

2003 TSJCL ROMAN LIFE

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

A= true; B= false

1. Romans often slept late into the morning.
2. In ancient Rome the barber shop, or *tonstrina*, was often a rendezvous and a place to exchange gossip.
3. Romans ate a large, lingering breakfast.
4. Romans, proud of their *togae*, wore them whenever possible.
5. In ancient Rome a woman's clothing differed from a man's clothing in richness of material and color and not by cut.
6. An *ornatrix* had to arrange a mistress's hair, remove her superfluous hair and "paint" her.
7. In a wealthy Roman's household slaves waited until later in the day to clean the house.
8. Many Roman males would wake up before daybreak and work in bed by the light of a wick and wax.
9. Hours of the Roman day varied because time was calculated according to the amount of daylight.
10. Roman males took great care with their dressing before setting forth on the day's business.

Select the letter that supplies the best answer:

11. Which is **not** an article of clothing for women?
a) stola; b) palla; c) mundus muliebris; d) capitium
12. Which toga would be worn by someone seeking office?
a) splendida; b) pulla; c) virilis; d) candida
13. Which cloak was a precursor of our contemporary rain or all-weather coat?
a) paenula; b) lacerna; c) paludamentum; d) sagum

14. It was fashionable for Romans to wear a _____ over a *tunica* as dinner dress.
a) laena; b) abolla; c) synthesis; d) vestimentum clausum
15. Which are **not** *calcei*?
a) soleae; b) senatorii; c) mullei; d) patricii
16. Which is **not** a head covering?
a) cucullum; b) pilleus; c) lunula; d) petasus
17. Which is **not** a term for a sash-like band worn by a woman?
a) strophium; b) instita; c) zona; d) cingulum
18. Which is **not** part of a Roman woman's head-dress?
a) vittae; b) reticula; c) pectina; d) fasciola
19. Which is **not** an accessory carried by a Roman woman or her slave?
a) coronae; b) umbraculum; c) flabellum; d) sudarium
20. Which is a garment that a son wore until manhood and a daughter wore until marriage?
a) nodus; b) braciae; c) sinus; d) toga praetexta
21. The Roman game of chance, which is now known to Italians as *morra*, was known as
a) par impar; b) micatio; c) tali; d) tesserae
22. The Roman game equivalent to chess was known as
a) latrunculi; b) duodecim scripta; c) tabulae lusoriae; d) calculi
23. Which term is **not** associated with the *circenses*?
a) spina; b) metae; c) cantica; d) septem ova
24. Which is **not** a part of the staff maintained by a *factio*?
a) medici; b) pulvinae; c) succunditores; d) conditores
25. Which is **not** a term associated with the Roman theater?
a) cunei; b) proscaenium; c) cavea; d) arena
26. A type of play used as an interlude between the acts of the main play was
a) pantomini; b) fabulae palliatae; c) ludi scenici; d) munera
27. The "agent" for hiring out troupes of gladiators was known as a
a) duumvir; b) ludus gladiatorius; c) lanista; d) vivarium
28. A naval battle staged in the amphitheater was known as a/an
a) venatio; b) munera; c) auctorati; d) naumachia

29. A special food supplied to gladiators was
a) garum; b) sagina gladiatoria; c) tyrotarichus; d) rhombus
30. The room of a Roman bath for anointing with oil those who had finished was:
a) apodyterium; b) laconicum; c) unctorium; d) tepidarium

A= true; B= false

31. In ancient times the head of a Roman household was often buried beneath the hearthstone of the atrium.
32. During the Republic poor people were buried in grave-pits on the Esquiline Hill.
33. Wealthy Romans used as little land as possible for burial purposes.
34. Early in the Empire cooperative associations for burial were formed.
35. Burial urns were called *amphorae*.
36. Items which the dead liked to have around them when living were often are also placed in the tomb.
37. Many tombs were surrounded by a garden.
38. All Romans were buried very quietly and without ceremony.
39. The household slaves performed all duties required for preparation of the deceased for burial.
40. It was the eldest son's duty to call out the name of the deceased.

Select the best answer.

41. A client was required to wear _____ when in the presence of his patron.
a) a petasus; b) soleae; c) calcei; d) a toga
42. Free people employed in the Roman civil service were called
a) libertini; b) clientes; c) nomenclatores; d) scribae
43. An important group that helped spread Roman civilization throughout the empire were the
a) iudices; b) praetors; c) milites; d) gubernators

44. Harpasta, folles, and paganiae were
a) types of balls; b) dinnerware; c) hairstyles;
d) denominations of money
45. The storehouses that carried pepper, ginger and spices were known as
a) horrea candelaria; b) horrea piperataria; c) horrea Galbae;
d) horrea chartaria
46. Which product did Rome **not** import from Gaul?
a) venison; b) timber; c) tin; d) wool
47. Which was the only suitable business activity for a nobleman in the Republic?
a) commerce, b) agriculture; c) statesman d) military
48. One of the first shopping malls known in history was called
a) Forum Holitorium; b) Forum Boarium; c) Horti Maecenatis;
d) Trajan's Market.
49. Roman druggists were known as
a) pigmentarii; b) eborarii; c) caupones; d) siliginarii
50. Which profession does **not** deal with clothing?
a) sutores; b) tinctures; c) molinarius; d) fullones
51. Access to the *peristylum* from the *atrium* was through the
a) alae; b) vestibulum; c) ostium; d) tablinum
52. An apartment in an *insula* was known as a
a) fauces; b) cenacula; c) cubicula; d) bibliotheca
53. Which was **not** a name given to cubicula?
a) diurna; b) nocturna; c) dormitoria, d) tabula
54. The place in the Roman house where one could sunbathe was called a/an
a) oecus; b) exedra; c) solarium; d) sacrarium
55. A tenant was known as a/an
a) iniquilinus; b) vicus; c) tegula; d) scamma
56. Which is **not** a type of wall facing?
a) lateres cocti, b) lapis Puteolanus; c) opus incertum; d) opus reticulatum
57. The threshold of a Roman house was known as
a) fores, b) pessuli, c) postes, d) limen

58. The Latin word for "shutters" is
a) iunctae; b) fenestrae; c) foculi; d) aulaea
59. One type of Roman furniture was a chair with a sloping back called a
a) thronus; b) subsellia; c) cathedra; d) scamna
60. Beds for married couples were called
a) lecti geniales; b) lectuli; c) lecti pavonini; d) triclinia

A= True; B= false

61. The usual entrance fee to the *thermae* was a *quadrans* and children entered free.
62. Romans exercised with dumb bells known as *trochi*.
63. It was in the *caldarium* where a bather's body was scraped with a strigil.
64. A Roman did not recline at a *mensa* when he was eating his *ientaculum* and his *prandium*.
65. The Romans used forks when eating.
66. Waiters were called *nomenclatores*.
67. When dining, a guest removed his toga.
68. A drink comprised of 4 measures of wine and 1 measure of honey was known as *mulsum*.
69. The most distinguished guest at a *cena* reclined at Place 1 on the *lectus medius*.
70. Romans consumed great amounts of tomatoes.

TIEBREAKERS: Answer these in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.

96. Classes in a Roman school paused every
a) comitia; b) suasoriae; c) nundinae; d) controversiae
97. *Farreum libum* is a term associated with a Roman
a) funeral; b) festival; c) naming of a child; d) marriage

98. During the first eight days of the life of an acknowledged child the child was known as a/an
a) pupa; b) infans; c) lunula; d) crepo
99. In a school of rhetoric the highest practice of public speaking was called
a) narratio; b) declamatio; c) suasoria; d) controversia
100. Which is not a Latin word used to designate a *paedagogus*?
a) comes; b) custos; c) rector; d) litterator