

Read this passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

1. The Romans made no use of saddles or stirrups, but merely cloths folded according to the convenience of the rider.

Among the instruments used in war were towers consisting of different storeys, from which showers of darts were discharged on the townsmen by means of engines called

5. catapultae, balistae, and scorpiones.

But the most dreadful machine of all was the battering ram: this was a long beam like the mast of a ship, and armed at one end with iron, in the form of a ram's head, whence it had its name. It was suspended by the middle, with ropes or chains fastened to a beam which lay across two posts, and hanging thus equally balanced, it was violently thrust forward, drawn back, and again pushed forward, until by repeated strokes it had broken down the wall.

- 10.

The discipline of the army was maintained with great severity; officers were exposed to degradation for misconduct, and the private soldier to corporal punishment. Whole legions who had transgressed their military duty were exposed to decimation, which consisted in drawing their names by lot, and putting every tenth man to the sword.

15. The most common rewards were crowns of different forms; the mural crown was presented to him who in the assault first scaled the rampart of a town; the castral, to those who were foremost in storming the enemy's entrenchments; the civic chaplet of oak leaves, to the soldier who saved his comrade's life in battle, and the triumphal laurel wreath to the general who commanded in a successful engagement. The radial crown was that worn by the emperors.
20. When an army was freed from a blockade, the soldiers gave their deliverer a crown called obsidionalis, made of the grass which grew in the besieged place; and to him who first boarded the ship of an enemy, a naval crown.

But the greatest distinction that could be conferred on a commander, was a triumph; this was granted only by the senate, on the occasion of a great victory. When decreed, the

25. general returned to Rome, and was appointed by a special edict to the supreme command in the city; on the day of his entry, a triumphal arch was erected of sculptured masonry, under which the procession passed.

First came a detachment of cavalry, with a band of military music preceding a train of priests in their robes, who were followed by a hecatomb of the whitest oxen with gilded horns entwined with flowers; next were chariots, laden with the spoils of the vanquished; and after them, long ranks of chained captives conducted by files of lictors. Then came the conqueror, clothed in purple and crowned with laurel, having an ivory sceptre in his hand; a band of children followed dressed in white, who threw perfumes from silver censers, while they chanted the hymns of victory and the praises of the conqueror. The march was

35. closed by the victorious troops, with their weapons wreathed with laurel; the procession marched to the temple of Jupiter, where the victor descended and dedicated his spoils to the gods.

Passage taken from the book Roman Antiquities and Ancient Mythology For Classical Schools (2nd ed.) by Charles K. Dillaway

1. What did the romans mount their dart discharging engines on?

a. On horses	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. On their shoulders	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. On piles of stones	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. On buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. On towers	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. What was the benefit of using towers as instruments of war?

a. The towers gave soldiers a height advantage	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The towers gave soldiers a speed advantage	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The towers kept the soldiers together	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The towers frightened the enemy	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The towers could be used as battering rams	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. What is the main subject of the third paragraph

a. It is about the horses	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. It is about the bravery of the roman army	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. It is about fighting battles	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. It is about the battering ram	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. It is about fighting tactics	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. What is the main theme of the fourth paragraph?

a. That discipline was strict in the roman army	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. That it is good to be in the roman army	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The soldiers were volunteers	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. That the roman army was an effective fighting force	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. That the soldiers used many different weapons	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. What was the most severe punishment mentioned in the 5th paragraph?

a. Corporal punishment	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Degradation	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Demotion	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Decimation	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Being sent to the frontier	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. What form did rewards usually take?

a. Money	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Medals	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Spoils of war	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Land	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Crowns	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. What was a grass crown awarded for?

a. For valour	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. For saving a comrade's life in battle	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. For storming an enemy embankment	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. For scaling a rampart	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. For liberating a besieged army	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. For whom was a triumphal arch erected

a. For the emperor	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. For a retiring general	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. For a commander responsible for a great victory	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. For a victorious gladiator	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. For the first man to board an enemy ship	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. What was the destination for the triumphal procession?

a. The centre of rome	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Jupiter's temple	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. The senate	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. The river Tiber	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. The colosseum	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. What is the meaning of the word decimation (fifth line of the fourth paragraph)

a. Division by ten	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Drawing names by lots and killing every tenth soldier	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Usage of the metric system	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Drawing names by lots and rewarding every tenth soldier	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Usage of the decimal system	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. What type of word is chained (sixth line of the eight paragraph)

a. A noun	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. A verb	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. An adjective	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. An adverb	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. A conjunction	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answers:

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