

Roman Life  
Area F Convention  
February 9 and 10, 1990

Choose the best answer.

1. Which Roman goddess presided over the Cloaca Maxima?  
A. Diana      B. Venus      C. Juno      D. Vesta
2. Which of the following were completed in 80 A.D. by Titus?  
A. Circus Maximus      C. Colosseum  
B. Cloaca Maxima      D. Circus Flaminius
3. Why did a woman use a flabellum?  
A. to brush away flies      C. to hold her hair in place  
B. to wipe away perspiration      D. to look at her reflection
4. At what age did a boy begin to study grammar and literature?  
A. seven      B. nine      C. twelve      D. fourteen
5. Which of the following was the word for a carriage?  
A. carrus      B. caeda      C. cisium      D. plaustrum
6. What was a vĕnālicius?  
A. slave-dealer      C. undertaker  
B. shoemaker      D. dyer
7. At what age did a boy dedicate the bulla to the household gods?  
A. ten      B. twelve      C. fourteen      D. sixteen
8. Around which two rooms was a Roman house organized?  
A. hortus and impluvium      C. cubiculum and triclinium  
B. culīna and tablinum      D. ātrium and peristylum
9. What did a slave who was being freed wear during the ceremony?  
A. cloak      B. cap      C. ring      D. medal
10. What was the morning ritual between a patron and client?  
A. salūtatio      B. cĕna      C. prandium      D. manūmissiō
11. What color would a nimbus be?  
A. rubidus      B. purpureus      C. albus      D. niger
12. Which of the following was enjoyed on very special occasions?  
A. porcīna      B. agnīna      C. caprīna      D. bŭbula
13. Which of the following was NOT a Roman food?  
A. piscis      B. betae      C. palla      D. pullus
14. What was a libitīnārius?  
A. undertaker      C. wine maker  
B. innkeeper      D. barber

15. What was used to scrape the oil off one's body?  
 A. speculum  
 B. pecten  
 C. pilum  
 D. strigilēs
16. What was the significance of the phrase "Ubi tu Gāius, ego Gāia." in a ceremony?  
 A. the priest's prayer for the married couple  
 B. the parents' farewell blessing to their daughter  
 C. the bride's statement of commitment to the groom  
 D. the groom's statement of commitment to the bride
17. What road was started in the fourth century and extended from Rome to Brundisium?  
 A. Via Appia  
 B. Via Flaminia  
 C. Via Aurēlia  
 D. Via Brundisia
18. What was the Pont du Gard?  
 A. sewer  
 B. bridge  
 C. aqueduct  
 D. arch
19. What was the idiom that was most commonly used on mosaics along with a picture of a vicious dog?  
 A. caveat emptor  
 B. cave canem  
 C. carpe diem  
 D. cum granō salis
20. What award was given as a reward for saving a citizen's life in battle?  
 A. corōna cīvica  
 B. cornū  
 C. pilleus  
 D. galea
21. What was a stilius?  
 A. sword  
 B. dagger  
 C. spear  
 D. writing instrument
22. What did a Vestal Virgin do during the middle ten years?  
 A. learn the duties of the gods  
 B. train the young Vestals  
 C. tend the sacred fire  
 D. read about Roman history
23. When was the ientaculum?  
 A. morning  
 B. lunch  
 C. evening  
 D. snack
24. What color was the toga virilis?  
 A. purpurea  
 B. flava  
 C. caerulea  
 D. alba
25. Which of the following was NOT worn by a man?  
 A. soleae  
 B. calceī  
 C. palla  
 D. sagum
26. What was the name of the public treasurer?  
 A. aedile  
 B. quaestor  
 C. praetor  
 D. consul
27. What would a Roman do with an as?  
 A. ride it  
 B. eat it  
 C. spend it  
 D. sleep on it

28. Which of the following corresponds to our given name?  
 A. nomen      B. cognomen      C. praenomen      D. gens
29. What would a Roman bride wear?  
 A. tunica candida      C. toga candida  
 B. tunica recta      D. tunica alba
30. What were imāginēs?  
 A. actors in mimes      C. pictures of images  
 B. masks worn by actors      D. wax busts of ancestors
31. What were sūtorēs?  
 A. shoemakers      C. muleteers  
 B. soldiers      D. bakers
32. What did the toga NOI cover?  
 A. the right shoulder and arm  
 B. the left shoulder and arm  
 C. the back  
 D. neither shoulder
33. What were the lūdī scaenici?  
 A. informal games      C. theatrical shows  
 B. chariot races      D. public schools
34. At what city has excavations revealed a great deal of knowledge about Roman life?  
 A. Naples      B. Pompeii      C. Ostia      D. Mt. Vesuvius
35. Which letter was branded on a runaway slave's forehead?  
 A. S      B. F      C. R      D. M
36. What did the Romans use to dilute their wine?  
 A. fresh grape juice      C. honey  
 B. lemon juice      D. water
37. What color was the Vestal Virgin's clothes?  
 A. roseus      B. niger      C. rubidus      D. albus
38. Who was the Roman author who described Roman architecture and building methods?  
 A. Horace      B. Vitruvius      C. Ovid      D. Juvenal
39. What was used in a game of tali?  
 A. discs      B. dice      C. nuts      D. knucklebones
40. What was a clepsydra?  
 A. sun dial      C. statue base  
 B. altar      D. water clock
41. What was a tinctor?  
 A. dyer      B. merchant      C. slave-dealer      D. baker

42. What was a tōnsor?  
 A. innkeeper B. barber C. doctor D. dyer
43. What were fabae?  
 A. beans B. figs C. onions D. fruits
44. What were brācae?  
 A. braces for support  
 B. lockets for warding off evil spirits  
 C. breeches for riding  
 D. underclothes for women
45. What were Lararia?  
 A. offerings to the gods  
 B. household altars  
 C. curses  
 D. prayers and vows
46. What was the island in the middle of the racetrack called?  
 A. mētae B. carcer C. spīna D. quadrigae
47. Which of the following was NOT a color in the chariot races?  
 A. Reds B. Whites C. Blues D. Yellows
48. What is the Latin word for finger?  
 A. manus B. lingua C. digitus D. fingeral
49. Which of the following is NOT true?  
 A. School started shortly after dawn.  
 B. Public baths were centers of social activities.  
 C. A girl might marry at age fourteen.  
 D. Women were not allowed in the Forum.
50. Where did the Romans eat a cēna?  
 A. in ātriō B. in culīnā C. in tricliniō D. in cubiculō
- \*\*\*\*\*TIE-BREAKERS!\*\*\*\*\*
51. What was a collection of wax tablets called?  
 A. volumen B. caudex C. liber D. manuscript
52. Which of the following holidays did not include an honoring of the dead?  
 A. Lupercalia B. Parentalia C. Terminalia D. Caristia
53. In honor of whom were the Ludī Rōmānī held?  
 A. Apollo B. Diana C. Jupiter D. Saturn
54. What was Rome's largest import?  
 A. wheat B. wine C. cattle D. olive oil
55. Where did the most learned slaves usually come from?  
 A. Spain B. Gaul C. Macedonia D. Greece