

2014 FJCL State Latin Forum Roman Life & Customs

1. A legion consisted of approximately how many soldiers in the time of Caesar?
a. 1400 b. 3600 c. 2400 d. 5400
2. Magistrates might carry an axe bundled with sticks called the?
a. fasces b. pilleus c. pilum d. falx
3. The guardian spirit of a Roman girl was called _____.
a. penates b. lar c. genius d. Juno
4. In which room of a Roman house would guests be received?
a. peristylum b. culina c. atrium d. vestibulum
5. Which gladiator would carry a trident?
a. retiarius b. bestiarius c. Thrax d. myrmillo
6. How many laps were in a Roman chariot race?
a. seven b. six c. five d. twelve
7. The *apodyterium* was?
a. hot bath b. cold bath c. tepid bath d. a changing room
8. The modern equivalent of the *tabernae argentariae* are?
a. laundries b. jewelry shops c. banks d. schools
9. Roman boys would wear what garment until the age of 16?
a. toga virilis b. toga praetexta
c. stola d. toga candida
10. *Spuma batava* was used for what purpose?
a. washing floors b. dying hair c. medicine d. painting houses
11. According to Pliny the Elder, what would Roman women use to prevent wrinkles?
a. ashes b. vinegar c. sulfur d. donkey milk
12. The *Salii* were the leaping priests of which god?
a. Mars b. Jupiter
c. Apollo d. Neptune
13. A *testudo* was a _____?
a. a spear b. a type of armor
c. a type of military formation d. a siege weapon

14. A small shrine in the atrium containing the household gods was called the?
 a. impluvium b. cenaculum c. ara d. lararium
15. Rome had seven leagues of firefighters called?
 a. plebes b. vigiles c. aediles d. censores
16. Which of the following is a small stool?
 a. scamnum b. bisellium c. monopodium d. cathedra
17. Which holiday was celebrated by Roman farmers building a shrine with dolls representing family members?
 a. Carista b. Fors Fortuna c. Compitalia d. Ludi Plebeii
18. What were *dolia*?
 a. scales used for measuring grain b. locking mechanisms for doors
 c. Roman surveying instruments d. earthenware pots in food shops
19. What was a *fullonica*?
 a. a laundry b. a restaurant c. a hospital d. a mill
20. Documents or scrolls were often carried around in little cases called _____?
 a. volumina b. scrinia c. codices d. rostra
21. The official records office of ancient Rome was the?
 a. Tabularium b. Curia Julia c. Regia d. Tullianum
22. The *Megalensia* or *Ludi Megelenses* were celebrated in which month?
 a. December b. June c. April d. January
23. The starting line at the Circus was called the _____.
 a. calx b. oppida c. orcestra d. linea alba
24. A bond between a debtor and creditor was known as a?
 a. pactor b. nexum c. vinculum d. foedus
25. Bears, hippopotami, giraffes, and tigers might be part of _____?
 a. naumachia b. venationes c. munera d. mimus
26. Which of the following superstitions would Romans carry out after the birth of a child?
 a. braid the mother's hair b. throw unlit torches
 c. sweep the threshold of the house d. the father would spit out beans
27. In what ceremony would the participants eat of the *libum farreum*?
 a. a marriage b. a funeral
 c. a betrothal d. the naming of a child

28. Which festival commemorated the capture of the Sabine women?
 a. Consualia b. Feralia c. Fordicidia d. Voltornalia
29. What would be carved in intaglio, carnelian, or sardonyx?
 a. serving utensils b. armor c. platters d. cameos
30. A *iugera* was?
 a. a measurement for cooking b. a measurement for building roads
 c. a measurement of land d. a measurement for altars
31. Which of the following coins had the least value?
 a. Denarius b. As c. Sestertius d. Dupondius
32. The Ides were celebrated on the 15th during which months?
 a. March, May, July, October
 b. January, February, June, April
 c. September, November, December, August
 d. June, April, November, August
33. This was the keeper of passwords in a Roman military camp.
 a. legatus b. tesserarius c. aquilifer d. signifer
34. The *cursus publicus* was the ancient equivalent of?
 a. public library b. trash collectors
 c. the postal service d. a track meet
35. Which of the following does **NOT** go with the other choices according to category?
 a. onager b. ballista c. tormenta d. valetudinarium
36. *Panis* is to *pistrina* as *holera et poma* is to _____.
 a. macellum b. serapeum c. cetarius d. lanius
37. The *pulpitum* was?
 a. the stage of a theater b. a balcony
 c. a row of seats d. an entrance
38. *Praeficae* were?
 a. rich noblemen b. priestesses of Venus
 c. Roman brides d. professional mourners
39. Which of the following does **NOT** belong according to category?
 a. Summus b. Imus c. Longus d. Medius
40. This was a water clock, with a glass cylinder full of water.
 a. quinctilis b. clepsydra c. micatio d. groma

41. How was the corpse of a Roman infant disposed of?
a. cremated in a temple
b. inhumed outside of the city
c. cremated outside the city
d. inhumed beneath the eaves of the house
42. What was the master's study in the house called?
a. tablinum b. atrium c. vestibulum d. andron
43. The _____ elected two consuls annually.
a. Comitia Curiata b. Equites
c. Comitia Centuriata d. Concilium Plebis
44. Which law permitted marriages between plebeians and patricians?
a. Lex Baebia b. Lex Aquilia
c. Lex Calpurnia d. Lex Canuleia
45. In a Roman school, a *virga* would most likely be used for _____?
a. writing b. corporal punishment
c. mathematics d. oration
46. Which of the following groups were admitted to the baths for free?
a. men b. women c. children d. animals
47. Which type of laurels were designed to imitate palisades?
a. corona castrensis b. corona muralis
c. corona rostrata d. corona Etrusca
48. Who would have worn the apex?
a. a Pontifex b. an Augur c. a Vestal d. a Flamen
49. The letter F marked on a Calendar of Numa would indicate:
a. a day in which festivities occur
b. a day for public assemblies
c. a day in which business could occur
d. a day in which business could not occur
50. Which Roman magistrate's job was to care for public buildings?
a. tribune b. quaestor c. aedile d. censor