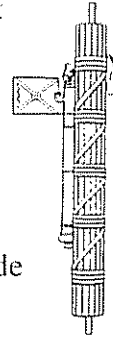


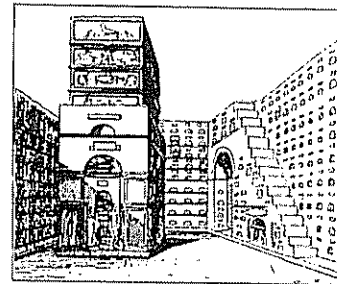
2005 TSJCL ROMAN LIFE TEST

DIRECTIONS: Please mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true regarding the object depicted to the right? (A) it is called the **fascēs** and it symbolized a magistrate's **imperium** (B) it is carried by attendants called **lictōrēs** (C) during the Monarchy, each bundle enclosed an axe, symbolizing the king's right to scourge and execute (D) during the Republic, only the **dictātor** and the **consul** were allowed to carry **fascēs** with the axes inside the city of Rome

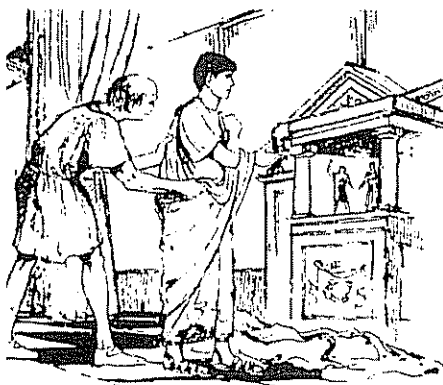
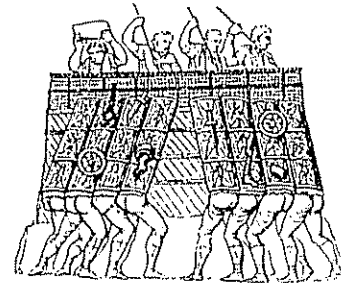


2. The basic function of the **columbārium**, which is depicted in the picture to the right, is: (A) to allow family members to store their valuables inside each hole (B) to allow vessels containing the ashes of the dead be placed in each hole (C) to allow the bodies of the wealthy be placed in each hole (D) to allow the bodies to be cremated in each hole



3. The priest, depicted in the picture to the left, is holding a sacred rattle in his right hand. Based on the picture, we know that this priest served the god / goddess (A) Jupiter (B) Mars (C) Isis (D) Minerva
4. The Latin term for the sacred rattle depicted in the picture to the left is (A) **sistrum** (B) **silicernium** (C) **situla** (D) **crepitāculum**

5. Which of the following correctly describes the military scene depicted in the picture to the right? (A) the Roman soldiers are using their shields as offensive weapons (B) the Roman soldiers are using a formation called the **testūdō** (C) the Romans are using the **ballista** in an attempt to gain entrance into the city (D) the Romans are hiding under a siege tower

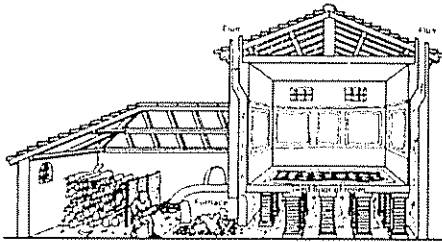
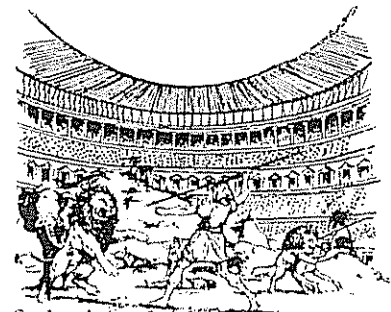


6. The illustration to the left depicts a boy dedicating the lucky charm that he wore as a child as well as his childhood toga to the household gods. What is the name of the shrine depicted in this illustration? (A) **ātrium** (B) **larārium** (C) **harpastum** (D) **āra**
7. This coming of age ceremony usually took place during what festival? (A) **Līberālia** (B) **Mātrōnālia** (C) **Saturnālia** (D) **Lupercālia**

2005 Texas State Junior Classical League
Roman Life Test

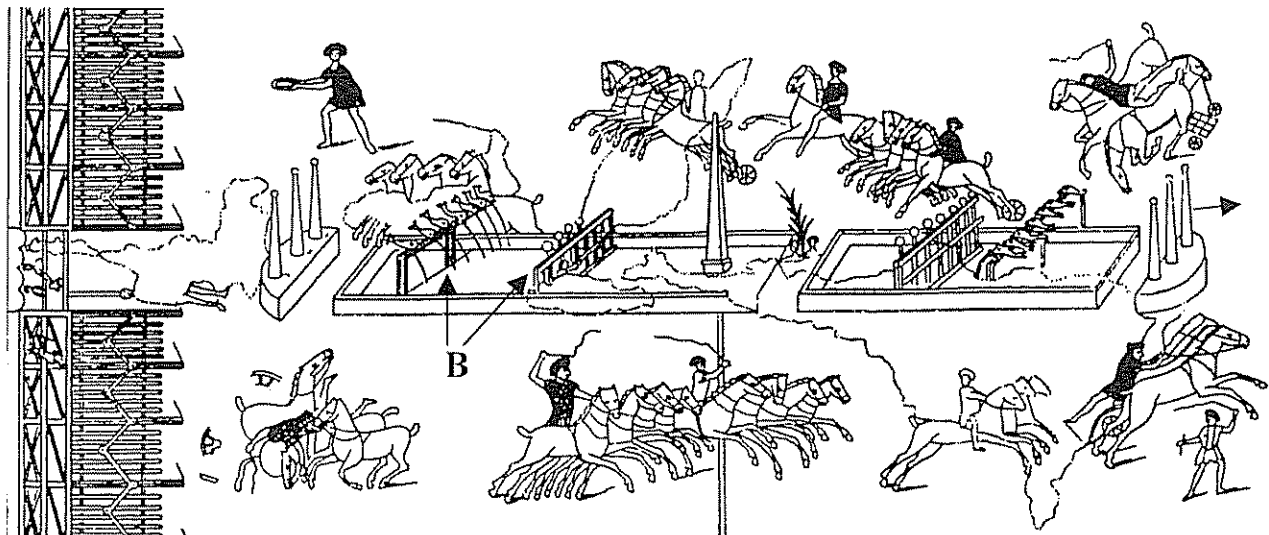
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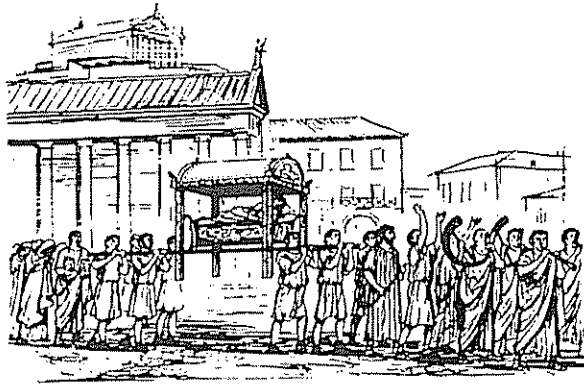
8. The illustration to the right depicts a type of event that often took place in amphitheaters (such as the Colosseum) throughout the Roman empire. What is the Latin term for this specific event that involved wild animals and specially trained *bēstiārīi*? (A) *vēnātiō* (B) *auspiciūm* (C) *ludī circensēs* (D) *naumachia*



9. The illustration to the left depicts the heating system that was used in the baths. This system was called (A) *lacōnicūm* (B) *caldāriūm* (C) *ūnctōriūm* (D) *hypocaustum*
10. Which of the following rooms in the baths would be closest to this heating system? (A) *frigidāriūm* (B) *tepidāriūm* (C) *caldāriūm* (D) *ūnctōriūm*

11. In the name **Pūblius Cornēlius Scipiō Africānus**, which name indicates the branch of the family? (A) **Pūblius** (B) **Cornēlius** (C) **Scipiō** (D) **Africānus**
12. The Roman day was divided into how many hours? (A) six (B) eight (C) ten (D) twelve
13. Egg dishes and **mulsum**, a mixture of wine and honey, were often served during the (A) **gustātiō** (B) **secunda mēnsa** (C) **ferculum** (D) **cēnāculum**
14. The all-purple **toga** with a gold trim that was worn by emperors and triumphant generals was the **toga** (A) **picta** (B) **pulla** (C) **praetexta** (D) **pūra**
15. The illustration below depicts a scene taken from a mosaic found in the circus of Lyons. The items labeled “A” are (A) **spīna** (B) **mētae** (C) **pulvinar** (D) **mappa**
16. The items labeled “B” were used to (A) mark the turning points for each lap (B) encourage the charioteers (C) count the laps (D) to let the spectators know who is winning





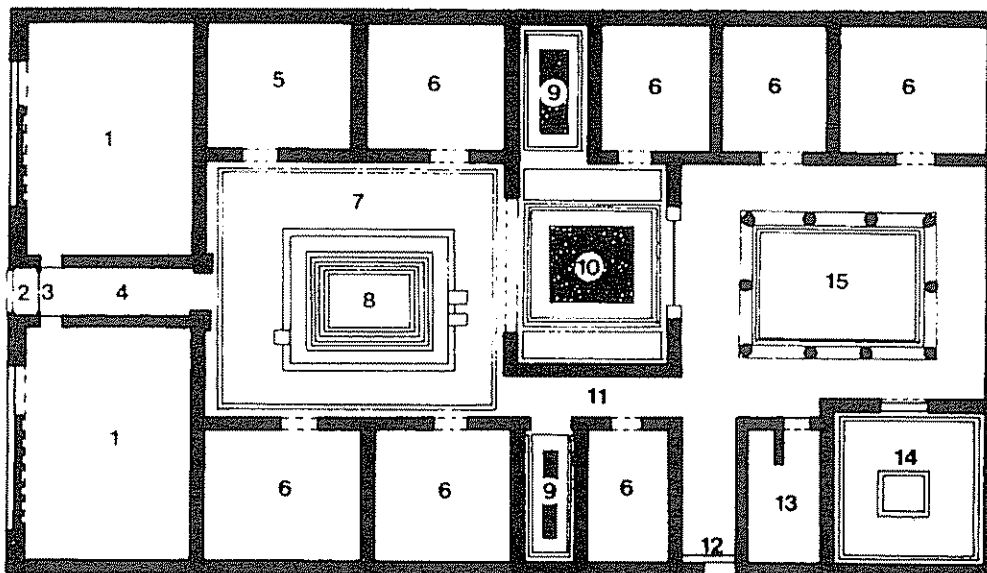
17. The illustration to the left depicts a funeral procession. What Latin term refers to the musicians who generally started off a funeral procession? (A) **siticinēs** (B) **praeficae** (C) **imaginēs** (D) **nēnia**

18. The funeral procession was then followed by hired mourners called (A) **siticinēs** (B) **praeficae** (C) **imaginēs** (D) **nēnia**

19. The **dextrārum iūctiō**, the “joining of the right hands” (depicted in the illustration to the right), signified the beginning of which type of marriage ceremony? (A) **ūsus** (B) **coēptiō** (C) **sine conventiōne** (D) **cōnfarreātiō**

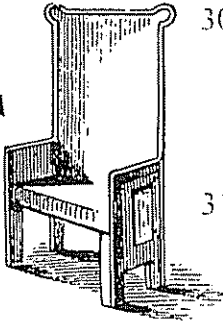


20. Who brought the bride and the groom together to join hands during the marriage ceremony? (A) **pater familiās** (B) **camillus** (C) **libripēns** (D) **prōnuba**
21. Consider the diagram of a Roman **domus** at the bottom of the page. Which number represents the **posticum**? (A) 15 (B) 9 (C) 12 (D) 11
22. Which number represents the **peristylum**? (A) 14 (B) 15 (C) 12 (D) 11
23. Statues of Minerva and the Muses and busts and portraits of distinguished men often decorated the (A) **ātrium** (B) **bibliothēca** (C) **sacrārium** (D) **alae**
24. The **tablinum** (Room 10 in the diagram) in a Roman house was the (A) kitchen (B) dining room (C) study (D) bedroom



25. The Roman sailing season in the first century AD typically ended in (A) July (B) October (C) December (D) November
26. The abbreviation **Ti.** stands for the **praenōmen** (A) **Tiberius** (B) **Titus** (C) **Trimalchiō** (D) **Trīstis**
27. Astronomy and philosophy and their application to the study of literature, language, music, and natural science were all part of the curriculum taught by a (A) **ludī magister** (B) **grammaticus** (C) **rhētor** (D) **paedagōgus**
28. The authority of the **pater familiās** was known by all of the following EXCEPT (A) **patrium iūs** (B) **patria potestās** (C) **patria maiestās** (D) **imperium parentis**
29. The appointment of the location for public slave auctions and the supervision of such events were the responsibilities of the (A) aediles (B) consuls (C) praetors (D) censors

30



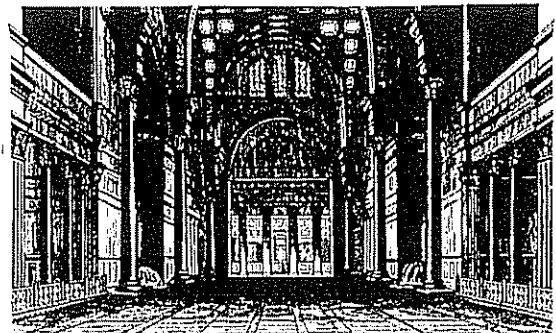
30. The piece of furniture in the illustration to the left is a stiff, straight, high-backed chair with solid arms, looking as if cut from a single block of wood, called (A) **solium** (B) **cathedra** (C) **sella curūlis** (D) **supīna**

31. The illustration to the right depicts a piece of furniture in a Roman house known as a/an (A) **lectus** (B) **arca** (C) **candelābrum** (D) **mēnsa delphica**

31



32. Feet whitened with chalk was a sign that a slave (A) had run away (B) was for sale (C) had been trained with a particular skill (D) had been born into slavery
33. The festival during which public gambling was officially allowed was the (A) **Līberālia** (B) **Mātrōnālia** (C) **Saturnālia** (D) **Lupercālia**
34. The **Salī** were the “leaping priests” (a.k.a. “holy leapers” ☺) of (A) Jupiter (B) Juno (C) Mars (D) Minerva
35. Roman school children typically practiced writing letters on (A) slate boards (B) parchment (C) wax tablets (D) paper
36. The Ides of July was July (A) 13th (B) 15th (C) 1st (D) 7th
37. The illustration to the right is a restored image of the interior of the most ornate **thermae** in ancient Rome. It is used today for opera. This famous **thermae** was constructed by (A) Trajan (B) Diocletian (C) Titus (D) Caracalla



38. How many **collegia** or guilds traced their origins back to the reign of Numa Pompilius?
(A) three (B) five (C) eight (D) thirteen

39. The standard-bearer of a legion is labeled in the illustration to the right with the letter
(A) "A" (B) "B" (C) "C" (D) "D"

40. The standard-bearer of a century is labeled in the illustration to the right with the letter
(A) "A" (B) "B" (C) "C" (D) "D"



41. Roman censors were elected every (A) year
(B) three years (C) five years (D) eighteen months

42. How many days after birth did a Roman girl receive her name? (A) seven (B) eight
(C) nine (D) ten

43. The Romans drank all of the following EXCEPT (A) cider (B) wine (C) cordials
(D) tea

44. The last aqueduct from the Republican period, built in 125 BC, was the **Aqua**
(A) **Appia** (B) **Tepula** (C) **Virgō** (D) **Claudia**

45. The **praenōmen** used only by the **gēns Aemiliū** was (A) **Appius** (B) **Māmercus**
(C) **Vopiscus** (D) **Servius**

46. A cousin on the mother's side was known as (A) **cōnsōbrīna** (B) **patruēlis**
(C) **amita** (D) **avia**

47. The water-proof lining, consisting of cement and terra cotta, that was used for cisterns was called the **opus** (A) **signīnum** (B) **caementīcium** (C) **incertum**
(D) **reticulātum**

#48



48. The type of gladiator depicted in the illustration to the left is known as (A) Samnite (B) **murmillō** (C) Thracian
(D) **rētiārius**

49. The type of gladiator depicted in the illustration to the right is known as (A) Samnite (B) **murmillō** (C) Thracian
(D) **rētiārius**

#49



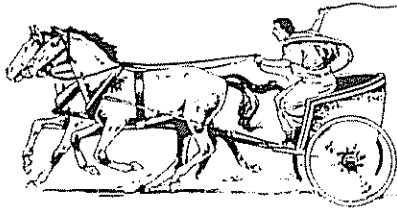
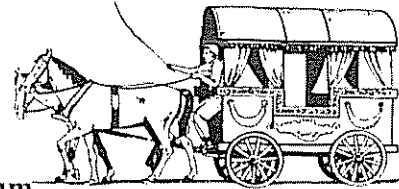
50. Along with Latin, the children of wealthy Roman families also learned (A) Etruscan
(B) Oscan (C) Umbrian (D) Greek

51. The closest tie of relationship known to the Romans was the (A) **cognātiō**
(B) **agnātiō** (C) **adfīnēs** (D) **hostis**

52. The **prandium** was the Roman (A) breakfast (B) dinner (C) dessert (D) lunch

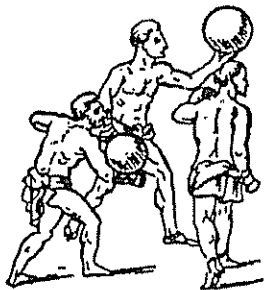
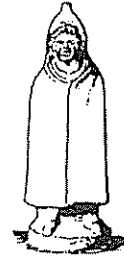
53. The highest throw in a game of **tālī** was known as (A) Vulture (B) Venus (C) **fritillus** (D) **tesserac**
54. Which of the following was NOT one of the colors that identified a chariot-racing faction at the time of Domitian? (A) purple (B) red (C) brown (D) blue
55. The **cursus honōrum** was the (A) road from Rome to Capua (B) first lap at the **circus** (C) steps of the political ladder (D) order of social classes
56. The **mālum grānātum** was the Roman name for a/an (A) pomegranate (B) peach (C) apricot (D) cherry

57. The illustration to the right depicts a type of vehicle the Romans used for traveling. This type of vehicle was large and heavy, covered, had four wheels, and was drawn by two or four horses. The Romans called it (A) **raeda** (B) **cisium** (C) **carpentum** (D) **petōritum**



58. The illustration to the left depicts the type of vehicle most suitable for rapid journeys when a man had no traveling companions and little baggage. This two-wheeled and uncovered vehicle was known as (A) **raeda** (B) **cisium** (C) **carpentum** (D) **petōritum**

59. The illustration to the right depicts the Roman version of a poncho. This heavy, coarse wrap of wool, leather, or fur was used merely for protection against rain or cold, and therefore never a substitute for the tog or made of fine materials or bright colors. The Romans called this "poncho" (A) **cucullus** (B) **subligāculum** (C) **endormis** (D) **paenula**



60. This type of ball game (in the illustration to the left), which was played by three persons stationed at the angles of an equilateral triangles and used two balls called **follēs**, was called (A) **iudus lātrumculōrum** (B) **harpastum** (C) **trigōn** (D) **lūdere pār impār**
61. The **follēs** used in the type of ballgame depicted in the illustration to the left may contain all of the following EXCEPT (A) air (B) feather (C) hair (D) water

62. The Roman school year regularly began in (A) September (B) December (C) March (D) July
63. According to the Romans, grape vines best grew on what kind of trees? (A) elm (B) oak (C) olive (D) maple
64. Stone benches and rows of deep square holes in the wall used to hold clothes can be found in the (A) **frigidārium** (B) **tepidārium** (C) **caldārium** (D) **apodytērium**

65. The first paved highway in Italy was the **via** (A) **Aurēlia** (B) **Appia** (C) **Latīna**
(D) **Sacra**

66. The illustration to the right depicts a **fullōnica**, the Roman version of the dry-cleaners (sort of). Which of the following items did the **fullōnēs** NOT use to clean the clothes sent to them in the time of Cicero? (A) soap (B) fuller's earth (C) urine (D) nitre



67. How many coins did a bridge have with her during the **dēductiō**? (A) two (B) three (C) four (D) five

68. The pistachio was first introduced to the Romans during the reign of (A) Augustus (B) Tiberius (C) Caligula (D) Nero

69. The favorite meat of the Romans was (A) beef (B) chicken (C) pork (D) mutton



70. The illustration to the left depicts a rehearsal for a Roman comedy. The actors in a theatrical production wore masks and wigs to allow the audience member to identify the characters they are portraying. How did a Roman identify the actor who was playing a slave? (A) he wore a blue wig (B) he wore a white wig (C) he wore a black wig (D) he wore a red wig

TIE-BREAKERS: The following questions will be used to break ties. Mark them #96-#100

96. The fish-sauce used by Romans to flavor their food was the (A) **gārum** (B) **acētum**
(C) **xystus** (D) **dēfrūtum**

97. The **augurēs** portended the approval of the gods by observing the (A) entrails of the sacrificed animals (B) flights of birds (C) water in wells (D) lightning during a storm

98. The **ariēs** used by the Roman army was the (A) battering ram (B) siege engine that shot a rock at a 50° angle (C) military formation using interlocking shields (D) siege tower

99. The famous commodity made in **ager Falernus** was (A) silverware (B) glass (C) brick (D) wine

100. Which of the following is a **corōna cīvica**?

