

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1998

CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. As regards social class, Cicero was born a(n)
 - a. patrician
 - b. equestrian
 - c. plebeian
 - d. ally of Rome
2. Cicero served in the military during the
 - a. civil war between Caesar and Pompey.
 - b. Spartacan Revolt.
 - c. civil war between Antony and Octavian.
 - d. Social War.
3. Cicero's prosecution of the governor Verres established his reputation. The province that Verres had plundered was
 - a. Sicily.
 - b. Spain.
 - c. Cilicia.
 - d. Cyprus.
4. Cicero lost the case for which he wrote
 - a. Pro Caelio.
 - b. Pro Roscio Amerino.
 - c. Pro Milone.
 - d. Pro Archia.
5. The number of Cicero's speeches which are extant:
 - a. 57
 - b. 30
 - c. 42
 - d. 20
6. Cicero did **NOT** study with
 - a. Molo of Rhodes.
 - b. Diodotus.
 - c. Mucius Scaevola.
 - d. Lucilius.
7. Cicero became consul at the age of
 - a. 39.
 - b. 42.
 - c. 50.
 - d. 56.
8. Cicero defended King Deiotarus of Galatia on a charge of taking part in a plot to murder _____.
 - a. Publius Clodius
 - b. Julius Caesar
 - c. Saturninus
 - d. Cornelius Balbus
9. Select the correct order for these speeches:
 - a. Pro Lege Manilia, Pro Roscio Amerino, Pro Quinctio, Pro Marcello, In Pisonem
 - b. Pro Quinctio, Pro Lege Manilia, Pro Roscio Amerino, In Pisonem, Pro Marcello
 - c. Pro Quinctio, Pro Roscio Amerino, Pro Lege Manilia, In Pisonem, Pro Marcello
 - d. Pro Lege Manilia, Pro Quinctio, Pro Roscio Amerino, Pro Marcello, In Pisonem
10. The more common name for Cicero's essay, "Laelius":
 - a. De Senectute
 - b. De Amicitia
 - c. De Officiis
 - d. De Divinatione
11. Cicero's essay which consists of a series of sketches of famous orators:
 - a. Brutus
 - b. De Oratore
 - c. Tusculan Disputations
 - d. Orator

12. The philosophical essay which Cicero addressed to his son Marcus:
a. De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum b. De Domo Suo
c. De Amicitia d. De Officiis
13. The majority of the lines of Cicero's poetry which have come down to us are from
a. a translation of Aratus b. De Consulatu Suo
c. a translation of the Iliad d. Marius
14. The Somnium Scipionis is part of Cicero's
a. Brutus. b. De Re Publica
c. De Natura Deorum. d. De Fato.
15. The mother of both of Cicero's children:
a. Publilia b. Clodia c. Tullia d. Terentia
16. The speech which is NOT a defense in a murder trial is
a. Pro Roscio Comoedio b. Pro Roscio Amerino
c. Pro Cluentio d. Pro Murena
17. Cicero's death came because of his opposition to
a. Octavian. b. Caesar.
c. Marc Antony. d. Pompey the Great.
18. Which statement about Tiro is **NOT** true?
a. Tiro was freed by Cicero in his will.
b. Tiro edited and published Ad Familiares.
c. Tiro invented a system of shorthand to use in copying Cicero's speeches.
d. Tiro wrote a biography of Cicero.
19. Cicero's written evidence against Catiline consisted of letters which were provided to him by the
a. Ligures. b. Allobroges. c. Helvetians. d. Aquitanians.
20. Which event did **NOT** occur in 45 B.C.?
a. Tullia dies. b. Cicero divorces Publilia.
c. Cicero writes Consolatio. d. Cicero delivers First Philippic.
21. In his exile, Cicero lived in the home of Cn. Plancius in
a. Macedonia. b. Greece. c. Sicily. d. Illyricum.
22. Clodius' enmity towards Cicero arose out of Cicero's
a. testimony at the Bona Dea Trial.
b. defense of Caelius.
c. prosecution of Catiline.
d. opposition to Caesar.

23. Which is the correct order of events in the Catilinarian conspiracy?
- a. First Oration Against Catiline, Marcius Rex and Quintus Metellus sent to Etruria and Apulia, meeting at Laeca's house, assassins turned away from Cicero's door, senatus consultum ultimum passed.
 - b. Senatus consultum ultimum passed, meeting at Laeca's house, assassins turned away from Cicero's door, First Oration Against Catiline, Marcius Rex and Quintus Metellus sent to Etruria and Apulia.
 - c. Senatus consultum ultimum passed, Marcius Rex and Quintus Metellus sent to Etruria and Apulia, meeting at Laeca's house, assassins turned away from Cicero's door, First Oration Against Catiline.
 - d. Assassins turned away from Cicero's door, First Oration Against Catiline, Marcius Rex and Quintus Metellus sent to Etruria and Apulia, senatus consultum ultimum passed, meeting at Laeca's house.
24. In the Pro Caelio, Cicero is kindest in his treatment of Atratinus because he says that Atratinus
- a. has been seduced by Clodia.
 - b. has been deceived by the gens Claudia.
 - c. acted out of filial duty.
 - d. acted out of personal hatred of Caelius.
25. In the Pro Caelio, Cicero implies that Clodia herself is guilty of murdering
- a. Dio.
 - b. Metellus Celer.
 - c. Catullus.
 - d. a freed slave.
26. Cicero's brother Quintus served in the army under
- a. Gaius Marius.
 - b. Julius Caesar.
 - c. Marcus Crassus.
 - d. Pompey the Great.

Go on to the reading comprehension passages on the next page.

The following passage is from Pro Caelio. Words in bold type have their meanings given below.

"Mulier, quid tibi cum Caelio, quid cum homine adolescentulo, quid cum alieno? Cur aut tam familiaris fuisti ut aurum commodares, aut tam inimica ut venenum timeres? Non patrem tuum videras, non patrum, non avum, non proavum, non abavum, non atavum audieras consules fuisse; non denique modo te Q. Metelli matrimonium tenuisse sciebas, clarissimi ac fortissimi viri patriaegue amantissimi, qui simul ac pedem limine extulerat, omnis prope civis virtute, gloria, dignitate superabat? Cum ex amplissimo genere in familiam clarissimam nupisses, cur tibi Caelius tam coniunctus fuit? cognatus, adfinis, viri tui familiaris? Nihil eorum.

commodo = lend; proavus = great-grandfather; atavus = great-great-great-grandfather

27. The figure of speech that appears in quid tibi...cum alieno in lines 1 - 2 is
 - a. anticlimax.
 - b. chiasmus.
 - c. anaphora.
 - d. paranomasia.
28. Commodares in line 3 is subjunctive in a(n)
 - a. clause of fear.
 - b. result clause.
 - c. indirect question.
 - d. purpose clause.
29. Venenum in line 3 means
 - a. poison.
 - b. truth.
 - c. blackmail.
 - d. discovery.
30. The best translation of patriaegue amantissimi in line 7 is
 - a. patriotic
 - b. most devoted father
 - c. most beloved by his fatherland
 - d. paternal
31. Virtute, gloria, and dignitate in line 8 are best translated as ablatives of
 - a. manner.
 - b. means.
 - c. source.
 - d. specification
32. Cum in line 9 makes best sense when translated as
 - a. when.
 - b. since.
 - c. although.
 - d. with.
33. Cicero's point in lines 3 - 9 is that
 - a. Clodia's family had no idea what she was doing.
 - b. Clodia's beauty was such that no one was safe.
 - c. Clodia came from a very noble family.
 - d. Clodia's family had dared great things for Rome.
34. The tone of the speaker of this passage is
 - a. irate.
 - b. sarcastic.
 - c. teasing.
 - d. flattering.

The following passage comes from the First Catilinarian Oration. Words in bold type have their meanings given below.

Quae cum ita sint, Catilina, dubitas, si emori aequo animo non potes, abire in aliquas terras et vitam istam, multis suppliciis iustis debitisque ereptam, fugae solitudinique mandare?

5 "Refer," inquis, "ad senatum;" id enim postulas, et si hic ordo placere sibi decreverit te ire in exsilium, obtemperaturum te esse dicis. Non referam, id quod abhorret a meis moribus, et tamen faciam ut intellegas quid hi de te sentiant. Egredere ex urbe, Catilina, libera rem
10 publicam metu; in exsilium, si hanc vocem exspectas, proficiscere. Quid est, Catilina? Ecquid attendis, ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicias?

35. Quae cum ita sint (line 1) can be idiomatically translated as
a. these facts. b. how. c. why. d. therefore.
36. Emori in line 1 is
a. dative sing. b. abl. sing.
c. pres. pass. infinitive. d. 1st sing. present active indicative.
37. The speaker of "Refer ad senatum" (line 5):
a. the fatherland b. Cicero c. the Senate d. Catiline
38. The condition in lines 5 - 7 is
a. future more vivid. b. mixed.
c. future less vivid. d. past contrary to fact.
39. The figure of speech exemplified by in exsilium...proficiscere (lines 10 - 11):
a. personification b. metonymy c. asyndeton d. euphemism
40. Horum, loquentium, and tacitorum are substantives, but it is obvious they must refer to
a. the senators. b. Catiline's ancestors.
c. the debtors who backed Catiline. d. all Roman citizens.
41. Metu in line 10 is an ablative of
a. means. b. manner. c. separation. d. specification.
42. Cicero's point in these lines is that
a. it is foolish for Catiline to remain in Rome.
b. Catiline already knows what the Senate wants.
c. Catiline must leave so that the citizens can be safe.
d. the fear that Catiline causes destroys the liberty of all.

