

2001 TSJCL ROMAN LIFE TEST

Directions: Mark the letter of the correct answer on your scantron sheet.

Identify the following terms:

1. *paterfamilias*

- (A) an ancestral home (B) a legal code which regulated inheritance
(C) the chief priest (D) head of a Roman household

2. *sine missione*

- (A) gladiatorial fight to the death (B) a proconsul's appointment
(C) a province lacking a governor (D) unmixed wine

3. *Acta Diurna*

- (A) morning chariot races at the Circus Flaminius
(B) a temple located on the Quirinal Hill (C) a retired gladiator
(D) a source of daily political and social news

4. *volumen*

- (A) a wax tablet (B) ink (C) a scroll (D) a publisher of short books of poetry

5. *iugurum*

- (A) a measurement of grain (B) a measurement of land
(C) a measurement of weight (D) a measurement of liquid volume

6. *Kalends*

- (A) a water clock (B) a residential area within Rome (C) home of the consul
(D) first day of a Roman month

7. *vilicus*

- (A) a slave of a slave (B) property owned by a slave (C) a form of marriage
(D) a slave overseer

8. *cicer*

- (A) carrot (B) chickpea (C) onion (D) cheese

9. *navis oneraria*

- (A) a transport ship (B) a small boat (C) a battleship
(D) a boat made of papyrus reeds

10. *manes*

- (A) spirits of the dead (B) the lowest seats at the theater (C) milestones
(D) bracelets

11. *caliga*

- (A) a sandal worn by Patricians (B) a boot worn by soldiers (C) an actor's boot
(D) a slipper worn around one's home

12. *spina*

- (A) napkin (B) torch carried in a marriage procession
(C) tool for writing in wax (D) dividing wall at a circus

13. *basilica*

- (A) office of the chief priest (B) a small street (C) a law court
(D) an open market area

14. *avunculus*

- (A) grandson (B) nephew (C) uncle (D) stepson

15. *fritillus*

- (A) a wager (B) a gaming table (C) knucklebone used in gambling
(D) a dice box

16. *laqueator*

- (A) gladiator armed with a lasso (B) gladiator armed with a net
(C) gladiator armed with a short sword
(D) gladiator armed with a curved sword and dagger

17. *cubiculum*

- (A) bedroom (B) dining room (C) kitchen (D) study

18. *bulla*

- (A) a travelling hat (B) sandal made from a single piece of leather
(C) lucky charm worn by children (D) a sleeveless tunic

19. *pistor*

- (A) painter (B) shoemaker (C) butcher (D) baker

20. *uvae*

- (A) beans (B) pears (C) grapes (D) apples

21. *lorica*

- (A) a breastplate (B) a helmet (C) a two-edged sword (D) a thrusting spear

22. *haruspex*

- (A) interpreter of lightning (B) interpreter of the entrails of animals
(C) interpreter of the flight of birds (D) interpreter of oracles

23. *cavea*

- (A) the stage of a Roman theater (B) the back line of a Roman stage
(C) the semicircle in front of a Roman stage
(D) the banks of seats in a Roman theater

24. *libitinarius*

- (A) an undertaker (B) a gladiator trainer (C) a bookseller
(D) a concrete worker

25. *Saturnalia*

- (A) took place in August (B) took place in May (C) took place in November
(D) took place in December

26. Which would NOT be used to tell time?

- (A) *horologium* (B) *clepsydra* (C) *gnomon* (D) *cathedra*

27. A *bibliotheca* was a/an

- (A) religious shrine (B) library (C) small table (D) sun porch

28. The suffix "-na" indicated that the bearer of that name was probably of _____ origin.

- (A) Etruscan (B) Gallic (C) Umbrian (D) Dacian

29. Which toga was commonly worn by the bereaved at a funeral?

- (A) *praetexta* (B) *picta* (C) *candida* (D) *pulla*

30. If a Roman man was dressed *cinctus Gabinus*, he would probably be

- (A) travelling by land (B) performing a sacrifice (C) dead
(D) celebrating at a drinking party

31. Which meal corresponds to our breakfast?

- (A) *prandium* (B) *vesperna* (C) *cena* (D) *ientaculum*

32. A person using a *calamus* and *atramentum* would probably be
(A) fighting in the arena (B) arranging the hair of a Roman matron
(C) cooking a meal (D) writing a letter
33. In an inscription or document, the abbreviation "Ti." stands for
(A) Titus (B) Tiberius (C) Tullius (D) Tetricus
34. The *Cloaca Maxima* was
(A) the first bridge across the Tiber (B) a triumphal arch across the Via Sacra
(C) a sewer and drainage system (D) the camp of the Praetorian Guard
35. The article of clothing known as the *trabea* was worn by
(A) generals (B) augurs (C) candidates (D) fishermen
36. A stranger seeking the citadel of Rome would be directed to the
(A) Esquiline (B) Palatine (C) Aventine (D) Capitoline
37. Which term designates a tomb consisting of niches and small holes for
funerary urns?
(A) *columbarium* (B) *cenotaphium* (C) *silicernium* (D) *praecinctio*
38. An *atrium* lacking a *compluvium* was known as
(A) *testudinatum* (B) Tuscan (C) Corinthian (D) *tetrastylon*
39. The bundle of rods and an axe, the symbol of the authority to punish was
known as the
(A) *fascēs* (B) *turma* (C) *lictor* (D) *calo*
40. Among the various Roman priesthoods, who was the high priest of Jupiter?
(A) *Pontifex Maximus* (B) *Augur Primus* (C) *Salius Collinus*
(D) *Flamen Dialis*
41. The adjectives *amictus* and *indutus* referred to
(A) olives (B) wine (C) gardens (D) clothing
42. The salty sauce used as a garnish and ingredient in many Roman dishes was
(A) *silphium* (B) *laserpicium* (C) *defrutum* (D) *garum*
43. Which type of outer wear could only be worn by generals?
(A) *cucullus* (B) *paludamentum* (C) *paenula* (D) *sagum*
44. Falernian, Opimian, and Setian were all types of
(A) wine (B) swords (C) gladiators (D) bread
45. The sacred line which marked the boundaries of a city was the
(A) *argiletum* (B) *pomerium* (C) *paludem* (D) *subura*
46. In which room was one most likely to find a *lectus lucubratorius*?
(A) bedroom (B) kitchen (C) atrium (D) study
47. *Munera* were
(A) theatrical performances (B) funeral preparations (C) gladiatorial combats
(D) chariot races
48. In the name, Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, which is the *agnomen*?
(A) Publius (B) Cornelius (C) Scipio (D) Africanus
49. Which wedding ceremony was most common among Patricians?
(A) *confarreatio* (B) *coemptio* (C) *usus* (D) *contubernium*

50. Which is true of the type of transport known as a *carpentum*?
(A) they had four wheels (B) they were used exclusively in the circus for racing.
(C) ladies of the Imperial family could drive one in the city of Rome
(D) they were a swift, two-wheeled carriage used for speedy travel
51. *par impar, navia aut capita* and *digitis micare* were all
(A) legal terms used in cases of capital punishment (B) architectural terms
(C) exclamations of encouragement to charioteers (D) types of games
52. *venatio*: boars :: *aucupium* : _____
(A) fish (B) birds (C) bears (D) lions
53. Which was NOT one of the four original colors of the racing *factiones*?
(A) black (B) white (C) green (D) red
54. The shrine to the household gods was known as the
(A) *cartibulum* (B) *popina* (C) *exhedra* (D) *lararium*
55. Gladiators who fought with nets and tridents were
(A) *murmillones* (B) *Samnites* (C) *essedarii* (D) *retiarii*
56. A gladiator making his first appearance was a
(A) *missus* (B) *tiro* (C) *dimachaerus* (D) *andabata*
57. This Roman religious festival took place in February and was associated with fertility.
(A) *Lupercalia* (B) *Cerialia* (C) *Parilia* (D) *Liberalia*
58. The room of a bath in which one could take a hot plunge bath was the
(A) *unctorium* (B) *caldarium* (C) *tepidarium* (D) *frigidarium*
59. Which of the following coins would have been made of gold?
(A) *ondius* (B) *as* (C) *aureus* (D) *sestertius*
60. What was the minimum amount to be classified as a member of the Equites?
(A) 100,000 sesterces (B) 200,000 sesterces (C) 400,000 sesterces
(D) 1,000,000 sesterces
61. What was the height limit imposed by Augustus on the construction of *insulae*?
(A) 40 ft. (B) 60 ft. (C) 80 ft. (D) 85 ft
62. What were *insulae*?
(A) triumphal arches (B) aqueducts (C) apartment buildings
(D) honorific statues
63. *Patria potestas* could be terminated by
(A) death of the father (B) emancipation of a son or daughter
(C) a son becoming the priest of Jupiter (D) all of the above
64. Membership in a particular gens was indicated by the
(A) *praenomen* (B) *nomen* (C) *cognomen* (D) *agnomen*
65. A name such as Marcipor or Lucipor indicated that its bearer was likely a/an
(A) slave (B) Oscan (C) adopted son (D) Gaul
66. At what ceremonies would one have heard, "*Talassio!*"
(A) sacrifices (B) funerals (C) opening ceremonies for the chariot races
(D) weddings
67. The guardian spirit of a girl was her
(A) Juno (B) Minerva (C) Pupa (D) Crepundia

68. An individual whose feet had been whitened with chalk was probably
(A) a political candidate (B) the one of the *Flamines*
(C) an *imperator* celebrating a triumph (D) a slave standing for sale
69. Which occupation was most likely to use a *meta* and *catillus*?
(A) *tonsor* (B) *pistor* (C) *sutor* (D) *scriba*
70. What was the length of time served by a Vestal Virgin?
(A) 10 years (B) 25 years (C) 30 years (D) 35 years

TIEBREAKERS: The answers to the following questions will be scored only to break ties. Please be sure to mark your answers in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.

96. A waterproof lining for cisterns was known as
(A) *opus signinum* (B) *opus reticulatum* (C) *opus incertum*
(D) *opus vittacum*
97. What was an *ustrina*?
(A) a tool used by surveyors (B) a funeral pyre (C) a bowl for mixing wine
(D) a deed for a house
98. The highest throw in a dice game was the
(A) *Venus* (B) *Vultur* (C) *Triumphator* (D) *Corvus*
99. Uninvited individuals who showed up at a banquet anyway were known as
(A) *sigmae* (B) *sordidi* (C) *umbrae* (D) *carbasi*
100. *agora: forum :: symposium: _____*
(A) *vesperna* (B) *conclamatio* (C) *deductio* (D) *comissatio*