

## 1994 TSJCL ROMAN LIFE TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

1. Which of the imperial fora housed a huge shopping mall with over 150 *tabernae*?  
(a) Nerva's (b) Augustus' (c) Vespasian's (d) Trajan's
2. *Congiaria* were (a) public distributions of food or money (b) fish markets (c) small stones of a uniform size used in the building of roads (d) training facilities for new recruits to the army
3. The religious and official precinct of the city of Rome was called the  
(a) *ager Romanus* (b) *pomerium* (c) *campus Romanus* (d) *urbs*
4. By the fourth century A.D. there were approximately \_\_\_\_\_ *insulae* in the city of Rome. (a) 100,000 (b) 45,000 (c) 75,000 (d) 150,000
5. *Insulae* were subdivided into apartment flats called  
(a) *cubicula* (b) *villae* (c) *cenacula* (d) *casae*
6. The best estimate for the total population of ancient Rome in the fourth century A.D. is  
(a) 2,500,000 (b) 750,000 (c) 4,250,000 (d) 1,200,000
7. The main and most versatile item of furniture in a Roman dwelling was the  
(a) *lectus* (b) *mensa* (c) *arca* (d) *sella*
8. The apartments flats of an *insula* were typically heated by  
(a) hypocausts (b) fireplaces (c) braziers (d) oil lamps
9. How many aqueducts brought water into Rome by the time of the emperor Trajan?  
(a) five (b) six (c) seven (d) eight
10. The *cloaca maxima* was the largest (a) of the public fountains (b) of the sewers (c) of bridges across the Tiber (d) of the public parks
11. The term for the necessarily numerous public latrines of Rome was  
(a) *forica* (b) *lasana* (c) *dolium* (d) *sellae pertusae*
12. The term for a street wide enough to permit two carts to drive abreast was  
(a) *clivus* (b) *via* (c) *vicus* (d) *cursus*
13. Those Romans who ventured out at night into the streets of Rome were supposed to be protected by *vigiles* and/or (a) *sicarii* (b) *effractores* (c) *sebaciarii* (d) *raptores*
14. Which of the following would not have been common in ancient Rome?  
(a) matches (b) silverware (c) combs (d) forks
15. Which of the following was not one of the wheeled vehicles allowed into precincts of the City during daylight hours?  
(a) chariots of Vestal Virgins (b) carts of building contractors (c) chariots of triumphal generals (d) vehicles used in public games
16. In the second and third centuries A.D. Roman citizens were divided into the classes of *humiliores* and (a) *superiores* (b) *optimates* (c) *honestiores* (d) *perfectissimi*
17. The property qualification for the Senatorial Order was  
(a) 400,000 (b) 600,000 (c) 800,000 (d) 1,000,000 sesterces.
18. The *Lex Petronia* prohibited a master from (a) severely beating a slave (b) breaking up a slave family (c) forcing a slave to fight beasts in the games (d) castrating a slave
19. In the first century of the empire, the normal interest rate on borrowed money was  
(a) 5% (b) 15% (c) 25% (d) 40%
20. *Servi atrienses* were the slaves who (a) served indoors (b) served outdoors (c) lived on the master's country estate (d) only tended to the personal needs of the master or mistress of the household

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21. Inheritance and family relationship based upon the male bloodline was known as  
(a) **coniunctio sanguis** (b) **cognatio** (c) **ius liberorum** (d) **agnatio**
22. Which of the following was not one of the powers of the **patria potestas** as specified by the Twelve Tables? (a) exposure of a new born child (b) arranging marriages for sons and daughters (c) divorcing his wife for adultery (d) selling a child into slavery
23. Of the three forms of marriage, the first to be given up as Roman society changed was the (a) **confarreatio** (b) **coemptio** (c) **usus** (d) **sponsalia**
24. Which of the marriage ceremonies was preceded by the giving of **arra** or earnest money?  
(a) **confarreatio** (b) **coemptio** (c) **usus** (d) **sponsalia**
25. A Roman bride wore all of the following except the  
(a) **stola nuptialis** (b) **flammeum** (c) **tunica recta** (d) **cingulum herculeum**
26. Reading, writing, and arithmetic would have been taught by a **magister** at a  
(a) **ludus litterarius** (b) **ludus grammaticus** (c) **ludus rhetoricus** (d) **ludus primus**
27. Greek and Roman literature would have been studied (a) in a school of rhetoric (b) in a grammar school (c) only with a private tutor (d) nowhere in the typical Roman curriculum
28. Which of the following instructional strategies was not common in Roman schools?  
(a) rote memory work (b) reading aloud (c) copying verbatim (d) scientific research
29. 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**
30. Who were the **fullones** of ancient Rome?  
(a) dry cleaners (b) heralds (c) inexperienced gladiators (d) undertakers
31. Which of the following was most like a poncho?  
(a) **paenula** (b) **pero** (c) **petasus** (d) **pilleus**
32. Identify the **agnomen** in the following name: **Lucius Aemilius Paulus Macedonicus**  
(a) **Lucius** (b) **Aemilius** (c) **Paulus** (d) **Macedonicus**
33. What Latin word identifies a particular type of **mango**, or slave dealer, who kept and sold immoral for immoral purposes? (a) **calo** (b) **leno** (c) **lanista** (d) **vilicus**
34. 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 alive (d) to be thrown to wild beasts in the arena
35. In which of the following rooms of a bath did Romans take sweat-baths?  
(a) **apodyterium** (b) **destrictorium** (c) **laconicum** (d) **unctorium**
36. If a Roman called for **linum**, **cera**, and a **signum**, what was he probably going to do?  
(a) free a slave (b) light a lamp (c) make a toast (d) seal a letter
37. Who wore tunics with narrow crimson\purple stripes?  
(a) **liberti** (b) **flamines** (c) **equites** (d) **senatores**
38. What was done in the **hippodromus** of a **villa urbana**?  
(a) sleeping (b) swimming (c) threshing (d) riding
39. During the Republic, one could find the grave pits of paupers on which hill of Rome?  
(a) Caelian (b) Esquiline (c) Quirinal (d) Viminal
40. The Sibylline Books were under the protection of  
(a) **augures** (b) **quindecimviri** (c) **Salii Collini** (d) **severi Augustales**
41. A **mola**, consisting chiefly of a **catillus** and a **meta**, was  
(a) the spine or center divider of a race track (b) a mill for grinding (c) a subterranean holding pen for animals at an arena (d) a wine press
42. 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

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43. The "Venus," a winning throw at knucklebones, consisted of four **tali** displaying the values: (a) 1:1:1:1 (b) 1:3:4:6 (c) 2:3:4:8 (d) 3:3:3:3
44. Which of the following does not identify a feature of the Roman house and the room in which it was typically found? (a) **abacus - triclinium** (b) **arca - tablinum** (c) **impluvium -atrium** (d) **lectus genialis - vestibulum**
45. A chariot race typically consisted of how many laps?  
(a) three (b) six (c) seven (d) ten
46. The seat of honor at a Roman **cena** was the  
(a) **summus in imo** (b) **medius in summo** (c) **imus in medio**  
(d) **medius in medio**
47. The crooked staffs carried by Roman augurs were called  
(a) **fuscinae** (b) **strigiles** (c) **litui** (d) **umbilici**
48. Although a Roman boy stopped wearing his **bulla** when he assumed the **toga virilis**, this amulet was preserved. When, if ever, was it worn again? (a) on birthdays (b) when serving as magistrate (c) when serving as a **flamen** (d) when celebrating a triumph
49. In Roman vineyards, what tree was most commonly used in place of a pole or trellis?  
(a) elm (b) fir (c) oak (d) plane
50. **M'**, the five stroke **M**, was an abbreviation for what praenomen?  
(a) **Mamercus** (b) **Manius** (c) **Marcellus** (d) **Marius**
51. The primary function of a **nomenclator** was  
(a) to bid for his master at public auctions (b) to catalogue the contents of his master's library (c) to remind his master of people's names (d) to deliver his master's letters and invitations
52. Which of the following was not a form of footwear?  
(a) **soleae** (b) **calcei** (c) **sculponeae** (d) **cuculli**
53. The chariot-racing syndicates were known as  
(a) **patroni** (b) **cavea** (c) **factiones** (d) **sportula**
54. The gladiators known as **retiarii** were armed with  
(a) a shield and a sword (b) a round shield and a dagger (c) a net and a trident (d) a helmet and a spear
55. Which of these gladiators fought blindly because his helmet had no eye-holes?  
(a) **andabata** (b) **dimachaerus** (c) **essedarius** (d) **secutor**
56. According to the Roman calendar, the Ides of July fell on the  
(a) 13th (b) 5th (c) 15th (d) 7th
57. The **Ludi Megalenses** were held in April in honor of  
(a) Juno (b) Ceres (c) Ops (d) Cybele
58. Candidates for Vestal Virgin had to be between the ages of  
(a) 6-10 (b) 8-12 (c) 12-15 (d) 15-18
59. The cavalry in the Roman army were equipped with all of the following except  
(a) a sword (b) a bow and arrows (c) an oblong shield (d) a long pike
60. The second-in-command of a century of a Roman legion was the  
(a) **tribunus** (b) **primus pilus** (c) **optio** (d) **signifer**
61. The headquarters building of a Roman fortress was called the  
(a) **principia** (b) **sacellum** (c) **valetudinarium** (d) **praetorium**
62. A stone facing composed of irregular small blocks of stone is known as  
(a) **opus rude** (b) **opus incertum** (c) **opus reticulatum** (d) **opus pavementum**
63. A Roman "fast-food" shop was a/an  
(a) **thermopolium** (b) **culina celeris** (c) **pistrinum** (d) **macellum**
64. An **amphora** was not only a storage jar but a standard measure of volume of about  
(a) 3.5 gallons (b) 10.2 gallons (c) 5.6 gallons (d) 8.4 gallons

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65. What was served during the **secundae mensa** of a Roman **cena**?  
(a) salads (b) appetizers (c) the meat course (d) sweets and fruit
66. The early Romans believed in **numina**, which were  
(a) spirits of the death (b) werewolf (c) powerful spirits which controlled everything  
(d) a rigid set of moral beliefs
67. In the Roman theater a **pantominus** was  
(a) a sketch or short scene about city life (b) a comedian (c) a magician (d) a sort of  
ballet with music
68. **Gromae, dioptrae, and chorobates** were  
(a) types of dances (b) instruments used by Roman surveyors (c) sections of an aqueduct  
(d) different types of water fountains
69. The term of office for a senator was  
(a) one year (b) five years (c) twenty years (d) for life
70. The duties of the priests of the Roman state religion included all of the following except  
(a) preserving the **pax deorum** (b) performing religious rituals exactly according to  
traditional formulas (c) discovering the will of the gods (d) spreading the moral code of  
Roman society

**TIE-BREAKERS:** The following questions will be graded and scored only to break ties. Note that they are numbered 96 - 100, and be sure to mark your answers accordingly.

96. Freedmen did not have all of the rights of Roman citizens. Which of their descendants did?  
(a) sons (b) grandsons (c) great grandsons (d) great, great grandsons
97. At the winter solstice a Roman hour was approximately  
(a) 45 minutes (b) 55 minutes (c) 60 minutes (d) 75 minutes long.
98. An **olitor** was (a) a baker (b) perfumer (c) greengrocer (d) wine merchant
99. How many entrance arches did the Flavian Amphitheater have?  
(a) 45 (b) 80 (c) 30 (d) 100
100. A **harpastum** was (a) a furnace (b) a ball of feathers (c) a masseuse (d) a footstool