

## FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 2000

## CICERO

**N.B. All dates are B.C.**

1. The year of Cicero's birth:  
a. 108 b. 106 c. 104 d. 102
2. Cicero served as quaestor in  
a. Cilicia. b. Spain. c. Macedonia. d. Sicily.
3. Cicero's best friend and well-known correspondent, Titus Pomponius, received his cognomen because of his  
a. long stay in Greece. b. physical appearance. c. military service.  
d. oratorical abilities.
4. Which statement is correct?  
a. The daughter of Titus Pomponius married Cicero's brother.  
b. Cicero's brother married the sister of Titus Pomponius.  
c. Cicero's daughter married the son of Titus Pomponius.  
d. Cicero's son married the daughter of Titus Pomponius.
5. Cicero was forced to go into exile by  
a. Clodius. b. Milo. c. Vatinius. d. Gaius Antonius.
6. Cicero's first extant speech:  
a. Pro Quinctio b. Pro Cluentio c. Pro Murena d. Pro Archia
7. Which speech of Cicero's was never actually delivered?  
a. Pro Milone b. Philippica I c. Pro Lege Manilia d. Pro Roscio Amerino
8. Cicero's speech Pro Flacco defends  
a. a poet on a charge of murder.  
b. a provincial governor on a charge of malfeasance.  
c. an actor on a charge of parricide.  
d. an officer who fought against Caesar.
9. Cicero grieved profoundly over the death of his  
a. son. b. wife. c. brother. d. daughter.
10. Cicero's brother Quintus died  
a. in the proscriptions of 43. b. of old age. c. at the battle of Pharsalus.  
d. of disease in Cilicia.

11. Cicero's brother served as the judge when Cicero delivered the  
a. Pro Archia. b. Pro Roscio Comoedo. c. Pro Sestio. d. Pro Plancio.
12. The province that Cicero governed as proconsul had previously been ruled badly by  
a. Marcus Antonius. b. Marcus Crassus. c. Gaius Antonius. d. Appius Claudius.
13. Which of the following lists the parts of a Ciceronian speech in the correct order?  
a. Exordium, Confirmatio, Refutatio, Narratio, Peroratio  
b. Narratio, Confirmatio, Peroratio, Refutatio, Exordium  
c. Exordium, Narratio, Confirmatio, Refutatio, Peroratio  
d. Narratio, Refutatio, Peroratio, Confirmatio, Exordium
14. Which of the following statements about Catiline is **NOT** true?  
a. He killed his brother-in-law, M. Marius Gratidianus. b. He was killed in 62.  
c. He served as praetor in 70. d. He was a protégé of Sulla.
15. In which Catilinarian oration does Cicero reveal to the people that the conspirators tried to enlist the Gauls to help them overthrow the government?  
a. First b. Second c. Third d. Fourth
16. Cicero was voted a supplicatio by the Senate for a military victory in  
a. the Social War. b. Cilicia. c. Macedonia. d. Sicily.
17. Although Cicero was not a Stoic, he was influenced by the views of this philosophical school which taught that the only good was  
a. pleasure. b. work. c. patriotism. d. virtue.
18. A work in which Cicero includes among the qualifications of a good orator a wide knowledge of the sciences and philosophy:  
a. Brutus b. De Inventione c. Partitiones Oratoriae d. De Oratore
19. The "Dream of Scipio" contained in the De Re Publica concerns  
a. valor in war. b. immortality. c. a liberal education. d. the life of a politician.
20. What is the correct order of these rhetorical treatises of Cicero, from earliest to latest?  
a. De Inventione, Brutus, Topica, De Oratore  
b. De Oratore, De Inventione, Brutus, Topica  
c. De Inventione, De Oratore, Brutus, Topica  
d. De Oratore, De Inventione, Topica, Brutus
21. The year in which Cicero served as praetor:  
a. 70 b. 68 c. 66 d. 65

22. Cicero's letters to Titus Pomponius are contained in \_\_\_\_\_ books.  
a. 3 b. 8 c. 12 d. 16
23. When Cicero argued the case against Verres, the jury was composed of  
a. plebeians, equestrians, and senators. b. equestrians. c. plebeians and equestrians.  
d. senators.
24. When Cicero was in exile, his house in Rome was  
a. destroyed by Clodius. b. given to Pompey to hold for Cicero.  
c. destroyed by a fire set by Milo's gang. d. bought by Crassus.
25. In 46 Cicero discussed the three styles of oratory – the grand, the middle, and the plain – in the  
a. Academica. b. Hortensius. c. Orator. d. Topica.

Questions 26-35 refer to the following passage from the First Catilinarian:

Quamquam quid loquor? Te ut ulla res frangat, tu ut umquam te  
 corrigas, tu ut ullam fugam meditare, tu ut ullum exsilium cogites?  
 Utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales duint! Tametsi video, si mea voce  
 5 perterritus ire in exsilium animum induxeris, quanta tempestas invidiae  
 nobis, si minus in praesens tempus recenti memoria scelerum tuorum, at  
 in posteritatem impendat. Sed est tanti, dum modo tua ista sit privata  
 calamitas et a rei publicae periculis seiungatur. Sed tu ut vitiis tuis  
 commoveare, ut legum poenas pertimescas, ut temporibus rei publicae  
 10 cedas non est postulandum. Neque enim is es, Catilina, ut te aut pudor  
 a turpitudine aut metus a periculo aut ratio a furore revocarit.

26. Identify the use of the subjunctive illustrated by frangat in line 1.  
a. proviso clause b. indirect command c. exclamation d. concessive clause
27. Lines 2-3 contain all of the following **EXCEPT**  
a. anaphora. b. aposiopesis. c. assonance. d. asyndeton.
28. In line 3, duint is an old form of  
a. dant. b. darent. c. dent. d. dederint.
29. What type of condition is found in lines 4-6?  
a. contrary to fact b. future more vivid c. future less vivid d. mixed
30. Identify the type of ablative illustrated by recenti memoria (line 5).  
a. means b. cause c. description d. respect

31. What use of the genitive is illustrated by tanti in lines 7?  
a. partitive b. objective c. indefinite value d. subjective
32. In lines 6-7, sit and seiungatur are subjunctive because they are in a  
a. result clause. b. purpose clause. c. proviso clause. d. contrary to fact condition.
33. In line 9, cedas is subjunctive in a(n)  
a. result clause. b. indirect command. c. purpose clause. d. clause of fearing.
34. In line 10, revocarit is an example of  
a. euphemism. b. personification. c. zeugma. d. syncope.
35. There is a tricolon in  
a. lines 3-4. b. line 6. c. line 7. d. lines 9-10.
36. Many scholars have noted Cicero’s sense of the importance of history. This sense is most apparent in lines  
a. 1-2. b. 3-4. c. 5-6. d. 7-8.

Questions 37-44 refer to the following passage from the Pro Caelio.

Caeli causa est expeditissima Quid enim esset in quo se non facile defenderet? Nihil iam in istam mulierem dico; sed, si esset aliqua dissimilis istius quae se omnibus pervolgaret, quae haberet palam decretum semper aliquem, cuius in hortos, domum, Baias iure suo  
5 libidines omnium commearent, quae etiam aleret adolescentis et parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus sustineret; si vidua libere, proterva petulanter, dives effuse, libidinosa meretricio more viveret, adulterum ego putarem si quis hanc Paulo liberius salutasset?

Dicet aliquis: “Haec igitur est tua disciplina? Sic tu instituis  
10 adolescentis? Ob hanc causam tibi hunc puerum parens commendavit et tradidit, ut in amore atque in voluptatibus adolescentiam suam conlocaret, et ut hanc tu vitam atque haec studia defenderes?”

37. Identify the subjunctive use of defenderet (line 2).  
a. indirect question b. relative clause of characteristic c. relative purpose clause  
d. deliberative subjunctive
38. “Nihil iam in istam mulierem dico” (line 2) is an example of  
a. preterition. b. litotes. c. simile. d. antithesis.
39. What kind of condition is introduced by si in line 2?  
a. general b. contrary to fact c. future less vivid d. simple

40. The use of istius in line 3 is an example of a(n)  
 a. objective genitive. b. possessive genitive. c. genitive with special adjectives.  
 d. genitive of description.
41. What is the sense of “*Baias iure suo libidines omnium commereant*”?  
 a. The standards for behavior are different in Baiae from those at Rome.  
 b. This woman lets all sorts of lustful folks come and go at her home.  
 c. This woman’s house is no better than a common bath house.  
 d. The city of Baiae makes its revenue on its beach resorts.
42. The phrase meretrice more (line 7) is parallel to  
 a. suis sumptibus. b. vidua. c. proterva. d. petulanter.
43. What rhetorical figure can be found in line 11?  
 a. hendiadys b. synchysis c. metonymy d. oxymoron
44. At the end of this passage, Cicero imagines that someone will object to  
 a. the training he gives young men. b. his description of Clodia.  
 c. his description of Baiae. d. his own morals.

Questions 45 – 50 refer to the following passage from the Fourth Catilinarian.

Sed ego institui referre ad vos, patres conscripti, tamquam  
 integrum, et de facto quid iudicetis et de poena quid censeatis. Illa  
 praedicam quae sunt consulis. Ego magnum in re publica versari furorem  
 et nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala iam pridem videbam, sed hanc  
 5 tantam, tam exitiosam haberi coniurationem a civibus numquam putavi.  
 Nunc quicquid est, quocumque vestrae mentes inclinant atque sententiae,  
 statuendum vobis ante noctem est. Quantum facinus ad vos delatum sit,  
 videtis. Huic si paucos putatis affines esse, vehementer erratis.  
 Latius opinione disseminatum est hoc malum; manavit non solum per  
 10 Italiam verum etiam transcendit Alpes et obscure serpens multas iam  
 provincias occupavit.

45. In lines 2-3 (Illa . . . consulis), Cicero states that he  
 a. is an excellent consul. b. will speak before the other consul.  
 c. esteems the other consul. d. is performing the duty of a consul.
46. In lines 3-4, versari, misceri, and concitari are  
 a. infinitives in indirect statement. b. complementary infinitives.  
 c. deponent imperatives. d. perfect tense indicatives.

47. What rhetorical figure can be found in line 5?  
a. litotes b. hyperbaton c. chiasmus d. metaphor
48. In line 7, statuendum is  
a. a noun in the nominative case. b. part of a passive periphrastic verb.  
c. a noun in the accusative case. d. part of an infinitive with an ellipsis of esse.
49. The verb manavit in line 9 suggests that Cicero saw the conspiracy as a  
a. growing crop. b. liquid. c. disease. d. storm.
50. In this passage, Cicero urges the Senate to  
a. consider the matter anew. b. pursue the conspirators beyond the Alps.  
c. put the conspirators to death. d. thank him for limiting the conspiracy.