

Cicero Exam 1997 Regional Latin Forum

N.B. All dates are B.C.E.

1. Marcus Tullius Cicero was born on _____.
(A) Jan 3, 104 (B) Jan 3, 106 (C) Dec. 7, 106 (D) Dec. 8, 103
2. Elected quaestor, Cicero served his term in _____ on the staff of Sex. Peducaeus.
(A) Sicily (B) Gallia Comata (C) Illyria (D) Cilicia
3. In his famous prosecution of Verres, Cicero defeated the famous orator _____.
(A) Aurelius Cotta (B) Q. Hortensius (C) C. Antonius Creticus (D) M. Licinius Crassus
4. Cicero travelled east in 79 and studied with _____ in Rhodes
(A) Q. Pellaeus (B) C. Julius Caesar Strabo
(C) Apollonius Molo (D) Diodotus the Stoic
5. During Cicero's praetorship, he successfully supported the _____ which gave Pompey broad military powers to fight Mithridates.
(A) Lex Manilia (B) Lex Julia (C) Lex Gabinia (D) Lex Antonia
6. In 46 b.c. Cicero divorced _____, his wife of 35 years.
(A) Terentia (B) Tullia (C) Publilia (D) Hortensia
7. This young patrician was nearly convicted by Cicero's testimony against him in the Bona Dea scandal of 62 b.c.
(A) P. Clodius (B) C. Antonius (C) C. Rabirius (D) Cn. Piso
8. Cicero served as governor of _____ in 52 b.c.
(A) Sicily (B) Cilicia (C) Macedonia (D) Gallia Comata
9. The two primary sources of information about the Catilinine's conspiracy include the writings of Cicero and _____.
(A) Caesar (B) Catullus (C) Pollio (D) Sallust
10. The death of Cicero's daughter _____ in 45 b.c. was a heavy blow to him.
(A) Terentia (B) Tullia (C) Publilia (D) Clodia Pulchra
11. Cicero attacked _____ in the famous speeches known as the "Philippics"
(A) P. Clodius Pulcher (B) Mark Antony (C) Octavian (D) D. Brutus
12. Cicero was placed on a proscription list by the coalition known as the _____.
(A) First Triumvirate (B) Second Triumvirate (C) Optimates (D) Neoteri
13. Cicero was assassinated on _____ b.c.
(A) September 11, 44 (B) March 15, 43 (C) December 7, 43 (D) January 3, 42
14. Catiline had originally set _____ 63 as the date for his *coup d'état*.
(A) October 21 (B) October 27 (C) November 6 (D) Dec. 7
15. The *Senatus Consultum Ultimum* which Cicero obtained from the Senate.
(A) Declared Catiline a public enemy (B) gave Cicero dictatorial powers
(C) Cancelled the elections (D) Named Cicero *Pater Patriae*
16. _____ supplied Cicero with inside information on the Catilinarian affair
(A) Q. Curius (B) M. Laeca (C) Fulvia (D) Statilius
17. The Catilinarian conspirators tried to get troops from the _____.
(A) Tulingi (B) Ambarri (C) Veneti (D) Allobroges
18. The standard order for election to political offices was called the _____.
(A) *Cursus honorum* (B) *Res Publica* (C) *Lex Aelia* (D) *Perpetua*

19. The Sempronian Law
 - (A) Legally defined sedition
 - (B) Guaranteed a Roman citizen's right to a final appeal to the people
 - (C) Was the legal loophole that allowed the consul to take dictatorial power
 - (D) Limited the right of foreigners to testify in a Roman court.
20. _____ who was consul-elect at the time, proposed the death penalty for the captured conspirators.
 - (A) Caesar
 - (B) Silanus
 - (C) Fabius Sanga
 - (D) L. Flaccus
21. In his third speech against Catiline, Cicero credits the divine guidance of _____ for saving Rome from Catiline.
 - (A) Minerva
 - (B) Jupiter
 - (C) Juno
 - (D) Mars
22. The letters from the conspirators to the Gauls were read at the senate meeting held in the
 - (A) Curia
 - (B) Temple of Jupiter Stator
 - (C) Temple of Concord.
 - (D) Campus Martius
23. Cicero published over 100 speeches. How many survive complete?
 - (A) 90
 - (B) 83
 - (C) 57
 - (D) 42
24. Which of the Philippics does Juvenal refer to as the "divina Philippica"
 - (A) Second
 - (B) Fifth
 - (C) Tenth
 - (D) Thirteenth
25. Which of Sulla's men did Cicero attack in his speech Pro Roscio Amerino
 - (A) Metellus Pius
 - (B) Cleitomachus
 - (C) Chrysogonus
 - (D) L. Lucullus
26. Which of these works of Cicero contained the famed "Somnium Scipionis"?
 - (A) De Natura Deorum
 - (B) Paradoxa Stoicorum
 - (C) De Senectute
 - (D) De Republica
27. The 16 books of Cicero's letters ad Familiares were published posthumously by
 - (A) Pomponius Atticus
 - (B) M. Tullius Tiro
 - (C) Q. Tullius Cicero
 - (D) Cornelius Nepos
28. In the same year that Cicero prosecuted Verres, he was elected to the office of
 - (A) Quaestor
 - (B) Aedile
 - (C) Tribunus Militum
 - (D) Augur
29. Cicero held the position of Praetor Urbanus because
 - (A) He was the only Novus homo elected praetor that year
 - (B) He had carried all the votes of the original "city" tribes
 - (C) He came in at the top of the poll for Praetor
 - (D) He was appointed to it by the Pontifex Maximus
30. In his speech the _____ Cicero virulently attacked Clodia Pulchra
 - (A) In Pisonem
 - (B) Pro Milone
 - (C) Contra Rullum
 - (D) Pro Caelio
31. In addition to condemning Catiline in 63 b.c., Cicero produced all of these speeches EXCEPT
 - (A) Pro Archia
 - (B) Pro Murena
 - (C) De lege agraria
 - (D) Pro Rabirio
32. In 52, Cicero unsuccessfully defended _____ on the charge of murdering Clodius
 - (A) Plancius
 - (B) Sestius
 - (C) Milo
 - (D) Balbus
33. Cicero's treatise De officiis was addressed to
 - (A) C. Caesar
 - (B) Q. Cicero
 - (C) M. Cicero
 - (D) M. Cato
34. After assuming the *ἀρχὴν πρῶτην*, Cicero served in the Social Wars under the command of
 - (A) C. Marius
 - (B) C. Cinna
 - (C) L. Sulla
 - (D) Pompeius Strabo
35. If a speech is addressed Ad Quirites it means that it was given
 - (A) In a lawcourt
 - (B) To the Senate
 - (C) To the people
 - (D) Before the allies
36. The young senator whose speech swayed opinion to condemn the Catilinarian conspirators to death was:
 - (A) C. Caesar
 - (B) M. Cato
 - (C) C. Octavius
 - (D) M. Antonius

37. Which of the following parts of a typical Roman Oration would come first
 (A) Narratio (B) Exordium (C) Propositio (D) Confirmatio

Refer to the following passage from the First Catilinarian for questions 38-44

Quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? Nihilne te nocturnum praesidium Palati, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil concursus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora voltusque moverunt? Patere tua consilia non sentis, constrictam iam horum omnium scientia teneri coniurationem tuam non vides? Quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consili ceperis quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? 5

38. What case and number is patientia nostra (line 1)
 (A) Nominative singular (B) Accusative plural (C) Ablative singular (D) Nominative plural
39. What figure of speech is contained in the phrase "nihil horum ora voltusque moverunt?" (lines 2-4)
 (A) Metonymy (B) Antithesis (C) Synecdoche (D) Hendiadys
40. What tense voice and mood is "egeris" (line 6)
 (A) future perfect active indicative (B) Perfect active subjunctive
 (C) future passive indicative (D) Future passive imperative
41. What use of the ablative is proxima (line 5)
 (A) means (B) manner (C) time when (D) cause
42. What case and use is consili (line 6)
 (A) Nominative subject (B) genitive possession (C) nominative appositive (D) partitive genitive
43. What figure of speech is contained in the phrase "quam diu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet?" (line 1)
 (A) Chiasmus (B) Personification (C) Simile (D) Metonymy
44. "Ignorare" (line 6) is
 (A) Present infinitive (B) Present imperative singular
 (C) Imperfect passive subjunctive (D) Second person singular present passive contracted

Refer to the following passage from the First Catilinarian for questions 45-54

Nunc iam aperte rem publicam universam petis, templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas. Qua re, quoniam id quod est primum, et quod huius imperi disciplinaeque maiorum proprium est, facere nondum audeo, faciam id quod est ad severitatem lenius, ad communem salutem utilius. Nam si te interfici iussero, residuebit in re publica reliqua coniuratorum manus; sin tu, quod te iam dudum hortor, exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciose sentina rei publicae. Quid est Catilina? num dubitas id me imperante facere quod iam tua sponte faciebas? Exire ex urbe iubet consul hostem. Interrogas me, num in exilium? Non iubeo, sed, si me consulis, suadeo. Quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non iniusta vitae tuae est? quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret in fama? quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus unquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore afuit? Quid vero? nuper cum morte superioris uxoris novis nuptiis locum vacuefecisses, nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cumulavisti? quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, ne in hac civitate tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstiterit aut non vindicata esse videatur 10

45. What figure of speech is contained in the phrase "templa deorum immortalium... vocas" (line 1-2)
 (A) Asyndeton (B) Oxymoron (C) Onomatopoeia (D) Litotes
46. What figure of speech is contained in the phrase "Italiam totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas" (line 1)
 (A) Chiasmus (B) Hyperbole (C) Zeugma (D) Apostrophe
47. What kind of condition is contained in the sentence "si te interfici iussero, residuebit in re publica." (line 3)
 (A) Contrary to fact (B) Future less vivid (C) Future most vivid (D) present general

48. What figure of speech is contained in the phrase "Exire ex urbe iubet consul hostem" (line 7)
(A) Anastrophe (B) Hyperbaton (C) Polysyndeton (D) Anaphora
49. What figure of speech is contained in the phrase "Quid vero?" (line 10)
(A) Chiasmus (B) Litotes (C) Elipsis (D) Synchysis
50. What figure of speech is contained in the phrase "quod ego praetermitto et facile patior scilicet" (line 12)
(A) Praeterition (B) Metaphor (C) Antithesis (D) Euphemism
51. What kind of subjunctive is illustrated by "videatur" (line 13)
(A) Purpose (B) Result (C) Indirect command (D) subordinate clause in indirect speech
52. What use of the ablative is illustrated by "me imperante" (line 13)
(A) Separation (B) Means (C) personal agent (D) Absolute
53. utilius is
(A) Comparative adverb (B) superlative adjective
(C) comparative neuter adjective (D) accusative adjective modifying salutem
54. In the sentence "Interrogas me, num in exsilium?" the second verb is left out. If Cicero had included it it would have been in the _____ mood
(A) Indicative (B) Imperative (C) Infinitive (D) Subjunctive

Refer to the following passage from the De Lege Manilia for questions 55-60

Atque illud in primis mihi laetandum iure esse video quod in hac insolita mihi ex hoc loco ratione dicendi causa talis oblata est in qua oratio deesse nemini possit. Dicendum est enim de Cn. Pompei singulari eximiaque virtute; huius autem orationis difficilior est exitum quam principium invenire. Ita mihi non tam copia quam modus in dicendo quaerendus est.

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Atque ut inde oratio mea profisciscatur unde haec omnis causa ducitur, bellum grave et periculosum vestris vectigalibus atque sociis a duobus potentissimis adfertur regibus, Mithridate et Tigrahe, quorum alter relictus, alter lacessitus occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitratur. Equitibus Romanis, honestissimis viris, adferuntur ex Asia cotidie litterae, quorum magnae res aguntur in vestris vectigalibus exerceendis occupatae; qui ad me pro necessitudine quae mihi est cum illo ordine causam rei publicae periculaque rerum suarum detulerunt, Bithyniae quae nunc vestra provincia est vicis excustos esse compluris, regnum Ariobarzani quod finitimum est vestris vectigalibus totum esse in hostium potestate; L. Lucullum magnis rebus gestis ab eo bello discedere; huic qui successerit, non satis esse paratum ad tantum bellum administrandum; unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, eundem hunc unum ab hostibus metui, praeterea neminem.

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Vocabulary: Vectigal, vectigalis, n. tribute

55. the "Quod" in line 1 would best be translated

- (A) which (B) because (C) that (D) that which

56. In line 2, "nemini" is an example of

- (A) dative of agent (B) dative of separation (C) dative of reference (D) dative of possession

57. "Dicendum est" would best be translated

- (A) I must speak (B) There is a speech (C) He has been said (D) For there was talk

58. In lines 1-5 Cicero says that his speech is difficult because

- (A) He doesn't know where to begin
(B) He can only find one topic that would be inoffensive to Pompey
(C) He has too much that he could say
(D) It is sad to talk about the death of princes

59. From whom Does Cicero say he had been receiving letters (lines 6-10)

- (A) Mithridates and Tigranes (B) Roman Knights (C) His agents in Asia (D) Ariobarzani's son

60. In lines 10-15 Cicero says that Lucullus had

- (A) Destroyed the Kingdom of Ariobarzani
(B) Not been well enough prepared to take over the administration of the war
(C) lost the province of Bithynia and its tribute money to Mithradates
(D) Had accomplished much but left