

FJCL STATE LATIN FORUM 1998

ROMAN LIFE

1. Acitatores were
 - a. members of a wedding procession.
 - b. participants in a political debate.
 - c. chariot drivers.
 - d. slave overseers.

2. The procurator of a household
 - a. managed the storerooms.
 - b. acted as a general chamberlin.
 - c. did the purchasing.
 - d. enforced discipline.

3. The shoes of officials were
 - a. white.
 - b. black.
 - c. red.
 - d. brown.

4. The material commonly used by the early Romans for their dishes was
 - a. wood.
 - b. earthenware.
 - c. glass.
 - d. silver.

5. The total number of dots on the Roman tesserae was
 - a. 18.
 - b. 21.
 - c. 23.
 - d. 25.

6. The temple of Vesta was called the
 - a. Aedes Vestae.
 - b. Atrium Vestae.
 - c. Focus Vestae.
 - d. Domus Vestae.

7. If a Roman family had a carpentum, it owned a
 - a. wagon.
 - b. house.
 - c. wood pile.
 - d. rug.

8. While the outer door of a Roman house was called ianua, the inner door or entrance was called
 - a. pavimentum.
 - b. insularius.
 - c. ostium.
 - d. solium.

9. The son of a leading Roman family would have been expected to pursue a career in
 - a. medicine.
 - b. law and politics.
 - c. business.
 - d. teaching.

10. The patria potestas designated the legal authority of
 - a. the father over his children.
 - b. the people over the government.
 - c. the tribunes over the senate.
 - d. the republic over the citizens.

11. A garment against inclement weather worn by earlier Romans:
 - a. endormis
 - b. trabea
 - c. bracae
 - d. paenula

12. The chief industry of early Italy:
 - a. arts and crafts
 - b. mining
 - c. farming
 - d. building

13. The standard dinner party had _____ guests.
a. 6 b. 9 c. 10 d. 12
14. Eligibility for membership in the curia, meaning town council, was based on
a. acquaintance. b. income.
c. previous office. d. property.
15. A Roman infantry-soldier typically served for a period of
a. 2 years. b. 5 years. c. 10 years. d. 20 years.
16. According to the Roman calendar, VI ante Kalendas Martias would be
a. March 6. b. March 9. c. Feb. 22. d. Feb. 24.
17. By the first century B.C., the number of praenomina in common use for men had dwindled to
a. 10. b. 18. c. 35. d. 50.
18. Versus Fescennini, used during the wedding procession, were
a. erotic love poems. b. rhymed religious verses.
c. coarse, insulting songs. d. Sabine wedding hymns.
19. The Asiatic mystery cult brought from Phrygia which began the movement toward Oriental religions was that of
a. Serapis. b. Mithras. c. Isis. d. Magna Mater.
20. The term used by the Romans to refer to tenement buildings:
a. casae b. domus c. aedes d. insulae
21. In modern times the fourth hour of the Roman day would be approximately
a. 4 A.M. b. 6 A.M. c. 10 A.M. d. 1 P.M.
22. An example of a cognomen ex virtute is
a. Caesar. b. Naso. c. Macedonicus. d. Scipio.
23. Gladiatorial contests, an importation from Etruria, were originally
a. entertainment for holidays.
b. contests to punish slaves.
c. contests to punish criminals.
d. funeral games.
24. The most fashionable residential district in Rome was
a. the Aventine. b. the Capitoline. c. the Esquiline.
d. the Palatine.
25. The businessmen of ancient Rome comprised the class called
a. plebes. b. patres. c. nobiles. d. equites.
26. The traditional answer of the praetor to the combatants', "Ave, praetor! Morituri te salutamus!" was
a. "Io." b. "Vale." c. "Ave."
d. "Ludos incipiamus."

27. The acta diurna were
a. acted. b. eaten. c. read. d. washed.
28. The toga worn by a young boy of an aristocratic family:
a. toga alba b. toga praetexta
c. toga virilis d. toga candida
29. Cato the Elder believed that the most important part of the farm was the
a. vegetable garden. b. olive grove.
c. orchard. d. vineyard.
30. Cato's first (and second!) rule of farming was
a. plan well. b. plow well.
c. plant well. d. fertilize well.
31. The most common type of grain among the ancient Romans:
a. barley b. rice c. oats d. wheat
32. The rostra, the orator's platform, literally means
a. pulpit b. red tip c. beaks d. warships
33. The area of Rome set aside for athletic exercises was the
a. Circus Maximus. b. Campus Martius. c. Subura.
d. thermae.
34. The slave who served as an advisor and accompanied a child to school and back was called
a. paedagogus. b. grammaticus.
c. plagosus. d. scholasticus.
35. The Roman school year traditionally began on
a. Jan. 1. b. Mar. 24. c. Sept. 1. d. Oct. 10.
36. The best device among the Greeks and Romans for determining the time of day was the
a. clepsydra. b. sundial. c. metronome. d. horoscope.
37. The lustratio celebrated
a. the triumphal return of a general.
b. the name-day for a baby.
c. the freeing of a slave.
d. the closing of a lustrum.
38. The special witty or humorous names that Romans gave their children might today be considered in poor taste. Such a name would be
a. Balbus. b. Julia. c. Fabius. d. Secunda.
39. In honor of those lost at sea, the Romans had a cenotaphium, which was
a. a funeral oration. b. an animal sacrifice.
c. an empty tomb. d. a memorial plaque.

40. The manes of a slave would be his
a. dead spirit. b. property. c. short woolen garment.
d. instructions.
41. Shops were usually
a. located in commercial zones away from residential areas.
b. made up of two rooms, one to display items and one a
 workshop to make the items.
c. open all day.
d. rooms at the front of private residences.
42. The oldest guilds were
a. cobblers, goldsmiths, flute blowers.
b. barbers, perfumers, fruit-sellers.
c. garment cutters, pack carriers, mule drivers.
d. tanners, fishermen, bakers.
43. What was the harena at a gladiatorial show?
a. the mock fight which preceded real combat.
b. the ticket for admission.
c. the sand on the floor.
d. the underground room where gladiators prepared to fight.
44. Common pets for children in early Rome did **NOT** include
a. dogs. b. cats. c. birds. d. ponies.
45. A sinus was
a. a back door. b. the upper part of the nose.
c. a person's last gasp. d. a fold in the toga.
46. Horrea were
a. tall storehouses for the keeping of grain.
b. punishments given auxiliaries who fled the enemy.
c. privately owned baths.
d. blankets of coarse wool.
47. The secunda mensa usually consisted of
a. wine and water.
b. nuts, fruits, and sweets.
c. oysters, asparagus, and eggs.
d. potatoes, chicken, and vegetables.
48. The primipilus was
a. the first actor on stage.
b. the head of the whole corps of centurions.
c. the first mortgage.
d. money saved to buy freedom.
49. For what educational discipline were Greece, Rhodes, and Asia
Minor famous?
a. mathematics b. philosophy c. rhetoric d. medicine

50. To seal a letter, a Roman used

a. graphium, signum.

c. stylum, graphium, signum.

b. cera, stylum.

d. cera, linum, signum.