

2006 NJCL Roman Life Test

test code 1010

Select the **best** answer for each question.

- Where in Rome would you most likely watch a chariot race?
A. Colosseum B. Forum C. Via Sacra D. Circus Maximus
- What was the fee charged for admission to the public baths?
A. quadrans B. as C. sestertius D. denarius
- What was the part of the cemetery set aside for cremations?
A. sarcophagi B. mausoleum C. columbarium D. ustrinum
- Which room was the cold room in a Roman bath?
A. tepidarium B. apodyterium C. frigidarium D. caldarium
- In addition to Pompeii, another town buried by the eruption of Vesuvius was _____.
A. Herculaneum B. Misenum C. Puteoli D. Naples
- An *auriga* was a(n) _____.
A. innkeeper B. charioteer C. auctioneer D. shopkeeper
- The garment of a Roman matron was the _____.
A. toga B. tunica C. paenula D. stola
- The *Cloaca Maxima* provided:
A. entertainment B. fast food C. drainage D. none of these
- A *hypocaust* provided:
A. warmth B. slaves for sale C. medicines D. light
- The first meal of the day was:
A. salutatio B. prandium C. cena D. ientaculum
- Confarreatio* was a type of:
A. marriage B. beverage C. wagon D. clothing
- The fashionable dinner costume was:
A. paenula B. paludamentum C. trabea D. synthesis
- The place of honor at a formal dinner was on the:
A. low couch B. middle couch C. high couch D. floor
- A structure that housed burial urns was a(n):
A. columbarium B. ustrinum C. olla D. sarcophagus
- In an *insula*, what was the job of the *zetarii*?
A. water-carriers B. building manager C. sweepers D. porters
- What was a *forica*?
A. tavern B. latrine C. bakery D. forge
- What was the term for tracks for men on foot?
A. actus B. via C. angiportus D. itinera
- What was the term for murderers?
A. effracrores B. vigiles C. sicarii D. raptores
- What were the public distributions of food or money called?
A. pipera B. tabernae C. plutei D. congiaria
- What were *praeficae*?
A. hired mourners B. night watchmen C. officers in the army D. funeral director
- What law had forbidden a master to deliver his slave to the beasts of the amphitheater without a judgment authorizing him to do so?
A. Lex Cornelia B. Lex Petronia C. Lex Titia D. Lex Publica
- What was a *lanista*?
A. actress B. butcher C. trainer of gladiators D. baker

23. What was the feast that was held after nine days of full mourning?
 A. *nundinae* B. *cena novendialis* C. *lustratio* D. *sponsalia*
24. What were the *liberti*?
 A. slaves B. children C. books D. freedmen
25. What were the slaves called who were responsible for removing the dishes at a dinner party?
 A. *analectae* B. *structores* C. *dulciarii* D. *triclinarii*
26. What was the job of the *Praegustatores*?
 A. order meals B. waiters C. tasters D. bakers
27. What was the wedding cake called?
 A. *maritus panis* B. *sordidus panis* C. *castrensis panis* D. *farreus panis*
28. Which is the term for a secretary?
 A. *notarius* B. *tonsor* C. *caupo* D. *ostiarius*
29. The division of a week into seven days was a result of:
 A. the fact that there were seven major rivers in Italy
 B. the existence of seven kings in early Rome
 C. the seven priestly colleges established by Numa
 D. the belief that the motions of seven planets regulated the universe
30. What was a *lasana*?
 A. a meat dish B. a flower pot C. a chamber pot D. a massage
31. What was located in the center of the Forum of Trajan?
 A. statue of Trajan B. library C. Column of Trajan D. Basilica
32. What was the wedding veil called?
 A. *flammeum* B. *cingulum herculeum* C. *seni crines* D. *Feliciter*
33. What slave was defined as a tutor, guardian, and servant of the child put in his care?
 A. *grammaticus* B. *paedagogus* C. *ianitor* D. *ornatrix*
34. What were the counters called on an *abacus*?
 A. *tali* B. *meta* C. *res* D. *calculi*
35. When in the city of Rome did the concept of dividing daylight into hours come into practice?
 A. the time of Numa B. the First Punic War C. the first century BC D. the first century A.D.
36. What was the term for temporary banishment to a place or exclusion from living in certain places?
 A. *exilium* B. *deportatio* C. *relegatio* D. *interdictio*
37. When did the city of Rome get its first sundial that was calibrated to work in the city of Rome?
 A. 501 BC B. 331 BC C. 212 BC D. 164 BC
38. *Mappae*, *perticae*, and *scopae* were used for:
 A. cooking B. writing C. cleaning D. traveling
39. The *torus*, *cervical*, and *tormentum* were parts of a(n):
 A. *cubile* B. *scaphium* C. *lucubratio* D. *scala*
40. Which was NOT a type of footwear?
 A. *crepidae* B. *lodices* C. *calcei* D. *caligae*
41. The *tunica talaris* was so called because:
 A. it was made of linen B. it was yellow C. it had a broad hem D. it reached the ankles
42. Why was it that archaeologists found few razors in Roman excavations?
 A. they were made of wood B. they were made of iron
 C. they were made of bronze D. they did not shave
43. What was the term for a corset?
 A. *mamillare* B. *zona* C. *capitium* D. *strophium*
44. What was the term for wash-basins?
 A. *matellae* B. *specula* C. *ornamenta* D. *lavatio*
45. Pompeian paintings have been divided into four styles. Which style is described as very simple, mainly imitating blocks of colored marble, sometimes with molded stucco forming architectural features?

A. Style I

B. Style II

C. Style III

D. Style IV

46. What was the term for the Roman matron's hairdresser?
A. tonsor B. fibulae C. muliebris D. ornatrix
47. What was the box that contained a Roman matron's makeup called?
A. arca B. alabastrotheca C. thalamus D. abacus
48. What were the games in honor of the Great Idaean Mother of the Gods, Cybele?
A. Ludi Ceriales B. Ludi Plebei C. Ludi Megalenses D. Ludi Florales
49. Where might one hear the phrase "*Ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia*"?
A. a funeral B. a wedding C. the theater D. the amphitheater
50. Which of festivals was NOT celebrated in the month of April?
A. Vestalia B. Parilia C. Cerialia D. Vinalia
51. Where did the Romans get their gladiators?
A. slaves B. condemned criminals C. prisoners of war D. all of these
52. What was *volsella*?
A. tweezers B. razor C. umbrella D. shoes
53. What were the wooden turning posts of the circus called?
A. cavea B. metae C. spina D. circenses
54. What was the 'royal enclosure' in the circus called?
A. delphini B. spina C. pulvinar D. metae
55. Who were the jockeys who guided two horses and leaped from one to the other?
A. bigae B. spatia C. carceres D. desultores
56. How many levels were found in the covered market at the Forum of Trajan?
A. 2 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
57. The *cena libera* was given to:
A. gladiators who were to fight the next day B. those attending a ceremony at a temple
C. candidates for public office D. senators meeting behind closed doors
58. The game *duodecim scripta* was approximately the same as our modern game:
A. poker B. backgammon C. hide and seek D. 'spin the bottle'
59. *Cauponae*, *popinae*, and *thermopolia* were:
A. pieces of clothing B. art forms C. government agencies D. places to eat/drink
60. Which is the proper and normal sequence of rooms to be visited at the baths?
A. apodyterium, caldarium, tepidarium B. frigidarium, palaestra, caldarium
C. tepidarium, caldarium, frigidarium D. palaestra, frigidarium, tepidarium
61. Which was NOT a name for a meal commonly eaten by the Romans?
A. ientaculum B. orandum C. prandium D. cena
62. Which was the gladiator with a scimitar and a round shield?
A. murmillo B. Samnite C. Thracian D. retiarius
63. From the time of Scipio Aemilianus to the time of the emperor Trajan, it was the custom for Roman men to:
A. bathe early in the morning B. shave daily
C. eat a full lunch and a light dinner D. serve in the army for a period of ten years
64. *Mulsum* was:
A. watered wine B. honeyed wine C. undiluted wine D. spiced wine
65. Which Roman senator vowed to eat sitting instead of reclining to protest the tyranny of Julius Caesar?
A. Antony B. Octavian C. Cato D. Lepidus
66. In the year A.D. _____, the emperor _____ opened the Colosseum.
A. 50; Claudius B. 62; Nero C. 79; Vespasian D. 80; Titus
67. The *ligula* and the *cyathus* were used for:
A. cleaning B. communication C. measuring D. warfare
68. The *locus consularis* at a formal dinner was located on the:

A. lectus imus B. lectus medius C. lectus summus D. secunda mensa

69. The famous "Laocoon" statue now in the Vatican Museums was part of the decoration of:
A. Augustus' palace B. Baths of Trajan C. Pantheon D. Circus Maximus
70. The label *missus* given to a gladiator who had finished his fight indicated that the gladiator:
A. died B. won C. lost but lived D. won but died
71. What were the individual loving quarters in an insula called?
A. fauces B. cenacula C. villa D. taberna
72. 'Falernian' was an especially well-liked:
A. vacation resort B. Greek doctor C. type of wine D. gladiator
73. The job of the *libitinarii* at the Colosseum was to:
A. carry out dead gladiators B. collect tickets at the entrances
C. help patrons find their seats D. manage the animals used in the show
74. The action of the leisure game *micatio* centered around:
A. jumbled words B. dice C. hoops D. fingers
75. What was a "*tonstrina*"?
A. wine shop B. bakery C. barbershop D. doctor's office
76. What was the term for an instrument used to extract cosmetics or medicine from narrow unguent bottles?
A. strigil B. fibula C. ligula D. coclearium
77. Which gladiator had the helmet with a fish crest, an oblong shield and a sword?
A. murmillio B. Samnite C. Thracian D. retiarius
78. In the orchestra, what were the *scabellarii*?
A. trumpeters B. flutists C. cymbalists D. castanet-players
79. The strength and handiness of a racing team depended on the two outside horses. What were these called?
A. agitores B. funales C. metae D. factiones
80. What was a tunic seller called?
A. sagarius B. marmorarius C. thermopolae D. magnarius
81. What was a *fritillus*?
A. cooking utensil B. bathing instrument C. dice box D. private barber
82. Twin temples of Jupiter and Juno stood in the _____, which Augustus dedicated and whose entrance is still standing in Rome today.
A. Saepta Iulia B. Forum C. Forum Boarium D. Portico of Octavia
83. What were the brooches used for fastening clothing called?
A. tali B. fibulae C. fasciae D. capitium
84. What was the name for charioteers who had won at least a thousand times?
A. aurigae B. conditores C. miliarii D. equites
85. What were the entrance tokens for the theater called?
A. tesserae B. tegulae C. cavea D. podium
86. In Roman plays, what color wig was worn by an old man?
A. Red B. Yellow C. Purple D. White
87. In an insula, what were balconies called?
A. maeniana B. pergulae C. casoni D. vici
88. What was the usual color for a woman's umbrella?
A. purple B. yellow C. green D. white
89. What was the term for a miller?
A. siliginarii B. molinarius C. coupones D. pastillarii
90. In the race of the "October Horse" what was the result for the winning horse?
A. sacrificed B. retired C. made a senator D. a wreath of flowers
91. What was the term for a wet-nurse?
A. mus B. nux C. murex D. nutrix

92. Who restored the Theatre of Pompey for the LAST time?
 A. Theodoric the Ostrogoth B. Honorius C. Diocletian D. Domitian
93. Each *factio* had its own staff. What was the term for the saddlers?
 A. succunditores B. sellarii C. spartores D. medici
94. What was the food distributed to clients by the patron called?
 A. sportula B. dolia C. cibus D. cena
95. Which emperor made it mandatory for patrons attending theater shows to wear a toga?
 A. Augustus B. Caligula C. Domitian D. Trajan
96. What was a *calamistrum*?
 A. curling iron B. basket for bread C. a belt D. a purse
97. What was used to dye material white?
 A. chalk B. soapwort C. salt of tartar D. All of these
98. What were the sellers of melons called?
 A. olitores B. peponarii C. piscatores D. lupinarii
99. What was an anklet called?
 A. armillae B. monile C. inatita D. periscelides
100. What was the term for a guardian for a woman who was married 'sine manu'?
 A. tutela B. juno C. genius D. dos