

AREA F 1998 ROMAN LIFE

Mark the correct answer on your scantron sheet:

1. The Roman author who described Roman architecture and building methods was ___ a. Horace b. Vitruvius c. Ovid d. Juvenal
2. The name for a Roman apartment building was a/an ___
a. ala b. insula c. casa d. domus
3. An adult slave charged with looking after a family's children was a ___
a. vilicus b. dominus c. paedagogus d. aedile
4. ___multum vinum continet.
a. Arca b. Amphora c. Cista d. Liber
5. The name of the fire-fighting night watchmen created by Augustus ___
a. custodiae b. vigiles c. fasces d. ignipotentes
6. The island in the middle of a racetrack was called the ___
a. meta b. carcer c. spina d. delphini
7. The word arena came from the Latin word "harena" meaning
a. sand b. combat c. spectacle d. shelter
8. Interpreting omens from entrails of sacrificed animals was a Roman practice that originated with the ___
a. Greeks b. Italians c. Carthaginians d. Etruscans
9. The person who could read such omens as well as interpret the flight patterns of birds and the sound of thunder was a/an
a. priest b. haruspex c. aedile d. pontifex maximus
10. Lararia were ___ a. offerings of spelt b. household altars
c. prayers and vows d. curses and imprecations
11. The Latin term referring to the freeing of a slave was ___
a. manumissio b. libertas c. natalium restitutio d. ingenui
12. The room in the Roman house enclosing a courtyard and surrounded by columns was called the _____ a. triclinium b. fauces c. ala d. peristylum
13. The type of heating system in which air, heated by a fire, was circulated through pipes in the walls or under the floor was called a _____
a. brazier b. hypocaust c. thermae d. caldarium
14. What was the significance of the phrase "Ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia" in the Roman wedding ceremony? a. parents' farewell blessing b. groom's formal invitation for the bride to marry him c. bride's statement of commitment to groom d. priest's prayer for the married couple
15. Which of the following modern wedding customs was not derived from the Romans? a. husband carries bride across the threshold b. placing wedding ring on third finger of left hand c. scattering rice or nuts after wedding ceremony d. none of these

16. The cooperative relationship between two parties of equal status in which each was obliged to give aid and welcome to the other was called ____
 a. hospitium b. clientage c. beneficia d. socius
17. The garment worn by a Roman running for public office was the ____
 a. toga virilis b. toga candida c. toga praetexta d. toga picta
18. The instrument used to remove oil and dirt from the body was a ____
 a. pilum b. strigil c. stilus d. fibula
19. In which room of the Baths did the Romans take their exercise?
 a. tepidarium b. palaestra c. tepidarium d. caldarium
20. How did Romans think Greek culture compared with their own?
 a. Greeks were superior in art and literature, but inferior in politics and war
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21. Romans probably were introduced to gladiatorial fighting by the ____
 a. Phoenicians b. Carthaginians c. Greeks d. Etruscans
22. Fabae were ____ a. onions b. eggs c. olives d. beans
23. Not an event held in the Colosseum ____ a. wrestling meet b. gladiatorial combat
 c. contest between animals and bestiarii d. staged naval battle
24. What would a Roman do with a lectus?
 a. eat it b. wear it c. lie on it d. write with it
25. The Regina Viarum was the ____
 a. Via Aurelia b. Via Sacra c. Via Latina d. Via Appia
27. The hors d'oeuvre course which started off a Roman banquet was the ____
 a. ientaculum b. gustatio c. cena d. vesperna
28. The drink made of wine sweetened with honey was ____
 a. vinum b. mulsum c. crater d. prandium
29. The Roman of the late Empire who compiled recipes in a work entitled The Art of Cookery was ____ a. Apicius b. Cato c. Juvenal d. Martial
30. The weapon used in close combat was the ____
 a. pilum b. gladius c. scutum d. lorica
31. A coin was put in the mouths of dead people to give to ____
 a. Pluto b. Cerberus c. Charon d. Hades
32. Tombs of eminent citizens were commonly placed ____
 a. in the emperor's forum b. in the public cemetery on the Esquiline
 c. in the front of temples d. along roadways leading out of the city.
33. Which of the following is not associated with a commissatio?
 a. symposium b. iugerum c. mulsa d. rosa
34. What did a bride dedicate to the lares on the eve of her wedding?
 a. her tunica recta d. her dos c. her bulla d. her pronuba
35. Who would have said, "Nos morituri te salutamus"?
 a. the emperor b. gladiators c. bridegrooms d. the pontifex maximus

36. What were imagines?
 a. actors in mimes b. masks worn by actors
 c. pictures of images d. wax busts of ancestors
37. The morning greeting a client gave his patron was the ___
 a. benedictio b. salutatio c. narratio d. exordium
38. Which was not worn by a man?
 a. soleae b. calcei c. palla d. sagum
39. Rome's main port was ___ a. Piraeus b. Brundisium c. Ostia d. Pompeii
40. When a gladiator won his freedom he was awarded ___
 a. a white leather apron b. an iron ring c. a gold sword d. a wooden sword
41. At what age did a boy dedicate his bulla to the household gods?
 a. ten b. twelve c. fourteen d. sixteen
42. What was a clepsydra?
 a. sun dial b. altar c. base of a statue d. water clock
43. What would a Roman bride wear?
 a. tunica candida b. tunica recta c. toga candida d. tunica alba
44. When did a Roman eat his ientaculum?
 a. morning b. lunch c. evening d. snack
45. What would a Roman do with an as?
 a. ride it b. eat it c. spend it d. sleep on it
46. What is the Latin word for finger?
 a. digitus b. manus c. lingua d. pes
47. Which was not a color in the chariot races?
 a. Reds b. Whites c. Blues d. Yellow
48. A stilus was ___ a. sharp pointed reed to dip into ink b. feather used to write on papyrus c. sharp pointed stick to make scratches into wax tablets d. quiver used to hold writers' instruments
49. What was a tonsor? a. innkeeper b. barber c. doctor d. dyer
50. Chariot races were held in the ____ a. Colosseum b. Circus Maximus c. Theater of Marcellus d. Curia

TIE BREAKERS

The answers to the following questions will be graded and scored only to break ties:

51. The ritual of a paterfamilias accepting a newborn was called ___
 a. susceptio b. salutatio c. commissatio d. matrimonium
52. A traveler on a Roman road might observe the ____ to determine distance.
 a. pavimentum b. rudus c. millaria d. statumen
53. Mangones involved themselves with _____
 a. farming b. money-lending c. the slave trade d. inkeeping

