

1996 TSJCL ROMAN LIFE TEST

DIRECTIONS: Mark the letter of the best answer for each question on your answer sheet.

1. A Roman normally slept in the a) atrium, b) triclinium, c) cubiculum, d) tablinum
2. The servants used a particular entrance into the home called the a) fores, b) valvae, c) posticum, d) fauces
3. The peristylum was a) a colonnaded garden, b) the front hallway, c) a covered walkway, d) an outdoor dining room
4. The pomerium was a) a burial area, b) the area surrounding a temple, c) the area reserved for priests, d) the sacred boundary of the city
5. The Rostra took its name from a) prows of ships, b) the heads of animals, c) the speakers who used it, d) its shape
6. What was the name of the ordeal in which soldiers tossed a victim in the air using a military cloak? a) deiectum, b) sagatio, c) periculo, d) effusum
7. A slave could obtain his freedom by means of a) patibulum, b) contubernium, c) manumissio, d) libertas
8. The phrase "Ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia" would have been heard at a) a funeral, b) in the market, c) in the arena, d) at a wedding
9. Which activity did the Roman bride not do? a) carry a hawthorn torch, b) part her hair with a spear point, c) dedicate childhood toys to Lares, d) decorate her new thresholds with strips of wool
10. The lunula decorated a) the impluvium, b) footwear, c) the stola, d) a temple pediment
11. The major jewelry of the Roman man was the a) ring, b) fibula, c) calceus, d) crotalia
12. Which would be worn by boys? a) toga picta, b) trabea, c) toga pretexta, d) cinctus Gabinus
13. Senators wore the a) tunica palmata, b) angustus clavus, c) Dalmaticus clavus, d) latus clavus
14. The comissatio was a) the appetizers before dinner, b) the main course, c) dessert, d) a drinking party
15. The water clock was known to the Romans as a) gnomon, b) clepsydra, c) laterna cornea, d) horae
16. Which is not a type of chair? a) pluteus, b) sella, c) scamnum subsellium, d) cathedra

For the following terms, in numbers 17-20, choose the definition from the list to the right.

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| 17. lemures | a. consecration of an enemy to the underworld gods |
| 18. versipelles | b. herb used to decorate tombs |
| 19. hipposelinum | c. ghosts of the dead |
| 20. defixio | d. werewolves |

21. The **cognomen** "Strabo" means a) squinter, b) flat-footed, c) knock-kneed, d) stammerer
22. The seats which rose around the stage of the theatre made up the a) **cavea**, b) **orchestra**, c) **scaena**, d) **stadium**
23. The gesture **pollice verso** would be seen in a) the theatre, b) **Circus Maximus**, c) **munera**, d) the temple
24. Which of these terms would not be associated with the chariot races? a) **factiones**, b) **metae**, c) **funalis**, d) **lanista**
25. The terms **par impar** and **capita et navia** were associated with a) the courts, b) boys' games, c) business, d) the military
26. The four-wheeled cart used most often to transport people and baggage was called the a) **raeda**, b) **cisium**, c) **plaustrum**, d) **essedum**
27. Paying an entrance fee called the **balneaticum** would allow a Roman to enter a) the temple, b) the theatre, c) the baths, d) the amphitheatre
28. Who would go to the **valetudinarium**? a) engaged couples, b) old people, c) sick slaves, d) sailors
29. Cicero was considered to be a **novus homo** because a) he was not born in Rome, b) he was the first of his family to hold high office, c) he proposed many new ideas that were adopted by the courts, d) he was under age when elected consul
30. To buy a book or to have one copied, a Roman might go to a) **bibliopola**, b) **librarii**, c) **amanuenses**, d) **codicillis**
31. The terms **cerae**, **penna**, **exarare** might be used when talking about a) farming, b) writing, c) sailing, d) shipping
32. The typical sequence in a boy's education was a) **rhetor**, **grammaticus**, **litterator** b) **grammaticus**, **litterator**, **rhetor** c) **litterator**, **grammaticus**, **rhetor** d) **grammaticus**, **rhetor**, **litterator**
33. In order to make a mosaic, an artist would use a) **tonsores**, b) **tesserae**, c) **pavimentarii**, d) **vitarii**
34. The postal service might have been called a) **cursus publicus**, b) **cursus fiscalis**, c) **res veredaria**, d) any of these terms
35. Purple fabrics sometimes had an unpleasant odor because a) the source of the dye was foul smelling b) the fabric often soured during the dying process c) urine was sometimes used in the dying process d) the dyed fabric tended to absorb odors
36. The **fabri argentarii** worked with a) gold, b) copper, c) silver, d) bronze
37. The position of free craftsmen became hardly distinguishable from that of slaves when a) sons were compelled to follow their father's trade, b) taxes became exorbitant, c) Diocletian set a fixed scale of wages, d) the work day was set for as long as the sun remained in the sky
38. The **Idus** fell on the fifteenth day of the month in a) March, June, July, October b) March, May, July, October c) February, March, August, November d) March, June, July, September

39. The name of the **Colosseum** reflects a) those who built it, b) its original use, c) its decorative style, d) its ancient address
40. The house of Laeca, a member of the Catilinarian conspiracy, "stood among the scythe-makers". It was a) **inter falcarios**, b) **lapis pertusus**, c) **officinae minii**, d) **in aureum bucinum**
41. Which statement is true? a) The Romans did not number their legions, b) Official documents were numbered progressively by years, c) The Romans were afraid of high numbers, d) Most houses were numbered.
42. The head of the household was a) **mater familias**, b) **familia funesta**, c) **paterfamilias**, d) **domina**
43. Most of the streets in ancient Rome had no name. a) **verum**, b) **falsum**
44. The large estates owned by the wealthy were called a) **agri**, b) **villa rustica**, c) **latifundia**, d) **Saepta**
45. The **pronuba** was a) a girl too young to marry, b) the matron who attended the bride, c) a girl engaged to be married, d) the wedding ceremony
46. When two litigants appeared before the praetor, the procedure was called a) **apud iudicem**, b) **iuris consultus**, c) **in iure**, d) **in formula**
47. What would happen in the **apodyterium**? a) changing of clothes, b) swimming, c) studying, d) exercising
48. Which word does not belong with the others? a) **stilus**, b) **umbilicus**, c) **cornua**, d) **papyrus**
49. What would one buy at a **thermopolium**? a) a ticket to bathe, b) food, c) weapons, d) fuel for braziers
50. **culina : focus :: tablinum : _____** a) **atrium**, b) **hortus**, c) **scrinia**, d) **emptio**
51. The Romans flavored many dishes with a fish sauce called a) **macellum**, b) **panem**, c) **garum**, d) **fercula**
52. The **castellum** was an important part of a) commerce, b) water supply, c) slave trade, d) ship building
53. What were the **publicani**? a) elected officials in Rome, b) public slaves, c) voters, d) tax-collectors
54. Which order adorns the second outer level of the Colosseum? a) Doric, b) Corinthian, c) composite, d) Ionic
55. Is this statement true or false? " A person had to inherit membership in the **Patricii**, and a person could aspire to membership in the **nobilitas**." a) **verum**, b) **falsum**
56. The **pompa** was a) a kind of ship, b) served at breakfast, c) a parade, d) a household servant
57. Augustus called himself **princeps**, meaning that he was a) first citizen, b) chief of Rome, c) emperor, d) a king
58. The words **tussis** and **febris** mean a) acne and sore throat, b) cough and fever, c) headache and sore throat, d) foot pain and a limp

59. Which spirit watched over the prosperity of the family?
a) Penates, b) Lares, c) Genius, d) vota
60. The priests of Jupiter belonged to the a) Flamen Dialis,
b) Pontifex Maximus, c) Flamen Quirinalis,
d) Flamen Martialis
61. Fighting cocks were the symbols of a) Apollo, b) Diana,
c) Mercury, d) Demeter
62. Is this statement true or false? " The Augures read omens
in the entrails of animals and the Haruspices read the
behavior of birds and lightning.
a) verum, b) falsum
63. The reason a celebrant in a religious ceremony covered the
head with the folds of the toga was a) for privacy,
b) for reverence, c) to eliminate outside sounds,
d) to give the appearance of piety
64. The Roman military ships were called a) navis oneraria,
b) naves longae, c) naumachia, d) corvus
65. Which gladiator was named for the fish represented on his
helmet? a) Andabata, b) Laquearius, c) Myrmillo, d) Thrax
66. At the bath, a Roman would go to which place for a massage?
a) unctorium, b) palaestrae, c) caldarium, d) exedra
67. ____ : femina :: toga : vir a) tunica, b) fibula, c) sagum,
d) stola
68. These members entered their class by having a certain amount
of money. a) Equites, b) Senatores, c) Plebs, d) Optimates
69. An amphora was a) worn by children, b) a type of currency,
c) a short sword, d) a pottery vessel
70. The cursus honorum was a) a "stepladder" to the consulship,
b) a victory lap around the circus, c) a garment worn by
judges, d) an area used for voting

TIE BREAKERS: BE SURE TO MARK YOUR ANSWERS IN SPACES 96-100
These questions will be scored only to break ties.

96. The emperor Caligula took his name from a) his favorite
childhood game, b) his favorite childhood food,
c) the childhood soldier boots he wore, d) his favorite
childhood place to play
97. A day marked on the calendar as nefas meant that
a) commerce was expected to occur, b) no business was
allowed, c) slaves were to be treated with special care,
d) women had to stay inside all day
98. The term atramentum meant a) in the atrium, b) meat sauce,
c) scenery in the theatre, d) ink-well
99. What would have been kept in a dactylothecca? a) expensive
rings, b) poetry, c) official records, d) military payroll
100. The guest of honor at a meal would likely sit on which
couch? a) lectus summus, b) lectus medius, c) lectus imus