

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1997

CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. A fellow student and life-long friend of Cicero was Titus Pomponius, more commonly known as
a. Matius. b. Trebatius. c. Atticus. d. Pompey.
2. On what date was Cicero executed?
a. November 8 b. December 3 c. December 5 d. December 7
3. What office was Cicero holding when he delivered his first speech from the Rostra?
a. quaestor b. aedile c. praetor d. consul
4. Roman cognomina often have less than flattering connotations. What does Cicero mean?
a. red-bearded b. chick-pea c. puppy d. swollen-ankled
5. Older and more experienced lawyers were afraid to take the case of Sextus Roscius, who was eventually defended by Cicero, because they did not want to make an enemy out of
a. Sulla. b. Pompey. c. Marius. d. Crassus.
6. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
a. Cicero eventually followed Pompey to Greece.
b. Cicero was present at the battle of Pharsalus.
c. Cicero returned to Italy after Pharsalus.
d. Cicero was reconciled with Caesar in 47.
7. Cicero divorced his second wife Publilia because
a. she was so young and lacked maturity.
b. he found her to be an intellectual lightweight.
c. she was unsympathetic when Tullia died.
d. he discovered she was promiscuous.
8. One bright spot for Cicero after being abruptly brought to heel by the Triumvirate in 56 was his
a. election as augur in 53.
b. successful defence of Milo in 52.
c. brilliant prosecution of Vatinius in 54.
d. triumph for victories as governor of Cilicia.
9. Which of the following did Cicero pride himself on accomplishing during his quaestorship in Sicily?
a. restoring the temple of Anchises
b. controlling the excesses of the governor
c. becoming famous in Rome for his financial management
d. discovering the tomb of Archimedes

10. Cicero divorced Terentia, his wife of thirty years, because
 - a. she was unfaithful.
 - b. she supported Caesar during the Civil War.
 - c. he suspected her of financial dishonesty.
 - d. he was feuding with her relatives, the Fabii.
11. What were the charges against which Cicero defended Marcus Caelius Rufus in the Pro Caelio?
 - a. falsely acquiring citizenship and electoral corruption.
 - b. electoral corruption and attempted poisoning of his former mistress
 - c. conspiracy to murder an Egyptian envoy and falsely acquiring citizenship
 - d. conspiracy to murder an Egyptian envoy and attempted poisoning of his former mistress
12. Cicero strongly advocates that one can enhance old age by preparing for it when young in a dialogue featuring _____ as the primary speaker.
 - a. Aemilianus
 - b. Scaevola
 - c. Laelius
 - d. Cato
13. In De natura deorum Cicero gives the views on a Divine Providence of all the following philosophers **EXCEPT** the
 - a. Cynics.
 - b. Epicureans.
 - c. Academics.
 - d. Stoics.
14. What was the subject of Cicero's speech entitled De provinciis consularibus?
 - a. the prolongation of Caesar's command in Gaul
 - b. the exchange of provinces with his fellow consul Antonius
 - c. his own appointment as governor of Cilicia
 - d. Pompey's organization of Bithynia, Pontus, and Syria
15. Which of the following was Cicero's last work on moral philosophy?
 - a. De amicitia
 - b. De officiis
 - c. Disputationes Tusculanae
 - d. De finibus malorum et bonorum
16. With the dominance of Caesar, Cicero's political life came to an end, his only important speech during this period being one in which he praised Caesar's pardon of
 - a. Balbus.
 - b. Marcellus.
 - c. Sestius.
 - d. Plancius.
17. The three collections of Cicero's letters are
 - a. Ad Tironem, Ad Atticum, Ad Familiares
 - b. Ad Quintum Fratrem, Ad Atticum, Ad Familiares
 - c. Ad Tironem, Ad Brutum, Ad Atticum
 - d. Ad Quintum Fratrem, Ad Atticum, Ad Familiam
18. Which Catilinarian conspirator bragged about the plans for a revolution to his lady-love?
 - a. Curius
 - b. Lentulus
 - c. Statilius
 - d. Gabinius

19. Which of the Catilinarians were delivered to the people?
a. I and II b. II and III c. II and IV d. III and IV
20. According to the Fourth Catilinarian, who introduced the two opposing views on the fate of the conspirators?
a. Silanus and Caesar b. Caesar and Cato
c. Cato and Cicero d. Cicero and Silanus
21. In the opening chapters of the First Catilinarian, Cicero cites precedents which make his own case look even stronger. Which of the following, all of whom were killed for real or suspected treason, is **NOT** one of those mentioned?
a. Spurius Maelius b. Lucius Saturninus c. Gaius Gracchus
d. Marcus Manlius
22. In the Second Catilinarian, Cicero lists the classes of men who joined Catline. They include all of the following **EXCEPT**
a. landowners deeply in debt. b. criminals of every class.
c. Marius' veterans. d. bankrupt but ambitious politicians.
23. With what word(s) did Cicero announce the death of the conspirators?
a. Mortui sunt. b. Perierunt. c. Vixerunt. d. Non iam sunt.
24. Who formally charged Catiline with sedition after word came that Manlius had taken up arms on 27 October?
a. Decimus Silanus b. Volturcius
c. L. Aemilius Paullus d. Cicero
25. Which of the following does Cicero often use in metaphors throughout the Third Catilinarian?
a. water b. color c. weather d. light

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Questions 26–34 refer to the following passage from the First Catilinarian.

Servi mehercule mei si me isto pacto metuerent ut te metuunt omnes cives tui, domum meam relinquendam putarem: tu tibi urbem non arbitraris? Et si me meis civibus iniuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, carere me
5 aspectu civium quam infestis omnium oculis conspici mallet: tu, cum conscientia scelerum tuorum agnoscas odium omnium iustum et iam diu tibi debitum, dubitas, quorum mentes sensusque vulneras, eorum aspectum praesentiamque vitare?

Si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui neque eos ulla
10 ratione placare posses, ut opinor, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes. Nunc te patria, quae communis est parens omnium nostrum, odit ac metuit et iam diu nihil te iudicat nisi de parricidio suo cogitare: huius tu neque auctoritatem verebere nec iudicium sequere nec vim pertimesces?

26. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by putarem (line 2).
 - a. future less vivid
 - b. contrary to fact condition
 - c. deliberative
 - d. subordinate clause in indirect discourse
27. Identify the use of the dative illustrated by tibi (line 3).
 - a. agent
 - b. indirect object
 - c. possession
 - d. reference
28. Identify the use of the ablative illustrated by aspectu (line 5).
 - a. separation
 - b. means
 - c. specification
 - d. object of deponent
29. What rhetorical figure of speech is illustrated in lines 4–5?
 - a. anaphora
 - b. chiasmus
 - c. oxymoron
 - d. synchysis
30. What is the best translation for cum in line 6?
 - a. although
 - b. when
 - c. with
 - d. since
31. Identify the form of aliquo (line 10).
 - a. neuter, ablative
 - b. adverb
 - c. masculine, ablative
 - d. pronoun
32. Identify the form of verebere (line 14).
 - a. present active infinitive
 - b. perfect active
 - c. future passive
 - d. present imperative
33. Which of the following statements about this passage is true?
 - a. Cicero compares his slaves to citizens.
 - b. Catiline's parents hated him.
 - c. Cicero would not leave Rome under any circumstances.
 - d. The country believes Catiline is preparing to kill it.

34. In this passage Cicero maintains all of the following **EXCEPT**
- Catiline knows he has done wrong.
 - Catiline is thinking about killing his father.
 - Catiline ought to leave town.
 - Catiline realizes the feelings against him

Questions 35–41 refer to the following passage from the Fourth Philippic.

Faciam igitur id quod imperatores instructa acie facere solent, quamquam milites paratissimos ad proeliandum vident; ut eos adhortantur, sic ego vos ardentem et paratos ad libertatem recuperandam cohortabor. Non est vobis, Quirites, cum hoste certamen, cum quo aliqua pacis condicio esse possit. Neque enim ille servitutem vestram, ut antea, sed iam iratus sanguinem concupivit. Nullus ei ludus videtur esse iucundior quam cruor, quam caedes, quam ante oculos trucidatio civium. Non est res cum scelerato homine ac nefario, sed cum immani taetraque belua, quae quoniam in foveam incidit, obruatur.

- 5
- 10
35. Identify the form and usage of proeliandum (line 2).
- gerund, purpose
 - gerundive, cognate accusative
 - gerund, cognate accusative
 - gerundive, purpose
36. Choose the best translation for ut (line 3).
- so that
 - how
 - since
 - as
37. Identify the case and usage of vobis (line 4).
- dative, possession
 - dative, reference
 - ablative, comparison
 - ablative, specification
38. Identify the form of condicio (line 5).
- verb – present active
 - noun–nominative
 - participle – perfect passive
 - noun – ablative
39. Which of the following rhetorical devices can be found in this passage?
- hendiadys and chiasmus
 - simile and anaphora
 - chiasmus and simile
 - anaphora and hendiadys
40. In this passage Cicero compares Antony to
- an impetuous general.
 - a foreign enemy.
 - a wild beast.
 - a cruel tyrant.
41. Cicero urges the
- citizens to make peace with Antony.
 - soldiers to prepare for war.
 - soldiers to kill Antony.
 - citizens to fight for their freedom.

Questions 42–50 refer to the following passage from the speech against Piso.

Ego C. Caesarem non eadem de republica sensisse quae me scio. Sed viri fortes, etiamsi ferro inter se comminus decertarunt, tamen illud contentionis odium simul cum ipsa pugna armisque deponunt. Neque me ille odisse potuit
 5 umquam, ne tum quidem, cum dissidebamus. Habet hoc virtus, ut viros fortes species eius et pulchritudo etiam in hoste cognita delectet. Equidem dicam ex animo quod sentio. Si
 10 mihi numquam amicus C. Caesar fuisset, si semper iratus, si semper aspernaretur amicitiam meam seque mihi implacabilem inexplabilemque praeberet, tamen ei, cum tantas res gessisset gereretque quotidie, non amicus esse non possem; cuius ego imperium, non Alpium vallum, contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum, non Rhenum gurgitibus illis redundantem Germanorum immanissimis gentibus obicio et
 15 oppono. Perfecit ille, ut, si montes resedissent, amnes exaruissent, non naturae praesidio, sed victoria sua rebusque gestis Italiam munitam haberemus.

42. Identify the gender and case of eadem (line 1).
 a. feminine, nominative b. neuter, nominative
 c. neuter, accusative d. feminine, ablative
43. The word ferro in line 2 is an example of
 a. pleonasm. b. metonymy. c. euphemism. d. hyperbole.
44. Lines 7–9 contain examples of
 a. hendiadys and anaphora. b. anaphora and tricolon.
 c. tricolon and chiasmus. d. chiasmus and litotes.
45. The word ei (line 10) has an earlier reference in
 a. quae (line 1). b. se (line 2).
 c. viros fortes (line 6). d. C. Caesar (line 8).
46. What rhetorical device is illustrated in line 11?
 a. litotes b. hendiadys c. praeteritio d. oxymoron
47. Identify the case and usage of gentibus (line 14).
 a. dative, in apposition to gurgitibus line 13
 b. ablative, separation
 c. dative, with certain verbs
 d. ablative, absolute
48. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of antithesis?
 a. numquam . . . semper (line 8)
 b. vallum . . . resedissent (lines 12, 15)
 c. gurgitibus . . . exaruissent (lines 13, 16)
 d. obicio . . . oppono (lines 14–15)

49. In this passage Cicero maintains that
- a. even good men carry grudges.
 - b. Caesar never liked him.
 - c. a man's worth is no longer admired when he becomes an enemy.
 - d. he is speaking from his heart.
50. Cicero's attitude toward Caesar in this passage is
- a. friendly. b. equivocal. c. hostile. d. indifferent.