

2002 TSJCL ROMAN LIFE TEST

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

1. *Lemures* were:
(a) ghosts of the dead (b) unwanted guests at a dinner party
(c) water troughs (d) writing tablets
2. The "evil eye" was known as the:
(a) *fascēs* (b) *fascinatio* (c) *forfex* (d) *furca*
3. Which animal's eating habits were often consulted by Roman *augures* prior to engaging in military action?
(a) eagle (b) ox (c) horse (d) chicken
4. What was a *pomerium*?
(a) the sacred boundary of a city (b) a fruit orchard
(c) a measure of grain (d) a type of short sword
5. Etruscan priests who read the entrails of sacrificed animals and interpreted flashes of lightning were:
(a) *haruspices* (b) *flamines* (c) *augures* (d) *fulminatores*
6. The 24 dancing priests of Mars were known as the:
(a) *Arvales* (b) *Pontifices* (c) *Salii* (d) *Saltatores*
7. How many Vestal Virgins served at a given time?
(a) four (b) five (c) six (d) eight
8. Where would one find shrines to the *Lares Compitales*?
(a) in the *atria* of private homes (b) on crossroads
(c) near bodies of water (d) next to aqueducts
9. The act of a *pater familias* acknowledging a child as his own, and thereby admitting it to the rights and privileges of the family, was known as:
(a) *occupatio* (b) *exposito* (c) *susceptio* (d) *genatio*
10. The first eight days of a child's life were known as the:
(a) *incipio* (b) *crepundia* (c) *primordia* (d) *octavum*
11. The *bullā* was a:
(a) lucky charm (b) naming ceremony (c) stepfather (d) crib
12. A trustworthy slave who would accompany a Roman boy to school was known as a:
(a) *genius* (b) *paedagogus* (c) *rhetor* (d) *grammaticus*
13. The transition to adulthood for Roman young men often was celebrated on March 17, during the feast of:
(a) *Liberalia* (b) *Parilia* (c) *Lupercalia* (d) *Lemuria*
14. Where would one likely have heard someone say, "tuas res tibi agito"?
(a) during a betrothal (b) during a naming ceremony
(c) as a bride left her mother (d) during a divorce
15. In a marriage *sine manu* what did the *trinoctium* signify?
(a) the three days of wedding celebrations
(b) the time required prior to the rewarding of the dowry
(c) a method in which a wife could retain control of her possessions and finances
(d) the room in which the wedding banquet would be held
16. The act of a bride and groom joining hands in front of witnesses was the:
(a) *dextrarum iunctio* (b) *sponsalia* (c) *dos* (d) *salutatio*
17. Which type of marriage took the form of a fictitious purchase of the bride?
(a) *coemptio* (b) *usus* (c) *confarreatio* (d) *contubernium*
18. The *versus Fescennini* and *deductio* are associated with:
(a) a betrothal (b) the wedding procession (c) the marriage contract
(d) the creation of a will
19. In a wedding procession, who would have carried the *spina alba*, a torch of white thorn?
(a) the groom (b) the bride (c) the *pronuba* (d) the *camillus*

20. The abbreviation CN stands for:
 (a) Cornelius (b) Gaius (c) Gnaeus (d) Cornutus
21. A name ending in -acus probably signified that its bearer was of which origin?
 (a) Gallic (b) Etruscan (c) Umbrian (d) Samnite
22. Which could NOT be deduced about a person named Gaius Iulius Caesar Octavianus?
 (a) he was adopted (b) his *praenomen* would be abbreviated as "G."
 (c) he was a member of the Iulian gens (d) his cognomen was "Caesar"
23. Which of the following terms was NOT associated with slaves?
 (a) *amrca* (b) *litius* (c) *peculium* (d) *mangones*
24. The *pilleus* was worn by:
 (a) magistrates (b) the *Flamen Dialis* (c) augurs (d) freed slaves
25. The slave of a slave was a:
 (a) *servulus* (b) *peculium* (c) *vilicus* (d) *vicarius*
26. A *nomenclator*:
 (a) served as a public scribe (b) wrote letters for his masters
 (c) called out names to his master (d) kept registration lists for the *censores*
27. Which fruit was NOT cultivated by the Romans?
 (a) peach (b) orange (c) apricot (d) lemon
28. Which was regarded as the finest quality of bread?
 (a) *panis castrensis* (b) *panis rusticus* (c) *panis sordidus*
 (d) *panis siliginus*
29. Which meat was eaten only by the poorest classes in Roman society?
 (a) goat (b) mutton (c) pork (d) beef
30. Which of the following were NOT known to the Romans?
 (a) cucumbers (b) beans (c) onions (d) tomatoes
31. A *comissatio* was:
 (a) a drinking party (b) a type of dessert (c) an appetizer (d) the midday meal
32. Breakfast was known as:
 (a) *lentaculum* (b) *vesperna* (c) *prandium* (d) *mentatio*
33. Who would NOT have been seated on the dining couch known as the *lectus iustus*?
 (a) the host (b) a member of the host's family (c) the guest of lowest social status
 (d) the consul
34. The terms *indulus* and *amiculus* served to categorize clothing according to:
 (a) the manner in which it was put on (b) the weight of its fabric
 (c) its color (d) its seasonal use
35. A tunic worn specifically by members of the equestrian rank was:
 (a) *cinctus Gabinus* (b) *tunica extenor* (c) *tunica angustii clavi*
 (d) *tunica lat clavi*
36. Office-seekers often wore this type of toga to signal their candidacy:
 (a) *toga pura* (b) *toga candida* (c) *toga virilis* (d) *toga libera*
37. A *lacerna* was:
 (a) a light dinner garment (b) a cloak worn after exercising
 (c) a woolen cape (d) a travelling hat
38. A *palla* was:
 (a) a type of safety pin (b) an outer tunic
 (c) a woolen belt (d) a shawl worn outdoors
39. The phrase "*soles poscere*" referred to:
 (a) requesting more wine (b) a dinner guest preparing to leave
 (c) extending a drinking party deep into the night
 (d) inviting only close family members to a dinner
40. Citizens in mourning traditionally wore the toga:
 (a) *pulla* (b) *picta* (c) *praeclata* (d) *splendens*
41. The first day in each month was called the:
 (a) *ides* (b) *Nones* (c) *Kalends* (d) *Idalia*

42. The Romans considered the first hour of the day to begin at:
(a) sunrise (b) sunset (c) midnight (d) noon
43. Civil and judicial business could be conducted without offending the gods on:
(a) *dies nefasti* (b) *dies fasti* (c) *feriae* (d) *dies ludorum*
44. A horse race, the sacrifice of the winning horse, and a rough and tumble contest for the winning horse's head were all part of a religious celebration which took place each year in:
(a) January (b) March (c) August (d) October
45. Where in Rome would one find *delphini*, *carceres*, a *spina*, and a *pulvinar*?
(a) in the *Circus Maximus* (b) along the *Sacra Via*
(c) in the Baths of Diocletian (d) in the *Flavianum Amphitheatrum*
46. Who built the first stone theater in Rome?
(a) Baibus (b) Pompey (c) Marcellus (d) Statilius Taurus
47. The Colosseum was built upon the site of this earlier building:
(a) The Portico of Octavia (b) The Casa Liviae (c) The Saepta Iulia
(d) the Domus Aurea
48. A *lanista* was:
(a) a director of training in a gladiatorial school (b) a gladiatorial recruit
(c) a producer of pantomimes (d) a weapon-maker for gladiatorial combats
49. Three of the four major racing *factiones* were the Reds, the Whites, and the Blues. What was the color of the other major faction?
(a) black (b) gold (c) green (d) silver
50. What were *velaria*?
(a) large awnings at arenas (b) gladiatorial spectacles involving chariots
(c) mock naval battles (d) tokens of admission to the amphitheater
51. In what activity might a *fritillus* be useful?
(a) gambling (b) bathing (c) poetry recitation (d) letter-writing
52. Which room of a Roman bath most resembles a modern-day sauna?
(a) *tepidarium* (b) *apodyterium* (c) *laconicum* (d) *frigidarium*
53. The Romans used perfume and flowers at dinners to:
(a) mask the odors of other guests (b) honor the household gods
(c) prevent intoxication (d) ward off insects
54. What would one need to play *navia aut capita*?
(a) only one's fingers (b) a knife (c) a coin (d) a pair of dice
55. What was the usual fee to enter the *thermae*?
(a) an *aureus* (b) a *quadrans* (c) a *denarius* (d) a *folles*
56. A shipment of spices would likely be sent to which type of warehouse?
(a) *horrea candelaria* (b) *horrea chartaria* (c) *horrea piperataria*
(d) *horrea marmorata*
57. Which term designated metal workers of bronze and iron?
(a) *ferrarii* (b) *restiones* (c) *serarii* (d) *sutores*
58. Which term designated a hairdresser?
(a) *notaria* (b) *negotiatrix* (c) *omatrix* (d) *nutrix*
59. Which term would be closest to our concept of a laundromat or dry cleaning establishment?
(a) *caupona* (b) *thermopolium* (c) *fullonica* (d) *lararium*
60. *Trigon* was a type of:
(a) ball game (b) military boot (c) scroll (d) shop
61. The phrase "*conclamatum est*" was associated with:
(a) closing a business deal (b) a funeral (c) conducting a sacrifice
(d) purchasing a slave
62. An *imago* was:
(a) the wax death mask of a magistrate (b) an honorific statue in a civic forum
(c) the eulogy delivered at a state funeral (d) a lucky charm given to one's spouse
63. The *iugerum* was a unit of measurement for:
(a) liquids (b) land (c) grain (d) height

- 64 Which Roman official oversaw the markets, streets, food supply, and public buildings?
 (a) *quaestor* (b) *pontifex* (c) *praetor* (d) *aedile*
- 65 In which subject would an *abacus* be of most use?
 (a) mathematics (b) gymnasium (c) geography (d) rhetoric
- 66 A water clock was called:
 (a) *horologium* (b) *astrologia* (c) *hydra* (d) *clepsydra*
- 67 Niches for funerary urns were known as:
 (a) *cenotaphia* (b) *olla* (c) *columnaria* (d) *tumul*
- 68 Where would a Roman be most likely to store valuables?
 (a) in a *fasces* (b) in a *lectus* (c) in a *focus* (d) in an *arca*
- 69 Who were the *vigiles*?
 (a) imperial informers and spies (b) military scouts
 (c) ushers at theatrical performances (d) night-watchmen/firemen
- 70 What was a *sportula*?
 (a) a single-day athletic contest held on the Campus Martius
 (b) a small pack for provisions worn while traveling
 (c) a gift of food or money received by clients from their patrons
 (d) a chest for storing the death-masks of one's ancestors
- TIEBREAKERS: Answer these in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.
- 96 Which animal was NOT part of the religious ceremony known as *suovetaurilia*?
 (a) pig (b) sheep (c) bull (d) goat
- 97 *tempestiva convivia* were:
 (a) divorce proceedings (b) sundials in gardens
 (c) banquets which began before the 9th hour (d) astronomical observatories
- 98 Which emperor instituted the *Agon Capitolinus*, a series of games and literary contests in the Greek style?
 (a) Nero (b) Augustus (c) Hadrian (d) Domitian
- 99 The *Cloaca Maxima* was:
 (a) a sewer which drained into the Tiber
 (b) a street known for its bookshops
 (c) a speaking platform in the Forum Romanum
 (d) the starting gates of the Circus Maximus
- 100 Prodiges, such as the raining of blood from the sky, lightning strikes, and unlikely swarms of insects were known as:
 (a) *nundinae* (b) *monstra* (c) *vicarii* (d) *horrae*