

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2002
CICERO

N.B. All dates are B.C.

1. Cicero was born in 106 during the month of
a. March. b. January. c. December. d. August.
2. Cicero's first wife bore him a son named
a. Mucius. b. Titus. c. Marcus. d. Quintus.
3. In the trial following the Bona Dea scandal, Cicero testified against
a. Pompeia. b. Caesar. c. Fulvia. d. Clodius.
4. Why was Cicero known as a novus homo?
a. He was a man of the world with an easy charm.
b. He had recently gained Roman citizenship.
c. His family had never held the consulship.
d. His exile had cleansed his political slate.
5. After assuming the toga virilis, Cicero was placed by his father in apprenticeship to _____ for the study of law.
a. Q. Mucius Scaevola b. Curtius Rufus c. Sextus Roscius d. M. Licinius Crassus
6. During the Social War, Cicero saw military service under
a. Sulla. b. Lepidus. c. Strabo. d. Marius.
7. Cicero's reputation was established in the senatorial court when he defended Sextus Roscius in 80 B.C. on a charge of
a. parricide. b. uxoricide. c. public corruption. d. bribery.
8. Which of the following propelled Cicero into the spotlight?
a. prosecution of Catiline b. Social War c. prosecution of Verres
d. marriage to Terentia
9. Cicero's second marriage to Publilia ended in divorce after _____ year(s).
a. 1 b. 3 c. 5 d. 12
10. Which of the following are **NOT** paired correctly?
a. proconsul / Cilicia b. exile / Tomi c. death / Formiae d. quaestor / Sicily
11. Which of the following does **NOT** correctly match Cicero's teacher with the subject he taught?
a. Diodotus / philosophy b. Archias / literature c. Philo / public speaking
d. Molo / science

12. Cicero went into exile in
a. 62. b. 60. c. 58. d. 56.
13. During his consulship Cicero
a. became a father for the first time.
b. opposed the agrarian measures of the tribune Rullus.
c. defended Archias in his claim for Roman citizenship.
d. obtained the acquittal of Caelius Rufus.
14. Where was Cicero when Caesar was assassinated?
a. in retirement composing his philosophical works
b. among the assassins in Rome
c. enroute to his villa at Antium
d. in Athens visiting Atticus
15. In 43, Cicero's head was affixed to the rostra where his tongue was mutilated by the hairpin of
a. Fulvia. b. Clodia. c. Publilia. d. Terentia.
16. Approximately how many of Cicero's orations are extant?
a. 30-40 b. 50-60 c. 80-90 d. 100-110
17. Cicero defended a senator charged for a murder committed 37 years previously in
a. Pro Ligario. b. Pro Rabirio. c. Pro Marcello. d. Pro Fonteio.
18. What essay did Cicero write for his son in 44?
a. De officiis b. De amicitia c. Academia d. De fato
19. Which part of an oration was designed to set forth the speaker's side of the case?
a. narratio b. peroratio c. exordium d. confirmatio
20. In De natura deorum, Cicero discussed the theological views of all the following **EXCEPT**
a. Stoics. b. Epicureans. c. Academics. d. Cynics.
21. De oratore is written as a dialogue which takes place at the villa of
a. Crassus. b. Scipio Aemilianus. c. Lepidus. d. Cato the Elder.
22. Cicero defended Deiotarus, the king of Galatia, on a charge of
a. treason. b. conspiracy in Caesar's death. c. bribing public officials.
d. murdering Clodius.

23. Cicero is not widely known for his poetic works. Of those extant, most are translations of the Greek poet
a. Homer. b. Theocritus. c. Callimachus. d. Aratus.
24. Which of the following works are in the correct chronological order?
a. De re publica, De legibus, Partitiones oratoriae, Orator
b. Pro Sestio, Tusculanae disputationes, Pro Caelio, Pro Deiotaro
c. Pro Roscio, Pro Cluentio, De oratore, Orator
d. Orator, Pro Caelio, De legibus, De re publica
25. The Second Catilinarian was delivered
a. in the Curia. b. at the Temple of Jupiter Stator. c. in the Temple of Concord.
d. from the Rostra.
26. When Cicero has the state speak on its own behalf in the First Catilinarian, he begins the section with the words tacita loquitur, which is an example of
a. hendiadys. b. synecdoche. c. metonymy. d. oxymoron.
27. Who testified against the conspirators?
a. Volturcius b. Curius c. Pomptinus d. Flaccus
28. What is the topic of the Fourth Catilinarian?
a. the question of punishment
b. the treasonable correspondence with the Allobroges
c. the danger to the Republic
d. the injustice of the state
29. In which Catilinarian does Cicero list a series of portents he says warned of the disaster threatened by the conspiracy?
a. I b. II c. III d. IV
30. The First Catilinarian oration ended with
a. a plea to the senators to take action.
b. a prayer to Jupiter for the preservation of Roman law.
c. a plea to Jupiter to punish Catiline and his fellow conspirators.
d. a prayer to Mars for help in the coming war.

Questions 31-41 refer to the following passage from the First Catilinarian.

An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Ti. Gracchus
mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae privatus interfecit:
Catilinam orbem terrae caede atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos
consules perferemus? Nam illa nimis antiqua praetereo, quod
5 C. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium novis rebus studentem manu sua
occidit, fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac re publica virtus ut viri fortes
acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam acerbissimum
hostem coercerent. Habemus senatus consultum in te, Catilina,
vehemens et grave, non deest rei publicae consilium neque auctoritas
10 huius ordinis: nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus.

31. In line 1, an is used
a. to emphasize what follows. b. as a shortened form of annon.
c. as a subordinating conjunction. d. to introduce a rhetorical question.
32. Choose the best translation for labefactantem (line 2).
a. sinking b. wavering c. weakening d. perishing
33. The word privatus in line 2 is meant to be contrasted with
a. pontifex maximus (line 1). b. Catilinam (line 3). c. orbem terrae (line 3).
d. consules (line 4).
34. The best translation for quod (line 4):
a. which b. how c. because d. the fact that
35. Lines 4-6 (nam ... occidit) contain an example of
a. hyperbole. b. praeteritio. c. anaphora. d. zeugma.
36. To understand the importance of this passage, the reader must be able to identify the men Cicero mentions. Why did Ahala kill Maelius (lines 5-6)?
a. He introduced land reform to aid the poor.
b. He distributed grain to the plebeians in a time of famine.
c. He supported the attempt by Porsenna to restore Tarquinius Superbus to the throne.
d. He attempted to extend Roman citizenship to the Italian allies.
37. Identify the case and usage of novis rebus in line 5.
a. ablative, means b. ablative, specification c. dative, with certain verbs
d. dative, purpose

38. Identify the figure of speech in lines 7-8 (acrioribus ... coecerent).
- chiasmus
 - litotes
 - synchysis
 - ellipsis
39. In line 10, nos refers to Cicero and
- Antonius.
 - the senate.
 - Catiline.
 - the state.
40. Identify the form of aperte (line 10).
- vocative
 - adverb
 - imperative
 - adjective
41. This passage contains an a fortiori argument. Identify it.
- Cicero blames the consuls for all the troubles with Catiline.
 - The senate is at fault for not moving against Catiline.
 - Catiline is more dangerous than several other Romans, but he is not being punished.
 - Earlier Romans were punished for even greater crimes, so Catiline should be punished, too.

Questions 42-50 refer to the following passage from a letter to Atticus.

Utinam illum diem videam cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere
coegisti! adhuc quidem valde me paenitet. sed te oro ut ad me
Vibonem statim venias quo ego multis de causis converti iter meum,
sed eo si veneris, de tota itinere ac fuga mea consilium capere potero,
5 si id non feceris, mirabor; sed confido te esse facturum.

42. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by videam in line 1?
- hortatory
 - purpose
 - optative
 - deliberative
43. In lines 1-2 (cum ...coegisti) Cicero makes a veiled reference to
- an assassination attempt.
 - a planned suicide.
 - the loss of his wife.
 - his need for funds.
44. What use of the subjunctive is illustrated by venias in line 3?
- hortatory
 - result
 - indirect question
 - indirect command
45. Identify the form of quo in line 3.
- conjunction
 - relative pronoun
 - interrogative adverb
 - relative adverb
46. Identify the form of converti in line 3.
- present passive infinitive
 - perfect indicative
 - perfect passive participle
 - present imperative

47. The word eo in line 4 refers to
a. diem (line 1). b. me (line 1). c. te (line 2). d. Vibonem (line 3).
48. What is the best translation for the idiom consilium capere in line 4?
a. to come to a decision b. to receive advice c. to attend the meeting
d. to promote conciliation
49. What type of condition is illustrated in line 5 (si ... mirabor)?
a. future more vivid b. contrary to fact c. mixed particular
d. future less vivid
50. What was Cicero's status at the time of this correspondence?
a. He was preparing to assume the consulship.
b. He was leaving to serve as governor of Cilicia.
c. He was going into exile.
d. He was returning from a holiday in Sicily.