

Roman Life
2006 Area F Latin Convention

Choose the best response to each item and mark the letter of your answer on the scantron form provided.

1. Newborn babes were recognized as a part of the family when
 - a. They received their name
 - b. The family had offered a first sacrifice
 - c. The father picked up his child
 - d. The child's bulla was dedicated to the household gods
2. Roman law gave some benefits regarding legal status to those women who gave birth to ____ or more living babies.
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 5
3. Many Roman children began their formal schooling at the
 - a. Schola
 - b. Ludus
 - c. Rhetor
 - d. Grammaticus
4. The school children were escorted to and from school by
 - a. Mater
 - b. Pater
 - c. Pedagogue
 - d. carpool
5. With the Grammaticus children studied
 - a. Reading
 - b. Literature
 - c. arithmetic
 - d. both a & c
6. Beginning at the age of 16, boys could learn the art of speaking from the
 - a. Pedagogue
 - b. Grammaticus
 - c. ludus
 - d. rhetor
7. A roman townhouse was called a
 - a. Villa
 - b. casa
 - c. domus
 - d. insula
8. The residents of a townhouse slept in the
 - a. Culina
 - b. cubicula
 - c. tabernae
 - d. tablina
9. What would you NOT find in the culina?
 - a. Vinum
 - b. cibus
 - c. mures
 - d. lectus
10. The morning meal that we call breakfast, the Romans called
 - a. Cena
 - b. ientaculum
 - c. prandium
 - d. cibus primus
11. When attending a Roman feast, guests would bring one of these which doubled as a napkin and doggie bag.
 - a. Mappae
 - b. vestes
 - c. saculum
 - d. saccus canis
12. A grown man would wear the toga virilis; a young boy would wear the
 - a. Toga puerilis
 - b. toga praetexta
 - c. toga liberorum
 - d. toga candida

13. The female equivalent to the *toga* was the
a. Palla b. vestes c. stola d. toga femina
14. The gladiator who wore a helmet without eye holes was the
a. Andabatus b. myrmillo c. secutor d. retarius
15. The Laquerius was a gladiator who carried a trident similar to the Retarius, but also carried a
a. Net b. lasso c. gladius d. spear
16. The gladiators' regular diet did NOT include which of the following:
a. Porridge b. beans c. ash d. pork
17. The Colosseum was also known as the
a. Theatre of Pompey b. Flavian Amphitheatre
c. Theater of Marcella d. Amphitheater at Caesarea
18. The large amphitheater in Rome was called the Colosseum because of
a. its enormous size
b. Its location next to the large and impressive Domus Aurea
c. Its location next to a giant statue
d. It was built by the engineer who designed the Colossus at Rhodes
19. Every Roman theatre had an orchestra around which the audience sat in three sections called
a. Praecinctio b. caveae c. skenae d. sellae
20. Actors wore masks in order to
a. Distinguish their characters b. project their voices
c. Display emotion d. Both A and C
21. The first Roman plays as conducted by Thespis had
a. 1 actor b. 2 actors c. 3 actors d. 4 actors
22. Traveling performers were another source of entertainment in Rome that were much like our circus people. The *pilarius* was a
a. Tight rope walker b. juggler c. lion tamer d. clown
23. The *funambulus* was a
a. Tight rope walker b. juggler c. trapeze artist d. clown
24. Which of the following was NOT an instrument used by the Romans.
a. Tuba b. cornu c. cymbals d. all of these are Roman instruments
25. The instrument often played by Pan were called
a. Lyra b. cytura c. bucina d. syrinx

26. Many reliefs show these instruments marching into battle with the army.
a. Syrinx b. trumpeta c. cornu d. cytara
27. The first Roman calendar is attributed to
a. Julius Caesar b. Romulus c. Numa Pompilius d. No one knows
28. This Roman calendar began in
a. January b. March c. April d. December
29. In 46 B.C. the *bis sexto Kalendas Martis* was added to the calendar. This was
a. A festival honoring Mars b. the celebration of Spring
c. The first leap year d. The equivalent to our Veteran's Day
30. The day of the week called *Mercuri dies* was the equivalent to our
a. Monday b. Tuesday c. Wednesday d. Thursday
31. The American equivalent to the Roman date *a.d. V Kalendas Iun.* is
a. June 5 b. June 1 c. May 28 d. May 27
32. The priest who oversaw the calendar was the
a. Pontifex Maximus b. Augures c. Rex Sacrorum d. Flamines
33. This priest performed sacrifices on behalf of the state.
a. Pontifex Maximus b. Augures c. Rex Sacrorum d. Flamines
34. The *Haruspices* were diviners trained to
a. Interpret the flight patterns of birds b. Read the entrails of animals
c. Interpret the pattern of lightning. d. Both A & C
35. Vestal Virgins were priestesses who served the goddess Vesta for
a. 15 years b. 20 years c. 25 years d. 30 years
36. The *aerarium* was the
a. Altar of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva
b. The sacred fire of Vesta
c. The altar of the household gods
d. The official records of the Republic
37. The first step in the *cursus honorum* was
a. Praetor b. Aedile c. Quaestor d. Equestrian
38. The symbol of the magistrates' power was the
a. Fasces b. lictores c. comitium d. signum honorum
39. When necessary, a dictator would be appointed for a term of
a. 3 months b. 6 months c. 1 year d. indefinitely

40. The first room one would go to when visiting the *Thermae* was the dressing room called the
- a. Natatio
 - b. Apodyterium
 - c. Palaestra
 - d. cubicula
41. Then a visitor would pass through a succession of bath rooms ending with the hottest called the
- a. Frigidarium
 - b. caldarium
 - c. tepidarium
 - d. apodyterium
42. After being scraped down with a *strigil*, one might visit the *Natatio*, which is
- a. The exercise area
 - b. a dressing room
 - c. An outdoor swimming pool
 - d. The cashier
43. At the age of 17 a young man was enrolled in the lists of _____, and could be called to arms at any moment.
- a. Iuniores
 - b. Adulescens
 - c. Legionares
 - d. Milites
44. The pay of a legionnaire was called
- a. Pecunia
 - b. Stipendium
 - c. Praemium
 - d. annum
45. If he broke military code, a soldier could be give a fine called
- a. Pecuniaria multa
 - b. Pecuniaria minima
 - c. Gradus deiectio
 - d. Stipendium nullum
46. Another penalty was demotion, called
- a. Castigatio
 - b. Gradus deiectio
 - c. Ignominiosa missio
 - d. Supplicium
47. At the end of their military career, those who had served “with loyalty and honor” would receive an honorable discharge called a
- a. Gradus deiectio
 - b. Ignominiosa missio
 - c. Praemium
 - d. Honesta missio
48. When buried, a Roman was given coins as
- a. A symbol of his wealth
 - b. Payment for the boatman on the river Styx
 - c. A charm to ward off evil spirits
 - d. A bribe not to haunt the family
49. An offering of wine to the dead symbolized
- a. The fertility of the earth
 - b. The absent pleasures of life
 - c. Blood
 - d. None of the above
50. *Inferiae* were
- a. Tombs
 - b. Pyres
 - c. Ghosts of the dead
 - d. Burial rites

The following questions will be considered only in the case of a tie-breaker. Please answer using numbers 96 – 100 on your scantron.

96. The gladiator who often fought wild animals was known as the
- Amimalari
 - Ferii
 - Bestiarii
 - Feroces
97. The *Commissatio* was a
- Drinking party
 - Spring festival
 - Family celebration
 - Monthly feast
98. *Histriones* were
- Scribes
 - Teachers
 - Actors
 - Historians
99. The period of time during which a new king of Rome was chosen was known as the
- Interrex
 - Duoviri
 - Interregnum
 - Tempus electorum
100. *Circulatores* were
- Building instruments
 - Round loaf pans
 - Tambourines
 - Strolling musicians

