

TSJCL Area F 2005
Roman Life

Directions: Choose the best answer for each of the following questions.

1. The _____ hill contained the homes of the prominent and wealthy citizens of Rome.
a. Capitoline b. Aventine c. Palatine d. Quirinal
2. The "queen of the roads" is known as the:
a. canis viarum b. regina viarum c. uxor viarum d. pueri viarum
3. In a Roman house, the _____ was the master's study.
a. triclinium b. latrina c. ala d. tablinum
4. The act of freeing a slave is known as:
a. ala b. manumission c. numina d. dies lustricus
5. Praenomen, nomen, and cognomen refer to a Roman's:
a. name b. place of birth c. soldier ranking d. age
6. Roman military footwear consisted of _____, a heavy hobnailed sandal.
a. caliga b. paenula c. onager d. bucina
7. *Prandium* is the Latin word for:
a. breakfast b. lunch c. dinner d. snack
8. _____ were used as public meeting halls, law courts, and town administration.
a. curiae b. comitia c. basilicae d. macella
9. The first permanent theater at Rome was built by _____ in 55 B.C.
a. Pompey b. Augustus c. Tiberius d. Brutus
10. The Flavian amphitheater is also known as the _____.
a. Pantheon b. Parthenon c. Fiume Tevere d. Colosseum
11. A *murmillio* is a kind of:
a. bread b. sword c. slave d. gladiator
12. Nero's Golden House is known as the:
a. Domus Aurea b. lectus genialis c. otiosis locus d. ocellus

13. The first written code of Roman law was the:
 a. penates b. twelve tables c. Kalends d. Optimates
14. The oldest bridge in Rome, attributed to King Ancus Marcius, is known as the:
 a. Commoda b. Insula Nova c. Pons Sublicius d. Lucretium
15. In the Mediterranean region, liquids such as wine, oil, and fish sauce were usually transported in large clay jars known as _____.
 a. amphorae b. testae c. defructa d. portoria
16. A *stylus* was used to:
 a. fight in battles b. as a dowry
 c. to seal wine vessels d. to write on wax tablets
17. Secondary education for boys from 12-15 years consisted of the teaching of literary subjects in Latin and Greek by a _____.
 a. grammaticus b. genius c. dos d. braca
18. _____ interpreted the entrails from sacrificed animals.
 a. augeres b. salii c. pontifices d. haruspices
19. The Vestal Virgins had the duty of:
 a. cleaning the cloaca maxima b. watching and tending the fire on the hearth
 c. officiating the festival of Lupercalia d. read and interpret signs from gods
20. The *lararium* was the:
 a. shrine to the household gods b. slaves' quarters c. slaves' food d. holy water
21. The *toga picta* was worn by:
 a. wealthy women b. senators c. victorious generals d. infants
22. Nine days after the birth of a child, the _____ was held, and the child was given its name.
 a. lupercalia b. saturnalia c. lustratio d. adrogatio
23. The basic Roman garment was the short-sleeved _____, tied around the waist with a belt.
 a. toga b. paenula c. lacerna d. tunica
24. The guardian spirit of a Roman boy was a:
 a. genius b. flamen c. juno d. spina
25. The word *triclinium* literally means:
 a. to eat three meals b. three couches c. three apples d. three glasses of wine

26. For women, the _____ was a long, full garment extending to the feet and fastened by a girdle at the waist.
 a. toga virilis b. prandium c. stola d. cena
27. Apartment houses were known as:
 a. villae b. domui c. litoria d. insulae
28. In Roman *thermae*, the *unctorium* would be for:
 a. exercising b. changing clothes c. applying oil d. vomiting
29. The _____ was used primarily for chariot racing.
 a. cloaca maxima b. circus maximus c. via appia d. domus mea
30. *Tepidarium*, *caldarium*, and *frigidarium* are all terms associated with _____.
 a. villae b. thermae c. reges d. armae
31. The _____ was the legal head of the family.
 a. materfamilias b. paterfamilias c. fraterfamilias d. servusfamilias
32. Brooches used for fastening clothes such as the toga were known as:
 a. fibulae b. terrae c. curri d. libertates
33. The market place and political center of a Roman town was known as the:
 a. agora b. forum c. apodyterium d. perystilium
34. _____ was a drink made from wine and honey.
 a. mulsum b. sangria c. ossa d. raedae
35. A naval battle staged in an amphitheater was known as a:
 a. venatio b. pugilis c. fabula d. naumachia
36. If you are sleeping on a *lectus genialis*, you are a:
 a. slave b. married couple c. dog d. cook
37. Upper class Romans _____ while eating *cena*.
 a. reclined b. sat down c. did cart wheels d. slumped over
38. A Roman bride divided her hair into _____ locks.
 a. 6 b. 2 c. 3 d. 5
39. *The Art of Cookery* was written by:
 a. Claudius b. Apicius c. Juvenal d. Seneca the Elder

40. A *clepsydra* was a:
 a. sundial b. water clock c. altar d. sacrifice
41. _____ and _____ were used by the Romans the way we use butter and sugar.
 a. olive oil and juice b. olive oil and honey c. yogurt and juice d. wine and fruit
42. *Peculia* were a slave's:
 a. property and savings b. marriage license c. wedding ring d. paycheck
43. The colors for chariot teams were:
 a. red, green, white, and blue b. yellow, blue, white, and red
 c. green, blue, purple, and white d. orange, red, yellow, and white
44. The *Saturnalia* was a celebration held during the month of:
 a. January b. December c. February d. May
45. A *hypocaust* would be found in a:
 a. frigidarium b. tepidarium c. caldarium d. apodyterium
46. Young Roman women wore their *bullae*, until the day of their:
 a. wedding b. funeral c. divorce d. graduation
47. A Roman woman's _____ would have been responsible for helping with her hair.
 a. ornatrix b. meretrix c. juno d. clientes
48. A *coquus* worked in the:
 a. tablinum b. culina c. latrina d. peristylum
49. *Strigils* were used in Roman:
 a. baths b. temples c. circuses d. homes
50. *Panis rusticus* was a type of:
 a. drink b. wedding c. wine d. bread

TIE BRAKERS (*nota bene*: begin with #96 on your scantron):

96. The Roman goddess of the sewer is:
 a. Ceres b. Venus c. Juno d. Diana
97. Predictions based on observations of the flight of birds were made by:
 a. augures b. salii c. flamines d. servi

98. If your toga is *candida*, what color is it?

- a. off-white b. yellow c. bright white d. brown

99. The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius happened in:

- a. 59 A.D. b. 69 A.D. c. 49 A.D. d. 79 A.D.

100. Which month is named after the god of doorways?

- a. August b. January c. June d. March

