

Roman Life 2003 TSJCL Area F

Mark your scantron with the best answer for each of the following:

1. A hypocaust was used for:
a). Lamps b). baths c). chariot races d). aqueducts
2. *Prandium* is the Roman word for:
a). dinner b). funeral urn c). lunch d). weddings
3. A Samnite was a type of:
a). dinner guest b). senator c). ship d). gladiator
4. The Cloaca Maxima in Rome is a:
a). sewer b). bakery c). street d). temple
5. The instrument used to remove oil, perspiration and dirt from the body in the baths was a:
a). unctorium b). strigil c). balneum d). thermae
6. The first permanent theatre at Rome, in 55BC, was erected by:
a). Julius Caesar b). Pompey c). Crassus d). Lepidus
7. An open court at the rear of a Roman house containing plants, trees and shrubs was a:
a). peristylum b). ianua c). impluvium d). ostium
8. A manager who was in charge of slaves on a farm was termed a:
a). jugera b). mustum c). vinalia d). vilicus
9. A Roman woman's wedding dress was a:
a). bulla b). tunica recta c). dextrarum junctio d). pronuba
10. An *umbilicus* would most likely be found with:
a). dice b). toga c). scroll d). amphora
11. The two word phrase most commonly found at the top of grave stones is:
a). Dis Manibus b). Ave Maria c). Ludi Scaenici d). Tempestiva Convivia
12. The *toga picta* was worn by:
a). Senators b). wealthy women c). quaestors d). victorious generals
13. *Pavimentum* was the:
a). floor b). ceiling c). court yard d). window
14. A food that the Romans would **not** have known is:
a). peas b). lentils c). cabbage d). corn
15. Mock naval battles in the amphitheatres were:
a). prima rudis b). naumachiae c). secutores d). retiarii

16. Slaves kept at home were termed (as a group):
a). familia urbana b). pater familias c). familia rustica d). contubernia
17. The authority a Pater Familias held over his descendants was termed:
a). plebii b). stirps c). patria potestas d). peculium
18. A *tonsor* was a:
a). barber b). miller c). charioteer d). builder
19. The guardian spirit of a Roman boy was a:
a). Juno b). Canis c). Genius d). Venus
20. The wall running the middle of an arena for chariot racing was a:
a). metae b). harena c). carceres d). spina
21. *Flamines* were:
a). litter carriers b). priests c). milestone markers d). gods
22. *Lares* were:
a). spirits of the dead b). dice c). household gods d). banquets
23. The *souvetaurilia* involved all of the following animals except:
a). goat b). pig c). sheep d). bull
24. A *dos* was a:
a). public bath b). girl's dowry c). prayer d). scroll
25. In a Roman bath, the unctorium would be for:
a). applying oil b). changing clothes c). sun bath d). cold baths
26. A husband's authority over his wife was called:
a). peculium b). potestas c). fores d). manus
27. Concerning clothing, *bracae* were:
a). shawls b). trousers c). tunics d). togas
28. When a gladiator won his/her freedom he was given the:
a). essedarius b). doctores c). rudis d). cera
29. The *conclamatio* would be said during:
a). gladiator games b). funerals c). orations d). meals
30. A *cliens* depended on his _____ for many things including financial support.
a). patron b). hospites c). sportula d). amictus
31. _____ were charoit drivers.
a). liberalis b). manes c). lars d). agitatores
32. A Roman _____ was a woman expected to take on many duties of the house and home sometimes as early as twelve or thirteen years old.
a). modestia b). matrona c). hysteria d). pnix

33. A grammaticus would **not** have taught which of the following?
a). music b). math c). oration d). literature
34. Ludi were:
a). public games b). public fights c). military wagons d). funeral masks
35. The penantes were originally gods of the:
a). pantry b). hearth c). streets d). farm utensils
36. A publicanus was a:
a). toga cleaner b). ship's captain c). head of a family d). tax collector
37. A talus would have been used for: :
a). bathing b). theatre shows c). games d). religious ceremonies
38. The word _____ was used to mean both "stranger" and "enemy".
a). lectus b). hostis c). sacer d). umbrae
39. AThe _____ was a college of priests dedicated to the worship of Augustus and succeeding emperors:
a). curia b). jus conuibii c). Augustales d). Nomenclator
40. The _____ was a courtyard area for exercising, walks and games.
a). palaestra b). atrium c). cubiculum d). triclinium
41. Ancient Rome had apartment buildings called _____,
a). tabernae b). insulae c). viae d). incertum
42. The phrase, "Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia", would most probably be uttered during a:
a). dinner party b). chariot race c). wedding d). Saturnalia
43. *Fruementum* was a kind of:
a). meat b). wine c). bread d). grain
44. Knobs added to the ends of scroll were called:
a). cornua b). velum c). papyrus d). spinae
45. The _____ were the "dancing priests" who worshipped Mars.
a). Vestae b). Familiaris c). augures d). Salii
46. Huge storage jars were termed:
a). olea b). amphora c). acetum d). mustum
47. The phrase, "Novus Homo" literally means:
a). ninth man b). new man c). plebian d). equestrian
48. *Mulsum* was a drink made from:
a). tea b). olives & vinegar c). wine & honey d). water & grain
49. The tepidarium was the _____ _____ part of a bath house.
a). warm room b). hot room c). cold room d). changing room

50. The observation of proper funeral rites and duties was termed _____.
a). cenotaphium b). sepulchrum c). iusta facere d). ustrinae

Answer the following questions for the tie-breaker:

51. The Latin word for money was:
a). pecunia b). murus c). porcus d). sal

52. A toga pulla would have been worn by:
a). generals b). senators c). young men d). mourners

53. A *usus* was a form of
a). marriage b). game c). meal d). race

54. Uninvited guests at a dinner party were termed:
a). ossa b). lecti c). umbrae d). tardi

55. *raedae* were:
a). chariots b). funeral masks c). common wagons d). sewers