

# 2007 NJCL Roman Life Test

test code 1010

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

1. What was a council of relatives and friends summoned when the paterfamilias was contemplating severe punishment upon his children?  
A. auctorati                      B. candidati                      C. iudicium domesticum                      D. decuriones
2. What was the term for a step-father?  
A. gener                      B. vitricus                      C. privignus                      D. avunculus
3. What was the ceremony where the bride was formally taken to her husband's home?  
A. sponsalia                      B. comissatio                      C. dextrarum iunctio                      D. deductio
4. What was the term for a scroll which hung from the neck of a slave offered for sale?  
A. titulus                      B. tabula                      C. corona                      D. hasta
5. In the name Marcus Tullius Cicero, what is the term for Marcus?  
A. cognomen                      B. nomen                      C. agnomen                      D. praenomen
6. At a wedding, what was the the term for the basket which the camillus carried?  
A. sportula                      B. flammeum                      C. cumera                      D. dos
7. What was the early morning greeting of the patronus called?  
A. salutatio                      B. adrogatio                      C. fascinatio                      D. meridiatio
8. What was a chair without arms but with a curved back?  
A. sella                      B. cathedra                      C. solium                      D. lectus
9. What is the Latin term for a butler?  
A. ornator                      B. tonsor                      C. atriensis                      D. nutrix
10. What was the finish line of a race?  
A. metae                      B. spatium                      C. linea alba                      D. calx
11. What was a table with three legs called?  
A. monopodium                      B. delphica                      C. abacus                      D. arca
12. Upon the death of the paterfamilias, what was a guardian of an underaged son or an unmarried daughter called?  
A. tutor                      B. nutrix                      C. paedagogus                      D. pronuba
13. What was the term for torches?  
A. candelabra                      B. faces                      C. lucerna                      D. flammeum
14. What was the gift basket given to clientes by the patronus called?  
A. sportula                      B. dolia                      C. agger                      D. scaena
15. What were the training masters in charge of the gladiators?  
A. magistri                      B. doctores                      C. familiae                      D. lanistae
16. Which gladiators fought with two swords?  
A. laqueatores                      B. retiarii                      C. murmillones                      D. dimachaeri
17. What was the tessera hospitalis?  
A. token of hospitium                      B. highest throw in dice                      C. roof tile                      D. military hospital
18. What was the term applied to groups of 10 house slaves?  
A. decemviri                      B. familia                      C. decuriae                      D. cohort
19. What was the term for a sundial?  
A. soleae                      B. solarium                      C. solium                      D. solum
20. What did the term "insulae" originally apply to?  
A. stepping stones                      B. city blocks                      C. starting gates at races                      D. roof tiles
21. What was the term for a strong box?  
A. arca                      B. armarium                      C. olla                      D. crater

22. When a slave was offered for sale but was given no warranty, how was this signified?  
 A. chalk on feet                      B. branded on forehead    C. pilleus on head                      D. ears bored
23. What was the "cena libera"?  
 A. banquet given the day after a marriage  
 B. banquet given for the freeing of a slave  
 C. banquet given when a son reaches age of maturity  
 D. banquet given for the gladiators the day before an exhibition
24. What was the narrow passage beside the tablinum which allowed access to the peristylum from the atrium?  
 A. andron                                      B. alae                                      C. exedra                                      D. oecus
25. What were wholesale slave dealers called?  
 A. aediles                                      B. flamines                                      C. mangones                                      D. ornatrix
26. What was the term for the area between the street and the doorway?  
 A. vestibulum                                      B. atrium                                      C. peristylum                                      D. fores
27. What was the superintendent of an apartment building called?  
 A. ianitor                                      B. insularius                                      C. vilicus                                      D. nomenclator
28. In a Roman house, what was a maenianum?  
 A. public fountain                                      B. balcony                                      C. window box                                      D. street light
29. What was the four wheeled covered vehicle drawn by two horses used by Vestal Virgins and priests?  
 A. carpentum                                      B. petoriturum                                      C. cisium                                      D. pilentum
30. Which of the following would NOT extinguish the patria potestas?  
 A. loss of citizenship by either father or son  
 B. father or child adopted by a third party  
 C. marriage of son  
 D. emancipation of son or a daughter
31. What was the entrance of a Roman house called? (this included the doorway and the door itself)  
 A. ostium                                      B. fores                                      C. atrium                                      D. limen
32. Which type of atrium is being described:  
 "In this the roof sloped toward the outer walls and water was carried off by gutters on the outside; the impluvium collected only so much water as actually fell into it from the heavens."  
 A. displuviatum                                      B. Tuscanicum                                      C. tetrastylon                                      D. Corinthium
33. What was slave who was an overseer of a large farm called?  
 A. atriensis                                      B. pedisequi                                      C. vilicus                                      D. tonsor
34. What carriage is used in the triumphal procession for the spoils of war?  
 A. pilentum                                      B. cisium                                      C. carpentum                                      D. petoriturum
35. Which of the following is categorized as indutus?  
 A. lacerna                                      B. tunica                                      C. palla                                      D. toga
36. Which circus was NOT in the city itself?  
 A. Circus Maximus    B. Circus of Maxentius    C. Circus of Caligula and Nero    D. Circus Flaminius
37. What was the wedding feast given on the day after the wedding called?  
 A. cena nuptialis                                      B. sponsalia                                      C. repotia                                      D. deductio
38. Who erected the first permanent theater at Rome?  
 A. Balbus                                      B. Pompeius Magnus                                      C. Marcellus                                      D. Pliny the Elder
39. What four wheeled traveling vehicle was large, heavy, covered and was drawn by two or four horses?  
 A. petoriturum                                      B. plaustra                                      C. cisium                                      D. raeda
40. What was the property of a slave called?  
 A. dominica potestas                                      B. sportula                                      C. peculium                                      D. arca
41. What were the wax busts of those ancestors who had held curule offices called?  
 A. imagines                                      B. alae                                      C. lectus adversus                                      D. cyathus

42. What was the manager of the play called?  
 A. lanista                      B. dominus gregis                      C. doctor                      D. magister
43. What was the closest tie of relationship known to the Romans?  
 A. agnatio                      B. adfines                      C. cognatio                      D. gens
44. What is the proper order of the layers of a Roman road? (bottom to top)  
 A. rudus, statumen, dorsum, nucleus  
 B. statumen, nucleus, rudus, dorsum  
 C. rudus, nucleus, statumen, dorsum  
 D. statumen, rudus, nucleus, dorsum
45. What were umbones?  
 A. roof tiles                      B. fans                      C. parasols                      D. curbstones
46. To what type of entertainment do all of the following belong: comoediae, tragoediae, mimi, pantomimi?  
 A. ludi circenses                      B. ludi scaenici                      C. munera gladiatoria                      D. pompae
47. From whom did the Romans adopt the idea of the peristylum?  
 A. Greeks                      B. Etruscans                      C. Egyptians                      D. Gauls
48. How many days did it take for a letter to get from Rome to Brundisium?  
 A. two                      B. thirty                      C. ten                      D. six
49. What was the name of the wedding torch?  
 A. cumera                      B. camillus                      C. spina alba                      D. dos
50. What was the kitchen?  
 A. culina                      B. peristylum                      C. triclinium                      D. exedra
51. What was a dice box called?  
 A. arca                      B. fritillus                      C. abacus                      D. armarium
52. What were linum, cera and signum used for?  
 A. building                      B. cooking                      C. bathing                      D. sealing a letter
53. In a Roman house, what was the dining room?  
 A. triclinium                      B. culina                      C. cubiculum                      D. atrium
54. What were olives beaten into a mass and preserved with spices and vinegar called?  
 A. mustum                      B. epityrum                      C. amurca                      D. defrutum
55. What was the relationship where two women were married to brothers called?  
 A. coemptio                      B. ianitrices                      C. manus                      D. agnati
56. For how many years did a soldier enlist in the army?  
 A. 1                      B. for life                      C. 5                      D. 20
57. In a Roman house, what was a bedroom called?  
 A. cubiculum                      B. triclinium                      C. tablinum                      D. culina
58. What was the very best bread? panis \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. plebeius                      B. siligineus                      C. castrensis                      D. sordidus
59. What praenomen is said to have only been used by the Aemilii?  
 A. Gnaeus                      B. Manius                      C. Mamercus                      D. Tiberius
60. In a Roman house, what was the bibliotheca?  
 A. library                      B. meeting room                      C. master's study                      D. bedroom
61. To what do all the terms refer: mola meta catillus  
 A. circenses                      B. grain mills                      C. ships                      D. building
62. What was the slave of a slave called?  
 A. vilicus                      B. dispensator                      C. vicarius                      D. calceator
63. What did soldiers do during times of peace?  
 A. went home  
 B. fought in gladiatorial games  
 C. acted in plays  
 D. employed in public works

64. In a Roman house, what were banquet halls called?  
 A. oeci                                      B. exedrae                                      C. solarium                                      D. sacrarium
65. To what animal do all these terms apply: sus verres aper scrofa  
 A. cow                                      B. pig                                      C. goat                                      D. lamb
66. Which vegetable was NOT grown by the Romans?  
 A. artichokes                                      B. tomatoes                                      C. asparagus                                      D. cucumbers
67. Of what wood was the stick or rod used to beat a slave usually made?  
 A. olive                                      B. birch                                      C. elm                                      D. hickory
68. What was the term for the lintel?  
 A. limen superum                                      B. postes                                      C. tegulae                                      D. imbrices
69. What praenomen was used by the Julian gens, but fell out of use in very early times?  
 A. Gaius                                      B. Lucius                                      C. Vopiscus                                      D. Aulus
70. What was the job of a sutor?  
 A. locksmith                                      B. goldsmith                                      C. coppersmith                                      D. shoemaker
71. What were collegia?  
 A. schools                                      B. groups of actors                                      C. slaves sold as a group                                      D. trade guilds
72. In a Roman house, what were the fores?  
 A. double doors                                      B. curtains                                      C. sliding panels                                      D. shutters
73. The term "furcifer" was used as a form of punishment for unruly slaves. From what Latin word does this punishment originate?  
 A. fugio - flee                                      B. furia - rage                                      C. furca - beam                                      D. fur - thief
74. Which of these fruits was NOT grown by the Romans?  
 A. plums                                      B. oranges                                      C. pomegranates                                      D. quinces
75. What was the term for a back door?  
 A. posticum                                      B. ostium                                      C. fenestra                                      D. vela
76. Nomina which ended in -na are considered to be of which origin?  
 A. Gallic                                      B. Umbrian                                      C. Etruscan                                      D. Picene
77. To what do all the following terms refer: vittae, taeniae, fasciolae  
 A. foods                                      B. ribbons for the hair                                      C. writing supplies                                      D. building supplies
78. What shoe was originally worn by patricians only, but later by all curule magistrates?  
 A. soleae                                      B. mulleus                                      C. perones                                      D. caligae
79. What form of Roman marriage involved a fictitious sale?  
 A. confarreatio                                      B. usus                                      C. coemptio                                      D. contubernium
80. When did semi-public functions (i.e. wedding, naming of a child, coming of age of a son) take place?  
 A. evening                                      B. noon                                      C. afternoon                                      D. early morning
81. What was the name of the spelt cake eaten by brides and grooms during confarreatio?  
 A. puls                                      B. panis siligineus                                      C. farreum libum                                      D. defrutum
82. What were nundinae?  
 A. festival days                                      B. legal holidays                                      C. gambling days                                      D. market days
83. What was the term for an empty tomb?  
 A. sepulcrum                                      B. ustrinae                                      C. columbaria                                      D. cenotaphium
84. What were foriculae?  
 A. shutters                                      B. eating utensils                                      C. doors                                      D. stoves
85. What was the punishment for a slave who had made an attempt upon the life of his master?  
 A. work in the mines                                      B. banishment                                      C. crucifixion                                      D. trial by council
86. What was the title of the person who held the scales during the coemptio ceremony?  
 A. camillus                                      B. pronuba                                      C. libripens                                      D. augur
87. What was a woolen mantle, short, light, open at the side, without sleeves, but fastened with a brooch or buckle on the right shoulder first worn by soldiers called?  
 A. paenula                                      B. lacerna                                      C. laena                                      D. abolla

88. What were the puticuli?  
 A. table coverings      B. supplies for horses      C. grape arbors      D. grave pits
89. What were foculi?  
 A. charcoal stoves      B. shutters      C. windows      D. altars
90. What was the wedding feast called?  
 A. sponsalia      B. deductio      C. cena nuptialis      D. repotia
91. What was the act of the oldest son bending over the body and calling his father by name?  
 A. susceptio      B. prolusio      C. nominalia      D. conclamatio
92. What were wrappings around the legs for keeping warm called?  
 A. ventralia      B. fasciae      C. focalia      D. sinus
93. What was the term for a bench?  
 A. subsellium      B. sella      C. solium      D. cathedra
94. What was wedding cake called?  
 A. panis sordidus      B. puls      C. mustaceum      D. frumentum
95. What is the term for tunics with sleeves reaching the wrists?  
 A. tunicae taleres      B. tunicae manicatae      C. synthesis      D. endromis
96. What was a stiff, straight, high backed chair with solid arms?  
 A. solium      B. subsellium      C. lectus      D. sella
97. What was the name for a slave whose job was to punish fellow slaves?  
 A. vilicus      B. lanista      C. carnifex      D. designator
98. What was a laudatio?  
 A. court case      B. ceremony of naming      C. freeing of a slave      D. funeral oration
99. What was the term for a water clock?  
 A. solarium      B. clepsydra      C. obelisk      D. spina
100. What was the cap of liberty called?  
 A. causia      B. petasus      C. pilleus      D. cucullus