

# 1997 TSJCL ROMAN LIFE TEST

**Directions:** Choose the best response to each item and mark the letter of your answer on the Scantron form

1. The Roman officials in charge of public works were ...
  - a. *quaestores*
  - b. *praetores*
  - c. *aediles*
  - d. *censores*
  
2. The sacred boundary of a Roman city was the ...
  - a. *pomerium*
  - b. *lituus*
  - c. *murus*
  - d. *paries*
  
3. The cattle market in Rome was the ...
  - a. *Forum Boarium*
  - b. *Forum Romanum*
  - c. *Forum Bovium*
  - d. *Macellum Bovium*
  
4. Previous to 509 B.C. the period of time during which a new king of Rome was chosen was known as the ...
  - a. *interrex*
  - b. *decemviri*
  - c. *duoviri*
  - d. *interregnum*
  
5. The priests who interpreted omens from the viscera of animals were the ...
  - a. *augures*
  - b. *haruspices*
  - c. *flamines*
  - d. *pontifices*
  
6. The ivory chair of the Roman consuls was the ...
  - a. *sella consularis*
  - b. *sella curulis*
  - c. *Curia*
  - d. *Comitaria*
  
7. The *aerarium* was the ...
  - a. altar of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva
  - b. the sacred fire of Vesta
  - c. the official records of the Republic
  - d. public treasury
  
8. The *aerarium* was housed in the ...
  - a. Temple of Saturn
  - b. Temple of Vesta
  - c. Temple of Jupiter
  - d. Tabularium
  
9. A dictator was limited to ... in office
  - a. 6 months
  - b. 1 year
  - c. 5 years
  - d. 10 years
  
10. The ultimate step in the *cursus honorum* was the ...
  - a. consulship
  - b. praetorship
  - c. quaestorship
  - d. aedileship

11. A *quaestio* could be expected to be heard in a(n) ...
  - a. temple
  - b. basilica
  - c. atrium of a house
  - d. triclinium during a banquet
  
12. The ... was comprised solely of plebs
  - a. *Comitia Centuriata*
  - b. *Senatus*
  - c. *Comitia Tributa*
  - d. none of the above
  
13. The ... protected the food supply of the household
  - a. *lares*
  - b. *genii*
  - c. *penates*
  - d. *coquii*
  
14. A(n) ... specifically protected the *paterfamilias*
  - a. *lar*
  - b. *imago*
  - c. *manes*
  - d. *genius*
  
15. *Imagines* were housed in the ...
  - a. *alae*
  - b. *templum*
  - c. *atrium*
  - d. *tablinum*
  
16. The term *talassio* would be yelled out at a(n) ...
  - a. funeral
  - b. wedding
  - c. birth
  - d. none of the above
  
17. The chief priest of Jupiter was the ...
  - a. *gallus*
  - b. *Pontifex Maximus*
  - c. *Flamen Dialis*
  - d. *haruspex*
  
18. Most Roman newlyweds spent their wedding night in the ...
  - a. *cubiculum*
  - b. *atrium*
  - c. *tablinum*
  - d. *ala*
  
19. In terms of clothing the *simus* was the ...
  - a. belt used to cinch a stola
  - b. undergarment worn by women
  - c. veil used to shade a woman's face from the sun
  - d. pocket formed by the folds of a toga
  
20. *Latifundia* were ...
  - a. the equivalent of a basement or cellar
  - b. large agricultural estates
  - c. small farmhouses
  - d. barns and granaries
  
21. In the 3rd century A.D. the body of citizens was divided into two classes for judicial punishment. These divisions were called the ...
  - a. *populares* and *optimates*
  - b. *equites* and *plebes*
  - c. *senatores* and *equites*
  - d. *humiliores* and *honestiores*

22. The Roman concept of duty to the family is best expressed as ...
- gravitas*
  - honestas*
  - pietas*
  - auctoritas*
23. *Senatores* were also known as ...
- senes*
  - patres*
  - optimates*
  - populares*
24. A *cliens* might also be called a(n) ...
- mercator*
  - umbræ*
  - parasitus*
  - both b and c
25. The daily ritual which publicly acknowledged the patron-client relationship was the ...
- oratio*
  - salutatio*
  - visit to the *thermae*
  - cena*
26. The deity who was invoked at Roman marriages was ...
- Hymen
  - Jupiter
  - Juno
  - Apollo
27. The hallway leading from the door of the house to the *atrium* was the ...
- alæ*
  - vestibulum*
  - Lararium*
  - fauces*
28. The festival which Romans celebrated on December 17 was the ...
- Liberalia
  - Lupercalia
  - Saturnalia
  - none of the above
29. The main item in the diet of a poor Roman was ...
- wheat
  - corn
  - cheese and other dairy foods
  - chicken or some other kind of poultry
30. *Puls* could be best translated as ...
- honeyed wine
  - biscuits
  - porridge
  - cookies
31. Honeyed wine was ...
- puls*
  - merum*
  - mel*
  - mulsum*

32. Another term for *garum* (fish sauce) is ...
- merum*
  - liquamen*
  - stabulum*
  - none of the above
33. The highest level of Roman education was taught by a ...
- grammaticus*
  - rhetor*
  - orator*
  - litterator*
34. A persuasive speech was a ...
- oratio*
  - sermo*
  - dictum*
  - suasoria*
35. Romans bathed using a(n) ...
- linteum*
  - strigilis*
  - velamen*
  - none of the above
36. The Roman liquid measurement equivalent to about a pint was the ...
- modius*
  - liquamen*
  - sesterces*
  - sextarius*
37. An indentured servant was known as a(n) ...
- libertus*
  - vilicus*
  - servus*
  - obaerarius*
38. The first day of each month was known as the ...
- Primus Dies*
  - Ides
  - Kalends
  - Nones
39. The Roman equivalent of salad was ...
- moretum*
  - caesum*
  - lactucae*
  - holera*
40. A *pastor* most likely ...
- tilled fields
  - milked cows
  - pressed olives to extract oil
  - herded sheep
41. The "allowance" or pocket money sometimes given to slaves was a ...
- peculium*
  - pecunia*
  - manumittio*
  - libertus*
42. The deity which guarded and protected the household and its members were the ...
- penates*
  - imagines*
  - lares*
  - genii*

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43. The Latin ... was approximately a peck
- sextarius*
  - pecus*
  - modius*
  - none of the above
44. Relish eaten with porridge was ...
- puls*
  - polenta*
  - panis*
  - pulmentarium*
45. Weak wine made from pressed grape skins and water was ...
- lora*
  - merum*
  - mulsum*
  - vinum*
46. The *Lares Compitales* protected the ...
- boundaries of one's property
  - exterior windows of the house
  - kitchen
  - entry into the home
47. A slave caught stealing had the letters ... branded on his forehead
- FUG
  - LAT
  - FUR
  - none of the above
48. A *stabulum* was a(n) ...
- stable
  - inn
  - brothel
  - all of the above
49. A ... was a freed slave.
- mendicus*
  - peculium*
  - libertus*
  - cliens*
50. Manumission describes the process of ...
- marriage
  - a slave buying his freedom
  - giving a slave "pocket money"
  - freeing a slave
51. The informal public meeting held before the assemblies was called the ...
- comitia*
  - contio*
  - quaestio*
  - oratio*
52. The symbol of the magistrates' power was the ...
- fasces*
  - lictors*
  - Curia*
  - comitium*

53. Someone whose family had never before earned the consulship was referred to as a ...
- rusticus*
  - vir peior*
  - novus homo*
  - none of the above
54. The more conservative cadre of the Senate were the ...
- Populares*
  - Humiliores*
  - Optimates*
  - Honestiores*
55. The political term for an unwritten alliance was ...
- amicitia*
  - foedus*
  - pax*
  - none of the above
56. A ... reminded politicians of voters' names
- cliens*
  - nomenclator*
  - parasitus*
  - all of the above
57. The light-armed soldiers in the Roman army, who also happened to be the youngest, were the ...
- centuriones*
  - equitus*
  - sagittarii*
  - velites*
58. There were ... maniples in a legion.
- 25
  - 30
  - 35
  - 40
59. The ... crown was awarded for saving the life of a Roman citizen.
- Delphic
  - Civic
  - both a and b
  - none of the above
60. Romans would change their clothes for the baths in the ...
- vestibulum*
  - caldarium*
  - tepidarium*
  - apodyterium*
61. ... made and dyed woolen cloth.
- Fullones*
  - Mercatores*
  - Pistores*
  - Lanii*
62. During the heat of the day some *amphitheatra* could be shaded by a(n) ...
- velamen*
  - umbrella*
  - velarium*
  - both a and c
63. The ... castrated themselves as an initiation rite into the cult of the goddess Cybele.
- Galli*
  - Flamines*
  - both a and b
  - none of the above

64. The columns supporting the floor of a *caldarium* were called .  
a. *phocae*  
b. *suspensurae*  
c. *columnae*  
d. *foci*
65. The sweatbaths were the ...  
a. *praefurnium*  
b. *laconica*  
c. *caldarium*  
d. none of the above
66. The boiler room in the *balneae* was the ...  
a. *californex*  
b. *caldarium*  
c. *thermae*  
d. *praefurnium*
67. A *pistrina* was a(n) ...  
a. public toilet  
b. bar  
c. bakery  
d. shop
68. A Roman innovation in naval warfare was the ...  
a. *corvus*  
b. *navis longa*  
c. *testudo*  
d. *phalanx*
69. An *agitor* was a ...  
a. political rival  
b. driver at the circus  
c. stable-hand  
d. none of the above
70. According to the most formal of wedding ceremonies, or ..., a woman's person and property were surrendered to her husband.  
a. *coemptio*  
b. *confarreatio*  
c. *usus*  
d. *manus*
71. To symbolize fertility ... were thrown during the wedding procession  
a. grains of rice  
b. flowers  
c. nuts  
d. grains of wheat
72. Partisans who secured votes through promises (and sometimes bribery) were ...  
a. *sectatores*  
b. *factiones*  
c. *clientes*  
d. *parasiti*
73. The conclusion of a speech was the ...  
a. *confirmatio*  
b. *exordium*  
c. *peroratio*  
d. *refutatio*
74. The *onager*, *ballista*, *testudo*, and *musculus* were all ...  
a. types of animals  
b. *tormenta*  
c. siege weapons  
d. both b and c

75. *Glandes* were . . .
- a. acorns
  - b. bullets
  - c. both a and b
  - d. none of the above

**Tie-breakers:**

96. The Latin term for personal prestige is . . .
- a. *auctoritas*
  - b. *dignitas*
  - c. *honestas*
  - d. *gravitas*
97. *Mars Braciaca*, a deity worshipped in the provinces, is best translated as . . .
- a. Mars the Avenger
  - b. Mars in Pants
  - c. Bearded Mars
  - d. Mars of the powerful Arms
98. The abbreviation *s.u.q.* on Roman epitaphs stands for . . .
- a. without a single complaint
  - b. she spun wool
  - c. beloved wife and mother
  - d. rest in peace
99. *Inferiae* were . . .
- a. tombs
  - b. pyres
  - c. ghosts of the dead
  - d. burial rites
100. Many Romans were . . . a *rogus*
- a. buried in
  - b. interred in
  - c. cremated on
  - d. married in