

2012 NJCL Roman Life Test

1. What was the part of the Roman house where food was prepared?
 A. cubiculum B. culina C. triclinium D. peristylum
2. A Roman child received its names on what day?
 A. dies lustricus B. dies natalis C. dies numinis D. dies susceptionis
3. The head of a Roman household was called:
 A. pater patronus B. pater patriae C. pater familias D. pater lenonis
4. What garment was worn by brides on the wedding day?
 A. tunica natalis B. tunica recta C. tunica dialis D. tunica manicata
5. Escaped slaves were branded with what letter on their forehead?
 A. F B. E C. X D. R
6. How many years did a consul have to wait before holding the office again?
 A. 5 b 10 C. 15 D. 20
7. What festival celebrated Roman ancestors during the month of February?
 A. Lupercalia B. Saturnalia C. Parentalia D. Bona Dea Festival
8. A banker in Rome was known as:
 A. pecuniarius b argentarius C. doctor D. censor
9. Dessert was known to the Romans as:
 A. prima mensa B. secunda mensa C. tertia mensa D. quarta mensa
10. What style of house did not have a compluvium, nor a impluvium?
 A. atrium testudinatum B. atrium tetrastylon C. atrium Tuscanicum D. atrium Etruscanicum
11. The inns Romans used while traveling were known as:
 A. caupona B. ianitor C. sepulcrum D. columbaria
12. Gladiators who fought blindfolded were known as:
 A. murmilo B. Thraex C. andabata D. venator
13. A female slave enlisted to care for children was known as:
 A. avuncula B. nutrix C. matrona D. mater
14. The power a pater familias had over his family was called this.
 A. patria numina B. patria regnum C. patria dominus D. patria potestas
15. The tunic worn that had sleeves that stretched down to the wrists was called this.
 A. tunica manicata B. tunica recta C. tunica angusti clavi D. tunica praetexta
16. A cherry or cherry tree was known to the Romans as:
 A. malum B. cerasus C. uva D. olea
17. A wholesale slave dealer was a(n):
 A. mango B. venator C. ancillator D. leno
18. Gladiatorial fights began as funeral games called:
 A. venatio B. munera C. tali D. alae
19. This was the gift handed out to clientes by the patronus.
 A. donum B. munus C. sportula D. datum
20. The slave who guarded the entrance to the house was called:
 A. vigil B. ianitor C. custos D. servus
21. The avunculus was what relation?
 A. father's father B. mother's sister C. father's brother D. mother's brother
22. What trinket was worn by young boys to ward off evil spirits?
 A. bulla B. signum C. corona D. armilla
23. The matron who joined the right hands of couple during weddings was known as:
 A. nutrix B. matrona C. pronuba D. sponsalia
24. Which of these did NOT wear a toga praetexta?
 A. freedmen B. boys who had not come of age C. magistrates D. flamen dialis

25. Adfines were considered what relation?
 A. blood relatives
 B. relatives on the father's side
 C. relatives on the mother's side
 D. in-laws
26. Who was considered the closest relatives in one's family?
 A. agnati
 B. cognati
 C. adfines
 D. origines
27. The act of calling out a dead person's name was:
 A. laudatio
 B. conclamatio
 C. ustrinae
 D. salutatio
28. The fermented fish sauce popular with the Romans was known as:
 A. gustation
 B. pisces
 C. garum
 D. olea
29. The sign that slaves wore during a slave auction was called:
 A. paenula
 B. sinus
 C. titulus
 D. stylus
30. The flame colored veil worn by the bride was called?
 A. tunica recta
 B. paenula
 C. toga pura
 D. flammeum
31. The guardian who followed children to school was called:
 A. pedagogus
 B. rhetor
 C. grammaticus
 D. litterator
32. The patruus was what relation?
 A. mother's brother
 B. father's brother
 C. father's father
 D. mother's father
33. These were knucklebones used for chance games.
 A. tali
 B. tesserae
 C. diceum
 D. manus
34. These were dice used for chance games.
 A. tali
 B. tesserae
 C. diceum
 D. manus
35. This was a litter carried by donkeys.
 A. reda
 B. statumen
 C. basterna
 D. carpentum
36. The wedding cake used by the Romans was called:
 A. mustaceum
 B. caecum
 C. sponsalia
 D. usus
37. This name signified the stirps of a person.
 A. praenomen
 B. nomen
 C. cognomen
 D. agnomen
38. This name signified the gens of a person.
 A. praenomen
 B. nomen
 C. cognomen
 D. agnomen
39. This name was earned later in life by the person, usually for a special achievement.
 A. praenomen
 B. nomen
 C. cognomen
 D. agnomen
40. This name was used by people closest to the person.
 A. praenomen
 B. nomen
 C. cognomen
 D. agnomen
41. A freedman inherited his name from whom when he was first freed?
 A. his father
 B. his mother
 C. his old master
 D. his grandfather
42. This meal signified the end of the work day on a Roman farm.
 A. cena
 B. prandium
 C. ientaculum
 D. vesperna
43. What was breakfast called by the Romans?
 A. cena
 B. prandium
 C. ientaculum
 D. vesperna
44. What was lunch called by the Romans?
 A. cena
 B. prandium
 C. ientaculum
 D. vesperna
45. Whom did the Romans call doctores?
 A. gladiator trainers
 B. army physicians
 C. charioteers
 D. cooks
46. This was a banana-shaped raincoat worn by the Romans.
 A. paenula
 B. toga
 C. tunica
 D. stola
47. Cognati were considered what relations?
 A. in-laws
 B. mother's family
 C. father's family
 D. blood-relations
48. The father's household power could be extinguished in all these ways EXCEPT
 A. emancipation
 B. loss of citizenship
 C. adoption
 D. adultery
49. What official in the late Republic was often more powerful than the consul?
 A. censor
 B. praetor
 C. quaestor
 D. aedile

50. This magistrate was in charge of public works and games.
 A. censor B. praetor C. quaestor D. aedile
51. This magistrate acted as a judge in the law courts and held imperium.
 A. censor B. praetor C. quaestor D. aedile
52. This magistrate managed a city's treasury.
 A. censor B. praetor C. quaestor D. aedile
53. This room in the Roman house got its name from the black soot that lined its walls in early times.
 A. triclinium B. culina C. cubiculum D. atrium
54. This part of the house acted as storage for the family's imagines.
 A. alae B. culina C. peristylum D. tablinum
55. This was an open courtyard in a house adopted from the Greeks.
 A. alae B. culina C. peristylum D. tablinum
56. By what name did the Romans call the peach?
 A. malum Punicum B. malum Persicum C. malum Armeniacum D. citrus
57. By what name did the Romans call a pomegranate?
 A. malum Punicum B. malum Persicum C. malum Armeniacum D. citrus
58. By what name did the Romans call an apricot?
 A. malum Punicum B. malum Persicum C. malum Armeniacum D. citrus
59. This was the betrothal of the woman to the man, arranged by their parents.
 A. sponsalia B. usus C. manus D. confarreatio
60. This was the wedding feast held in honor of the bride and groom.
 A. prandium B. cena nuptialis C. ientaculum D. sponsalia
61. The funeral oration given in honor of the deceased was called:
 A. conclamatio B. sepulcrum C. columbaria D. laudatio
62. This was a common law marriage in which the couple was married after a year of living together.
 A. usus B. coemptio C. manus D. confarreatio
63. This kind of marriage involved a fictitious sale of the bride to the groom.
 A. usus B. coemptio C. manus D. confarreatio
64. This marriage ceremony was performed by a pontifex.
 A. usus B. coemptio C. manus D. confarreatio
65. This signified the power a husband had over his wife.
 A. usus B. coemptio C. manus D. confarreatio
66. Which of these days was considered appropriate for a wedding?
 A. October 5th B. March 15th C. October 17th D. May 1st
67. This person taught public speaking to students.
 A. rhetor B. pedagogus C. litterator D. grammaticus
68. This person taught students sentence structure and syntax.
 A. rhetor B. pedagogus C. litterator D. grammaticus
69. This person was responsible for teaching children the Latin and Greek alphabet.
 A. rhetor B. pedagogus C. litterator D. grammaticus
70. The act of acknowledging a newborn as one's own was called what by the Romans?
 A. conclamatio B. susceptio C. salutatio D. laudatio
71. The Romans called the period of time before a child received its names:
 A. primordia B. antenomina C. hospitium D. salutatio
72. The wax busts of a family's ancestors were called what by the Romans?
 A. cera B. raeda C. columbaria D. imagines
73. The couch on which the dead person was laid during conclamatio was called:
 A. lectus funebris B. lectus natalis C. lectus nuptialis D. lectus ultimus
74. This was a form of marriage used by slaves.
 A. contubernium B. usus C. manus D. confarreatio
75. Which was NOT a common source of slaves for the Romans?
 A. conquest B. trade C. volunteers D. kidnapping

76. The guest-host relationship was called what by the Romans?
 A. potestas B. hospitium C. donatum D. sportula
77. This is the period of the morning when patrons would greet their clients and dispense sportula.
 A. conclamatio B. laudatio C. susceptio D. salutatio
78. Victorious charioteers exited through this gate at the circus.
 A. porta prima B. porta triumphalis C. porta Capena D. porta Salaria
79. These acted as the starting gates for the chariots at the circus
 A. spina B. meta C. carceres D. mappa
80. Which of these was NOT a racing faction during the Republic?
 A. red B. green C. blue D. gold
81. What were the beast hunts held in the amphitheater called?
 A. naumachiae B. venationes C. pugnae D. proelia
82. This was the tomb constructed to house the body or ashes of the dead after the funeral.
 A. sepulchrum B. ustrina C. tumulus D. columbaria
83. This was the place where bodies were cremated before being placed in the tombs.
 A. sepulchrum B. ustrina C. tumulus D. columbaria
84. This acted as a family tomb and was made to store multiple cremation urns.
 A. sepulchrum B. ustrina C. tumulus D. columbaria
85. This was the opening in the roof of the atrium to let light in the house.
 A. testudinum B. impluvium C. compluvium D. sinus
86. The pool that collected rainwater after it fell through the opening of the atrium was called:
 A. testudinum B. impluvium C. compluvium D. sinus
87. The four wheel cart used to transport goods was called?
 A. raeda B. carpentum C. biga D. quadriga
88. What was the gravel used in the first layer of a Roman road called?
 A. cementum B. creta C. lutum D. statumen
89. This was used to seal letters and to identify oneself.
 A. bulla B. armilla C. signum D. braciae
90. What instrument was used to write on a tabula?
 A. signum B. stylus C. abacus D. bulla
91. This garment signified the rank of an equestrian.
 A. tunica lati clavi B. toga virilis C. tunica angusti clavi D. toga praetexta
92. This garment signified the rank of a senator
 A. tunica lati clavi B. toga viriglis C. tunica angusti clavi D. toga praetexta
93. What was the name of the system that was used to heat the floors and walls of the baths?
 A. caldarium B. tepidarium C. hypocaustum D. frigidarium
94. This room of the bath was where oil was applied and scraped off to clean the guest.
 A. unctorium B. caldarium C. frigidarium D. tepidarium
95. Where did patrons disrobe and store their clothing while at the baths?
 A. unctorium B. hypocaust C. apodyterium D. caldarium
96. This was the toga worn by men who had come of age.
 A. toga picta B. toga pura C. toga candida D. toga pulla
97. This toga was worn by people in mourning during a funeral procession.
 A. toga picta B. toga pura C. toga candida D. toga pulla
98. This toga was worn by those who were seeking political office.
 A. toga picta B. toga pura C. toga candida D. toga pulla
99. What did the Romans call a bound book made of parchment?
 A. papyrus B. scapus C. umbilicus D. codex
100. What was the name of the black ink commonly used to write with?
 A. agrimentum B. rubermentum C. atramentum D. viridimentum