

**TSJCL AREA F
ROMAN LIFE, 1997**

ITEMS 51-55 ARE TIE-BREAKERS.

1. If you know the Roman hour, to get the English add ____.
A. three B. four C. two D. seven E. six
2. An average Roman citizen wore a *toga* made of ____.
A. purple wool B. white wool C. white cotton D. gray cotton
E. white sild
3. *Graffiti* in ____ show that all classes took an interest in politics.
A. Rome B. Pompeii C. Naples D. Milan E. Florence
4. A *taberna* was a ____.
A. shop B. sailing vessel C. weapon D. tomb E. place of worship
5. A *monopodium* was a ____.
A. bowl B. cup C. table D. place to walk E. shoe
6. A young Roman girl usually wore her hair ____.
A. elaborately curled B. cut very short C. in a knot at the back of her
neck D. in pigtails
7. After amphitheaters were built, circuses were used primarily for ____.
A. gladiatorial shows B. animal acts C. plays D. races E. pantomimes
8. Roman water pipes were ____.
A. pear-shaped B. triangular C. round D. diamond-shaped
E. none of the above
9. The main room of the Roman *domus* was the ____.
A. *tablinum* B. *atrium* C. *cubiculum* D. *culina* E. *lucerna*
10. Pompey's Theater was the only permanent theater at Rome until ____.
A. 44 B. C. B. A. D. 476 C. 13 B. C. D. 27 B. C. E. A. D. 100
11. A *clepsydra* was a type of ____.
A. weapon B. dessert C. clock D. wagon E. tool
12. A slave might receive his freedom ____.
A. by buying it B. by being rewarded for faithful service C. by being
rewarded by a special act of devotion D. all of the above

13. The amulet worn by children was the ____.
A. *bullā* B. *calceus* C. *stola* D. *palla* E. *tunica*
14. A *lectus* was a ____.
A. table B. chair C. pool D. couch E. type of clothing
15. Another name for the *toga virilis* was the ____.
A. *toga praetexta* B. *toga pulla* C. *toga sordida* D. *toga libera*
E. *toga picta*
16. The school day in Rome began ____.
A. at noon B. about the third watch C. before sunrise D. at the fourth hour E. none of the above
17. Young Roman men often went abroad to study in ____.
A. Greece, Rhodes and Asia Minor B. France, England and Egypt
C. Thrace, Israel and Egypt D. Rhodes and Alexandria E. all of the above
18. ____ added purple and gold racing factions.
A. Augustus B. Domitian C. Numa Pompilius D. Tarquinius Superbus
E. Vespasian
19. The colors of the original racing factions were red, white, blue and ____.
A. orange B. yellow C. black D. green E. pink
20. The hole in the roof of the *atrium* was the ____.
A. *impluvium* B. *piscina* C. *latrina* D. *compluvium* E. *fons*
21. A family kept its money in a strongbox in the ____.
A. *cubiculum* B. *tablinum* C. *ara* D. *taberna* E. *peristylium*
22. In ancient Rome a fuller was a ____.
A. barber B. cleaner of clothing C. master of the circus games
D. doctor E. teacher
23. The distinctive dress of Roman matrons was the ____.
A. *toga* B. *palla* C. *stola* D. *tunica* E. *subligaculum*
24. The old drill ground for soldiers and for centuries the playground of Rome was the ____.
A. *Pons Sublicius* B. *Amphitheatrum Flavianum* C. *Domus Aurea*
D. *Thermae Caracallae* E. *Campus Martius*

25. *Trigon* was a ____.
A. ball game B. type of chariot C. type of litter D. game like chess
E. sedan chair
26. During the Republic, combats never took place at a grave.
A. true B. false
27. Roman shops remained opened during the afternoon *siesta* so that people could shop during the break.
A. true B. false
28. The back of a scroll was rubbed with ____ to protect it from moths and mice.
A. lemon juice B. chalk C. pumice D. cedar oil E. vinegar
29. The expression "*Ollus Quiris leto datus. Exsequias, quibus est commodum, ire iam tempus est. Ollus ex aedibus effertur*" would be spoken at a ____.
A. morning meeting of the patron with his clients B. chariot race
C. funeral D. meeting of the senate E. at a gladiatorial show
30. Who in ancient Rome said, "*Ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia*"?
A. a bride B. a bridesmaid C. a groom D. a groom's father E. a priest
31. One might read "*Nihil intret mali*" ____.
A. on a tombstone B. in the cold room of the bath C. on a street sign
D. on a mile post E. over a door
32. The open court at the rear of the *tablinum* was the ____.
A. *culina* B. *hortus* C. *ostium* D. *ianua* E. *peristylum*
33. After its addition to homes, the ____ became the center of household life.
A. *peristylum* B. *atrium* C. *thermae* D. *tablinum* E. *ara*
34. The first pressing of olives yielded ____.
A. oil B. pulp C. *amurca*, which was dark and not suitable for food
D. *oleum olivum* E. the seeds
35. A person in Rome named "Olipor" would most likely have been ____
A. a freedman B. a slave C. an oligarch D. an emperor's nephew
E. an emperor's mother
36. Which of the following would a Roman **not** have eaten?
A. ham B. eggs C. rice D. cabbage E. grapes

37. The *cavea* would have been found in a ____.
A. temple B. market C. river D. house E. theater
38. The most formal type of marriage ceremony was the ____.
A. *usus* B. *coemptio* C. *dos* D. *confarreatio* E. *pronuba*
39. Which of the following was **not** considered an unlucky time for a wedding?
A. the Kalends B. the Nones C. the Ides D. the day before the above--
in most months E. the day after the Kalends, Nones and Ides
40. *Secunda mensa* was ____.
A. breakfast B. dessert C. lunch D. a beverage holder E. a type of fork
41. A *symposium* was a drinking party.
A. true B. false
42. Funeral urns were often stored in ____.
A. the Temple of Vesta B. the Temple of Castor and Pollux C. the Senate
house D. structures shaped like ships E. structures resembling
pigeon houses
43. The room for a hot bath in a public bath was the ____.
A. *frigidarium* B. *unctorium* C. *caldarium* D. *strigilis*
44. In classical times dramatic performances consisted of ____.
A. tragedies B. farces C. pantomimes D. all of the above
E. none of the above
45. A ____ might have said, "*Nos morituri te salutamus.*"
A. charioteer B. gladiator C. undertaker D. doctor E. student
46. A very early Roman might have eaten ____.
A. wild fruits B. nuts and meat C. both "A" and "B" D. pineapple
E. tomato sauce
47. *Merenda* might have consisted of ____
A. food left over from dinner B. uncooked vegetables C. fruit
D. all of the above E. "B" and "C" only
48. What categorizes *Aqua Appia*, *Aqua Marcia*, and *Alsietina*?
A. baths B. fountains C. sewers D. public laundries E. aqueducts
49. The color of a Roman bride's veil was ____.
A. white B. flame colored C. purple D. green E. blue

50. Which of the following did the Romans not know or use?
A. tobacco B. whiskey C. tomatoes D. "A," "B," and "C" E. beer

Tie-Breakers

51. *Aquae* in a place name usually indicates that there was a ___ there.
A. bath or therapeutic spring B. Roman camp C. bridge D. shipyard
52. The Romans had over sixty recipes for ____.
A. pasta dishes B. tomato sauce C. ice cream D. egg nog E. sausage
53. The emperor Nero made ice cream by ____.
A. mixing cream, vanilla and snow B. freezing cream in snow banks
C. flavoring snow with fruit juices D. mixing cream and eggs with sugar
and freezing the mixture E. none of the above
54. Business in the courts and senate began about ____.
A. sunrise B. the third hour C. noon D. the sixth hour E. the first
watch
55. A slave's property was called ____.
A. *libertus* B. *pecunia* C. *pecora* D. *peculium* E. *manumissio*

