid
 d. fact
50. In this passage, Cicero
 a. condemns Pompey for his fear.
 b. mocks Pompey's method of protecting himself.
 c. praises Pompey for his caution.
 d. considers Pompey the indispensable man.