

Done

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1991 DISTRICT VI FORUM

ROMAN LIFE

1. A well-to-do Roman often began the day by greeting his clients. The name for this morning ceremony was the
a. adrogatio b. conclamatio c. incubatio d. salutatio
2. In ancient Rome, yesterday (February 15) would have been celebrated as the
a. Lupercalia b. Matronalia c. Quirinalia d. Terminalia
3. The morning meal of the ancient Romans was called
a. ientaculum b. merenda c. prandium d. vesperna
4. Of the following four Latin words, which identifies footwear?
a. calcei b. clepsydrae c. solia d. strigiles
5. The culina of a Roman domus was its
a. colonnade b. dining room c. fishpond d. kitchen
6. From the day on which they received their names until their coming of age, Roman boys and girls wore lockets called
a. bullae b. fibulae c. incunabula d. ventralia
7. In the following well-known Roman name, one part has been underlined. What Latin term specifically identifies that part?
Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator
a. agnomen b. cognomen
c. nomen gentile d. praenomen
8. Complete the following analogy. amita : patruus :: matertera : _____
a. avunculus b. gener c. privignus d. socer
9. The Anio Vetus and the Anio Novus were Roman
a. aqueducts b. basilicae c. roads d. thermae
10. An eternal flame was preserved in one of Rome's oldest temples by the priestesses of
a. Athena b. Juno c. Venus d. Vesta
11. The pilleus, a fairly common sight during the Saturnalia, was a
a. felt cap b. four-wheeled coach
c. loose gown d. sedan chair
12. Romans who wore the tunica laticlavia were
a. freedmen b. resident aliens
c. senators d. tribunes
13. Rome's chief priest, the Pontifex Maximus, lived in the
a. Aerarium b. Comitium c. Curia d. Regia
14. The paedagogi of ancient Rome were associated with
a. commerce b. education
c. entertainment d. politics
15. If you were a learned Roman whose specialty was the interpretation of animal innards, you would be called a
a. capsarius b. desultor c. haruspex d. secutor

16. The sacred line which demarcated the boundaries of ancient Rome was the
 - a. Alta Semita
 - b. pomerium
 - c. summoenium
 - d. Via Lata
17. A well-known Roman of the first century B.C. who trained gangs of slaves to fight fires and then enriched himself by running a salvage business was
 - a. Clodius
 - b. Crassus
 - c. Milo
 - d. Verres
18. Rome's best wool came from
 - a. Apulia
 - b. Campania
 - c. Latium
 - d. Liguria
19. The voyage from Brundisium to Dyrrachium usually took about _____ hours.
 - a. 12
 - b. 24
 - c. 36
 - d. 48
20. In a typical Roman atrium, one might well see three of the following, but NOT a(n)
 - a. arca
 - b. lararium
 - c. lectus genialis
 - d. sarcophagus
21. The Roman cathedra was a
 - a. bookcase
 - b. chair without arms
 - c. three-legged table
 - d. writing desk
22. The first gladiatorial exhibition in Roman history was given in 264 B.C. at the funeral games of
 - a. Brutus Pera
 - b. M. Aemilius Lepidus
 - c. M. Valerius Laevinus
 - d. P. Licinius
23. Roman gladiators lived in barracks known as
 - a. balneae
 - b. columbaria
 - c. ludi
 - d. pergulae
24. If a gladiator was distinguished as an auctoratus, he was a
 - a. convict
 - b. home-born slave
 - c. prisoner of war
 - d. volunteer
25. The gladiators called dimachaeri typically fought with
 - a. lassos
 - b. nets
 - c. spears
 - d. swords
26. Naumachiae were extremely popular entertainments involving
 - a. boats
 - b. chariots
 - c. dwarves
 - d. wild beasts
27. The awnings at Roman theaters were called
 - a. caveae
 - b. cunei
 - c. scaenae
 - d. vela
28. At a Roman circus, the box of the dator ludorum was located
 - a. next to the calx
 - b. next to the linea alba
 - c. over the porta pompae
 - d. over the porta triumphalis
29. The factio prasina at the Circus Maximus were the
 - a. Blues
 - b. Greens
 - c. Reds
 - d. Whites
30. The ludus Troiae, which was performed by young men of the nobility, involved
 - a. bulls
 - b. elephants
 - c. horses
 - d. lions
31. The steam-room of a Roman bath complex was the
 - a. apodyterium
 - b. laconicum
 - c. palaestra
 - d. unctorium

32. At a Roman banquet, the places of honor were all
 a. at the ends of the couches b. in the middles of the couches
 c. on the highest couch d. on the lowest couch
33. Complete the following analogy. vinum : acetum :: acetum : _____
 a. amurca b. coagula c. mulsa d. vappa
34. The individual who determined the leges insanae at a Roman drinking party was the
 a. analecta b. arbiter bibendi
 c. carptor d. tricliniarcha
35. Romans loved to gamble with tali (knucklebones). The number of tali typically thrown at one time was
 a. one b. two c. three d. four
36. As a rule, such foods as oysters, onions, lettuce, and eggs were served to Roman dinner guests during the
 a. antecena b. compositio
 c. mensa altera d. secunda mensa
37. "Nothing else purges so well, neither hellebore nor scammony, and without danger, and let me tell you, it's good for the body. You'll cure people you had no hope of curing." Cato the Elder wrote this about
 a. asphodel roots b. barley
 c. cabbage d. laserpicum
38. Slaves who had just come from abroad were easy to spot at a Roman auction because of their
 a. bored ears b. chalk-whitened feet
 c. felt caps d. reddened faces
39. Slaves who served other slaves in ancient Rome were called
 a. mediastini b. ordinarii c. sumptuarii d. vicarii
40. Which of the following was NOT a device with which Romans typically punished their slaves?
 a. flagrum b. lorum c. scutica d. umbella
41. If two Romans entered into hospitium, they were obliged to exchange tokens called
 a. calculi b. lunulae c. peculia d. tesserae
42. The rhetorical exercise in which Roman schoolboys pretended to be mythological or historical characters weighing a course of action was called
 a. controversia b. fabula palliata
 c. meditatio d. suasoria
43. Roman boys who had come of age, or were soon to do so, assumed the toga virilis on the
 a. Liberalia b. Parentalia c. Rosaria d. Violaria
44. The toga candida was also called the
 a. cenatorium b. duplex c. toga pura d. toga splendens
45. Roman generals wore the purple-dyed
 a. abolla b. laena c. lacerna d. paludamentum

46. If a young Roman woman was said to be matrima,
- a. her mother had died
 - b. her mother was alive
 - c. she (the young woman) had only been married once
 - d. she (the young woman) was of a marriageable age
47. The nodus Herculaneus on the sash of a tunica recta could only be loosened by
- a. the bride
 - b. the bride's father
 - c. the groom
 - d. the matron of honor
48. When the emperor Augustus used the expression "on the Greek Kalends," he meant
- a. "yesterday"
 - b. on the tenth day of the month
 - c. on the last day of the month
 - d. "never"
49. The words "Hominem te memento" were regularly heard at Roman
- a. adoptions
 - b. interments
 - c. manumissions
 - d. triumphs
50. Versipelles were figments of the Roman imagination. When we speak of such things today, we call them
- a. ghosts
 - b. vampires
 - c. werewolves
 - d. witches