

FLORIDA JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE 1989 FORUM

ROMAN LIFE

1. What did a Roman bride throw from the door of her new home to the guests who were assembled outside in the street?
  - a. a flame-colored veil
  - b. the girdle of Hercules
  - c. a hawthorne torch
  - d. three coins
2. In 293 B.C., a temple was built on Tiber Island. It honored a deity who had been "imported" because of a plague, namely
  - a. Aesculapius
  - b. Bacchus
  - c. Cybele
  - d. Isis
3. In Roman vineyards, what tree was most commonly used in place of a pole or trellis?
  - a. the elm
  - b. the fir
  - c. the oak
  - d. the plane tree
4. M', the five-stroke M, was an abbreviation for what praenomen?
  - a. Mamercus
  - b. Manius
  - c. Marcellus
  - d. Marius
5. What was the primary function of a nomenclator?
  - a. to bid for his master at public auctions
  - b. to catalogue the contents of his master's library
  - c. to deliver his master's dinner invitations
  - d. to remind his master of people's names
6. Which of the following aqueducts was built during the reign of Augustus?
  - a. Appia
  - b. Alexandrina
  - c. Claudia
  - d. Julia
7. What was the name of the bitter fluid that was separated from oleum in the long process of crushing and purifying olive oil?
  - a. acetum
  - b. amurca
  - c. mulsa
  - d. mustum
8. Who were the fullones of ancient Rome?
  - a. dry cleaners
  - b. heralds
  - c. inexperienced gladiators
  - d. undertakers
9. At what point in the cena were offerings typically made to the Lares?
  - a. before anything at all was served
  - b. after the appetizers
  - c. before the dessert course
  - d. at the conclusion of the meal
10. Which of the following was most like a poncho?
  - a. paenula
  - b. pero
  - c. petasus
  - d. pilleus
11. Identify the agnomen in the following name:  
Lucius Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus.
  - a. Lucius
  - b. Aemilius
  - c. Paulus
  - d. Macedonicus
12. The form of marriage known as coemptio involved which of the following?
  - a. the bloodless sacrifice of a cake made from spelt
  - b. continuous cohabitation for a period of five years
  - c. the placement of a coin on a scale in a symbolic purchase
  - d. utensils carried in a camera by a camillus
13. Who wore red shoes called mullei which had crescent-shaped ornaments fastened on the outside of the ankle?
  - a. brides
  - b. curule magistrates
  - c. flamines
  - d. Vestal virgins

14. Cato said that the first and second rules of good farming were to plow well and to plow well. What was the third rule?
  - a. Manure well.
  - b. Plow well one more time.
  - c. Reap at the right time.
  - d. Sacrifice generously to the gods.
15. What is the meaning of the expression sub hasta venire?
  - a. to be enlisted in the army
  - b. to be executed as a felon
  - c. to be sold as a slave
  - d. to be spared in the arena
16. Eight of Rome's trade guilds traced their origins back to the reign of what king?
  - a. Numa Pompilius
  - b. Ancus Martius
  - c. Tarquinius Priscus
  - d. Tarquinius Superbus
17. The cry "Talassio!" was typically heard on what occasions?
  - a. adoption ceremonies
  - b. bridal processions
  - c. death bed rituals
  - d. military triumphs
18. A man became sordidatus when he underwent the vestis mutatio. What garment did he assume at this time?
  - a. toga picta
  - b. toga praetexta
  - c. toga pulla
  - d. toga pura
19. What Latin word identifies a particular type of mango, or slave dealer, who kept and sold females for immoral purposes?
  - a. calo
  - b. leno
  - c. ostiarius
  - d. vilicus
20. Galen, a Greek who came to Rome in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, was renowned for his achievements in
  - a. acting
  - b. engineering
  - c. medicine
  - d. philosophy
21. What were feminalia, focalia, tibialia, and ventralia?
  - a. dining utensils
  - b. minor illnesses
  - c. musical instruments
  - d. woolen wrappings
22. What was the most common punishment for slaves who murdered their masters or took part in insurrections?
  - a. crucifixion
  - b. decapitation
  - c. to be dipped in pitch and burned
  - d. to be thrown to wild beasts in the arena
23. In which of the following rooms did Romans take sweat-baths?
  - a. apodyterium
  - b. dstrictatorium
  - c. laconicum
  - d. unctorium
24. What vehicles were allowed on the streets of Rome during daylight hours?
  - a. carpenta
  - b. clabularia
  - c. quadrigae
  - d. raedae
25. If a Roman called for linum, cera, and a signum, what was he probably going to do?
  - a. lead an attack
  - b. light a lamp
  - c. make a toast
  - d. seal a letter
26. Who wore tunics with narrow crimson stripes?
  - a. freedmen
  - b. knights
  - c. schoolboys
  - d. senators
27. What was done in the hippodromus of a villa urbana?
  - a. riding
  - b. sleeping
  - c. swimming
  - d. threshing

28. Who founded the Bibliotheca Ulpia?
- a. Appius Claudius                      b. Caligula  
c. Pompey the Great                      d. Trajan
29. During the Republic, one could find the grave pits of paupers on which hill of Rome?
- a. Caelian              b. Esquiline              c. Quirinal              d. Viminal
30. In ancient Rome, if a father died when his son was only seven years old, how long did the boy traditionally have to wear mourning?
- a. for only one day (because of his age)  
b. for nine days like all other relatives (regardless of his age)  
c. for seven months (because of his age)  
d. for nine years, or until he assumed the toga virilis
31. What did the Romans call a building occupying an entire block with rented rooms on three sides?
- a. andron              b. exedra              c. insula              d. oecus
32. What was the most common number of horses to a racing team?
- a. two              b. four              c. six              d. eight
33. The Sibylline Books were under the protection of what college?
- a. the augures                              b. the quindecimviri  
c. the Salii Collini                        d. the severi Augustales
34. A mola consisted chiefly of a catillus and a meta. What was a mola?
- a. a longitudinal division of a race course  
b. a mill  
c. a subterranean holding area for animals at an arena  
d. a wine press
35. The Latin nouns maialis, nefrens, scrofa, and verres all refer to the animal that yielded the Roman's choice domestic meat. What do we call this animal?
- a. the cow              b. the goat              c. the lamb              d. the pig
36. More than one person could sit comfortably on which of the following pieces of furniture?
- a. sedile              b. sella              c. solium              d. subsellium
37. Which of the following terms does NOT name a female relative?
- a. glos              b. levir              c. nurus              d. socrus
38. What was traditionally given to a gladiator who won his freedom?
- a. a felt cap that symbolized his new status  
b. a pension of 1000 denarii  
c. an option to be paid as a trainer  
d. a wooden sword like the ones used by novices
39. The malum Armeniacum, the malum Persicum, and the malum Punicum were, respectively, the Latin names for which fruits?
- a. apricot; peach; pomegranate  
b. peach; plum; apricot  
c. pear; pomegranate; plum  
d. pomegranate; pear; peach

40. Although a boy stopped wearing his bullae when he assumed the toga libera, this amulet was carefully preserved. When, if ever, was it worn again?
- annually, during the Parentalia
  - on the day that he died
  - when he became a father for the first time
  - when he was given a triumph
41. The retiarius was equipped with a dagger, a three-pronged spear, and which of the following?
- a helmet
  - a lasso
  - a net
  - a shield
42. The "Venus," a winning throw at knucklebones, consisted of four tali displaying the values:
- 1:1:1:1
  - 1:3:4:6
  - 2:3:4:8
  - 3:3:3:3
43. Which of the following pairs does NOT identify a feature of the Roman house and the room in which it was typically found?
- abacus: triclinium
  - arca: tablinum
  - impluvium: atrium
  - lectus genialis: vestibulum
44. The letters M., P., and V. on surviving announcements of the munera given at Pompeii stand, respectively, for Latin words that mean:
- He died; He was beaten, but spared; He won.
  - He died; He won; He was beaten, but spared.
  - He was beaten, but spared; He died; He won.
  - He won; He died; He was beaten, but spared.
45. If a teacher was permitted by his owner to keep the presents that his students brought him, what was this accumulated property called?
- crepundia
  - peculium
  - suasoria
  - tirocinium
46. A chariot race typically consisted of how many laps?
- three
  - six
  - seven
  - ten
47. What was the seat of honor at a Roman cena?
- imus in medio
  - medius in summo
  - medius in medio
  - summus in imo
48. The crooked staffs carried by Roman augurs were called
- fuscinae
  - litui
  - strigiles
  - umbilici
49. Which of the pairs below expresses the following relationship?  
larger: smaller
- dolium: amphora
  - pilentum: carruca
  - parma: scutum
  - poculum: crater
50. Domitian increased the number of racing syndicates to six. What were the colors of the factiones that he added?
- black and white
  - blue and silver
  - orange and yellow
  - purple and gold