

2011 FJCL State Latin Forum

Roman Life & Customs

- Which of the following was one of the Seven Hills of Rome?
a. Appia b. Sabine c. Sacra d. Caelian
- _____ were in charge of putting on public games.
a. Aediles b. Praetors c. Censors d. Quaestors
- The purple cloth worn by emperors was usually dyed with?
a. beets b. shells c. wine d. berries
- Roman weddings generally took place in _____.
a. the temple of Juno b. the groom's house
c. the bride's house d. the temple of Vesta
- Early Roman theaters might have a small shrine called a _____.
a. cavea b. thermae c. velarium d. fanum
- Which was **NOT** a type of gladiator?
a. secutor b. myrmillo c. hastatus d. hoplomachus
- Who fought fires in ancient Rome?
a. navicularii b. cohortes vigilum c. bastagarii d. corpus caudicarium
- A common Roman military formation that imitated a tortoise was the _____.
a. quincunx b. lorica c. testudo d. fossa
- Which foreign god, worshipped by the Romans, was often depicted wearing a Phrygian cap and sacrificing a bull?
a. Mithras b. Bel c. Ra d. Baal
- How many years would a Vestal Virgin serve the goddess?
a. fifteen b. thirty c. twenty d. twenty five
- Initially what was used to keep track of laps at the Circus Maximus?
a. cavea b. metae c. carcares d. septem ova
- What type of toga was worn by boys and magistrates?
a. picta b. praetexta c. dalmatica d. recta
- The ancient Roman term for plays was *ludi* _____.
a. circenses b. scaenici c. romani d. plebei

14. Which would **NOT** be found in a Roman recipe?
 a. oranges b. asparagus c. coriander d. juniper berries
15. One of earliest Roman coins, the *aes signatum*, usually depicted _____.
 a. the goddess Roma b. various gods c. animals d. busts of emperors
16. The main purpose of a *basilica* was?
 a. military b. legal c. sanitation d. governmental
17. A curved scimitar would be most commonly used by a gladiator from _____.
 a. Thrace b. Carthage c. Samnium d. Gaul
18. Which was an instrument developed from the Greek lyre?
 a. salpinx b. sistrum c. cornu d. cithara
19. A *pugio* would be best used by a Roman soldier for _____.
 a. building siege works b. ranged combat
 c. defense from arrows d. very close combat
20. Which of the following was NOT associated with chariot racing?
 a. biga b. quadriga c. cavea d. meta
21. Augustus' *ius trium liberorum* entitled women to _____.
 a. adopt three children. b. work as bakers.
 c. conduct business without a guardian. d. go to the theater alone.
22. The modern equivalent of tesserae would be _____.
 a. theater tickets b. soup spoons c. sandals d. diplomas
23. Which room in the baths was most like a sauna?
 a. laconicum b. caldarium c. tepidarium d. apodyterium
24. In which room of the house would a Roman keep his *arca*?
 a. tablinum b. atrium c. peristylum d. hortus
25. Which of the following offices was not an official step in the *cursus honorum*?
 a. Quaestor b. Consul c. Aedile d. Praetor
26. Which of the following would **NOT** be involved in a Roman funeral?
 a. designator b. codices
 c. laudatio d. neniae

27. Which would best describe a triumph?
 a. a minor victory from a battle fought on the home front
 b. the right for a general to lead his soldiers through Rome
 c. a landslide victory in a political election
 d. the right for a general to disband his legion
28. The priest of Jupiter was called the _____.
 a. Flamen Dialis b. Flamen Quirinalis c. Pontifex Maximus d. Salius
29. The trade practices of which slave dealers were looked upon with ill repute?
 a. lenones b. auctorati c. mimi d. mangones
30. Which Roman fertility festival was celebrated on February 15th?
 a. Parentalia b. Saturnalia c. Florales d. Lupercalia
31. Most of the grain imported into Rome came from?
 a. North Africa b. Britain c. Gaul d. Romania
32. Which Roman tribune was famous for the book he wrote on agriculture and farming techniques?
 a. Lucius Albinus b. Lucius Columella c. Decimus Laelius d. Servilius Rulus
33. How many centuries were in a cohort?
 a. ten b. five c. six d. twelve
34. The main duties of a *publicanus* were?
 a. to collect taxes b. perform funerary rituals
 c. stage games d. run elections
35. Spurius Carvilius was most likely the first *litterator*, thus becoming Rome's first _____.
 a. orator b. writer c. literary critic d. school teacher
36. Which of the following was a transport vessel?
 a. ratis b. trireme c. quadrireme d. navis oneraria
37. The right of a Roman citizen to vote was called *ius* _____?
 a. provocationis b. suffragii c. intercessionis d. appellationis
38. The month of July was originally known as _____ to the Romans.
 a. Aprilis b. Iunius c. Quinctilis d. Sextilis
39. Concerning Roman marriage, the term *usus* could best be described as?
 a. an amicable divorce b. a common law marriage
 c. an arranged marriage d. a polygamous relationship

40. The Nones were either the _____ or _____ of each month.
 a. fifth or sixth b. sixth or seventh c. fourth or sixth d. fifth or seventh
41. A Roman bride wore a _____ at a wedding ceremony.
 a. lorica b. peplum c. cingulum militare d. nodus herculeaneus
42. The Roman equivalent to Mother’s Day, *Matronalia*, was celebrated in _____.
 a. March b. April c. May d. June
43. Which of the following was NOT a Roman praenomen?
 a. Mamercus b. Iulius c. Aulus d. Titus
44. A sella curulis was a _____.
 a. chair for senior magistrates b. stool for young children
 c. seat for a Roman matron d. folding chair for spectators
45. A *strigilis* would most likely be used in a _____.
 a. wedding celebration b. gladiatorial game
 c. Roman bath house d. ritual libation offering to a deity
46. A Roman drinking party was called a _____.
 a. compotatio b. contubernium
 c. aliptae d. primordium
47. During the time of Claudius how many days were marked on the calendar as holidays?
 a. forty five b. twenty three
 c. one hundred and three d. one hundred and fifty nine
48. During Saturnalia what item was most likely to get the most use?
 a. lapis specularis b. fritillus c. advocatus d. flammeum
49. What did the Romans call apartment houses?
 a. villae rusticae b. tablina c. domi d. insulae
50. Which of the following would an ancient Roman see to buy bread?
 a. pistoris b. suarii c. calcis coctores d. linteones