

## 2013 NJCL Roman Life Test

1. The dessert course in a Roman cēna was called  
 A. prōmulsis                      B. secunda mēnsa                      C. gustātiō                      D. fercula
2. According to Pliny, who was the first Roman to shave everyday?  
 A. Scipio                      B. Caesar                      C. Pompey                      D. Pliny's uncle
3. Victorious generals and emperors wore the all-purple toga \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. praetexta                      B. pulla                      C. picta                      D. pūra
4. Which of these dates is equivalent to our March 30?  
 A. prīdiē Kal. Apr.                      B. a.d. II Kal. Apr.                      C. a.d. III Kal. Apr.                      D. a.d. IV Kal. Apr.
5. The study in a Roman vīlla was known as the  
 A. triclinium                      B. āla                      C. culīna                      D. tablīnum
6. In ancient Rome, if you saw a līnea alba, made of calx, near the carcerēs, you would be  
 A. in jail                      B. in the circus                      C. at home                      D. in the forum
7. People who were related by marriage and not by blood were called  
 A. cognātī                      B. adfīnēs                      C. agnātī                      D. sociī
8. During which month would gambling be legal and slaves would be freed from the usual duties for a week?  
 A. January                      B. March                      C. November                      D. December
9. Apartment buildings were known in Rome as  
 A. nūgae                      B. īnsulae                      C. vīllae                      D. mūnera
10. In which month would the priests known as Saliī parade through Rome with the shields called ancīlia?  
 A. January                      B. March                      C. November                      D. December
11. The poorest Romans, who could not afford proper burial and who had no friends to provide for them, would be buried in  
 A. columbāria                      B. puticulī                      C. sepulchra                      D. aediculae
12. The changing room in a Roman thermae was the  
 A. apodytērium                      B. caldārium                      C. frīgidārium                      D. ūnctōrium
13. The festival of Lupercālia took place in  
 A. January                      B. February                      C. March                      D. April
14. The type of gladiator that fought with a net and a trident was the  
 A. murmillō                      B. Samnite                      C. rētiārius                      D. Thracian
15. How many lictōrēs accompanied a dictātor?  
 A. VI                      B. VIII                      C. XII                      D. XXIV
16. The nāvis longa was used mostly for  
 A. transporting goods                      B. leisurely travel                      C. sailing on rivers                      D. fighting enemies
17. A Roman legion was divided into 10  
 A. maniples                      B. centuries                      C. wings                      D. cohorts
18. A Roman bride's hair was divided into how many braids?  
 A. II                      B. IV                      C. VI                      D. VIII
19. For how long did a Vestal Virgin serve?  
 A. 15 years                      B. 20 years                      C. 25 years                      D. 30 years
20. Where would a Roman most likely see a vīlicus, ārātōrēs, horrea, and carpenta?  
 A. urbs                      B. fundus                      C. forum                      D. domus
21. Which praenōmen originally meant "born by day"?  
 A. Quīntus                      B. Lūcius                      C. Sextus                      D. Marcus
22. Which of the following would have used an oven as part of his job?  
 A. pictor                      B. pastor                      C. pistor                      D. tonsor

23. From which type of teacher would a Roman learn about nārrātiō, dēclāmātiō, and suāsōria?  
 A. lūdī magister                      B. grammaticus                      C. rhētor                      D. tīrō
24. A general celebrating an ōvātiō would ride  
 A. on horseback                      B. in a chariot                      C. down the Via Latīna                      D. down the Via Aurēlia
25. A man in ancient Rome named Ōlipor was most likely a  
 A. soldier                      B. senator                      C. banker                      D. slave
26. The fētiālēs were in charge of  
 A. declaring war                      B. observing birds                      C. human sacrifices                      D. swearing in consuls
27. A Roman would wear soleae on his  
 A. head                      B. feet                      C. hands                      D. arms
28. manūmissiō was the act of  
 A. selling a slave                      B. killing a slave                      C. freeing a slave                      D. greeting a slave
29. A Roman's amita was his  
 A. father's sister                      B. mother's sister                      C. cousin                      D. girlfriend
30. In the Roman numbering system, a single line above a number indicated that you should multiply that number by  
 A. 1,000                      B. 10,000                      C. 100,000                      D. 1,000,000
31. gārum would be used to  
 A. wash clothes                      B. brush your teeth                      C. shine your shoes                      D. flavor food
32. incubātiō was performed in order to  
 A. cure an illness                      B. curse an enemy                      C. ensure safe childbirth                      D. repay a debt
33. The main responsibility of a praetor was to oversee  
 A. the amphitheaters                      B. street repairs                      C. law courts                      D. public baths
34. What was the purpose of a mappa at a chariot race?  
 A. to reward the winner                      B. to start the race                      C. to cut the safety straps                      D. to shade the crowd
35. The first aqueduct serving Rome was built by  
 A. Appius Claudius                      B. Julius Caesar                      C. Scipio Africanus                      D. Romulus
36. In ancient Rome, who would be entombed in a cenotaphium?  
 A. a newborn                      B. a military hero                      C. an emperor                      D. no one
37. What was the purpose of a fritillus?  
 A. to store grain                      B. to throw dice                      C. to comb hair                      D. to dye clothing
38. mālum Persicum was a/an  
 A. apricot                      B. cherry                      C. pomegranate                      D. peach
39. For what occasions would a toga be worn in the arrangement known as cinctus gabīnus?  
 A. meals                      B. greeting clients                      C. divorces                      D. sacrifices
40. The term for the traditional handout given to clients by patrons, the sportula, originates from the gift's  
 A. container                      B. size                      C. frequency                      D. color
41. cisium, raeda, and essedum are terms associated with  
 A. military weapons                      B. hunting weapons                      C. clothing                      D. transportation
42. A marmorārius sold  
 A. fish                      B. bread                      C. marble                      D. shoes
43. A Roman man in the act known as susceptiō would  
 A. pull his toga overhead                      B. raise his hands and pray                      C. remove his sandals                      D. pick up a baby
44. In a Roman army who was a faber?  
 A. cavalry officer                      B. spy                      C. engineer                      D. camp slave
45. How many legs did the mēnsa delphica have?  
 A. I                      B. II                      C. III                      D. IV
46. What was the favorite meat of the Romans?  
 A. beef                      B. pork                      C. chicken                      D. rabbit

47. At a dinner party, the umbrae were  
 A. uninvited guests      B. bouncers      C. acrobats      D. illusionists
48. What was a clepsydra?  
 A. curling iron      B. sedan chair      C. surgical instrument      D. water clock
49. A lasso was the weapon of choice of a  
 A. laqueator      B. dimachaerus      C. retiarius      D. secutor
50. The slave who was in charge of maintaining the mistress' appearance was called  
 A. vespillo      B. venatrix      C. ornatrix      D. calceator
51. The Roman day was divided into how many hours?  
 A. 24      B. 18      C. 16      D. 12
52. The shoes of a consul were  
 A. red      B. yellow      C. brown      D. black
53. The rations of a legionnaire consisted principally of  
 A. meat      B. grain      C. potatoes      D. fruit
54. The garment worn by a Roman to indicate that he was seeking public office at the forthcoming election was the toga  
 A. picta      B. praetexta      C. candida      D. virilis
55. Cicero was known as a novus homo, a man  
 A. who was a foreigner      C. whose ancestors never held public office  
 B. whose family were aristocrats      D. who had been a dictator
56. A light breakfast consisting chiefly of bread and water or wine was the  
 A. ientaculum      B. prandium      C. cena      D. ieiunus
57. Which of the following was a lucky day for the Romans to get married?  
 A. June 28      B. February 14      C. October 5      D. June 6
58. The most popular medicinal drug used in ancient Rome was  
 A. myrrh      B. asphodel      C. laserpicium      D. vinegar
59. The part of a Roman's name that indicated the stirps of his gens was the  
 A. praenomen      B. nomen      C. agnomen      D. cognomen
60. The Cloaca Maxima was  
 A. the fountain in Rome      C. the main sewer  
 B. the cloak of the emperor      D. the high priest of Rome
61. crepundia were  
 A. flowers      B. rattles      C. hoops      D. necklace
62. tesserae were  
 A. knucklebones      B. dice      C. ball games      D. fish nets
63. After the expulsion of Tarquinius Superbus, the office that was established to carry out some of the king's religious duties was the  
 A. pontifex maximus      B. flamen      C. rex sacrorum      D. frater Arvalis
64. Roman children who died before they were forty days old were  
 A. cremated      B. buried      C. fed to the dogs      D. buried under the lararium
65. At a banquet, the proportion of water to wine was assigned by  
 A. rex vini      B. rex salutis      C. rex lecti      D. rex bibendi
66. The first high-level aqueduct, built in 140 BC, was the Aqua  
 A. Appia      B. Claudia      C. Marcia      D. Augusta
67. The Ludi Romani were games held in honor of Jupiter Optimus Maximus during the month of  
 A. December      B. October      C. November      D. September
68. "May burning fever seize all her limbs, kill her soul, and choke her!" This is something that a Roman would have found on a lead tablet called a:  
 A. defixio      B. repositarium      C. venenum      D. mormo

69. The phrase “sub hastā vēnīre” describes  
 A. the polishing and purification of weapons before a battle  
 B. someone who is being sold into slavery  
 C. the act of entering into a contract for a land sale  
 D. someone who is about to die in battle
70. conclāmātiōnēs were performed at  
 A. weddings                      B. triumphal processions                      C. gladiatorial games                      D. funerals
71. A garden with plants in geometric design was called the  
 A. hortus                      B. peristylum                      C. xystus                      D. ustrina
72. The stage on which actōrēs stood was called  
 A. orchestra                      B. cāvea                      C. scaena                      D. ōdēum
73. The hot and dry room (similar to a modern day sauna) was the  
 A. lacōnicum                      B. caldarium                      C. ūnctōrium                      D. frīgidarium
74. A beast-hunt at a Roman amphitheater was called  
 A. curriculum                      B. vēnātiō                      C. bēstiārius                      D. essedarius
75. Elections in Roman towns like Pompeii took place in  
 A. January                      B. March                      C. June                      D. August
76. The type of large Roman siege engine that shot long spears was the  
 A. ballista                      B. catapulta                      C. onager                      D. scoriō
77. Which of the following was NOT one of the Capitoline Triad?  
 A. Mars                      B. Jupiter                      C. Juno                      D. Minerva
78. Which of the following was NOT one of the Roman chariot racing factions?  
 A. silver                      B. red                      C. white                      D. purple
79. tēgulae and imbricēs were used mainly in building  
 A. hearths                      B. floors                      C. doorways                      D. roofs
80. Wax masks of ancestors were called  
 A. imāginēs                      B. praeficae                      C. nēniae                      D. tibicinēs
81. The grōma was an instrument used mainly by Roman  
 A. bakers                      B. cobblers                      C. land surveyors                      D. soothsayers
82. If a Roman’s nōmen ended in -ēnus or -iēnus, it is most likely that his family origin was  
 A. Gallic                      B. Picene                      C. Etruscan                      D. Sicilian
83. The guardian spirit of a girl was the  
 A. genius                      B. monumenta                      C. lūnula                      D. Iūnō
84. Cicero learned about Roman law while serving a voluntary apprenticeship under Mucius Scaevola. These apprenticeships were called  
 A. cohortēs                      B. tūrōcinium forī                      C. honōrarium                      D. pergula
85. The Romans celebrated the Līberālia on March  
 A. 1<sup>st</sup>                      B. 13<sup>th</sup>                      C. 17<sup>th</sup>                      D. 21<sup>st</sup>
86. Those who made the best house servants came from  
 A. Cyrene                      B. Numidia                      C. Illyria                      D. Alexandria
87. The architectural design where the roof was sloped toward the outer walls and the water was carried off by gutters on the outside was typical of the ātrium  
 A. displuviātum                      B. tetrastylon                      C. Tuscanicum                      D. testudinātum
88. The only undergarment worn by the Romans of the earliest times was called  
 A. subligaculum                      B. indutus                      C. fōcālia                      D. braciae
89. According to Suetonius, Caesar paid six million sesterces to buy this type of precious item, a favorite among the Roman women in their jewel-caskets, as a present for Servilia.  
 A. emerald                      B. pearl                      C. ruby                      D. sapphire
90. Which of the following was NOT one of the ingredients of tūrōtārīchus?  
 A. eggs                      B. cheese                      C. salt fish                      D. bacon

91. The highest throw in a game of knucklebones was called the  
 A. Vulture                      B. Venus                      C. Eagle                      D. Dog
92. The small shield carried by a Thracian was called  
 A. clipeus                      B. scutum                      C. manicae                      D. parma
93. Travelers on official business could rest and obtain a change of animals with an authorization document called  
 A. mānsiō                      B. mūtātiō                      C. dīplōma                      D. tabellārius
94. The small boats that took goods up the Tiber River from Ostia to Rome were known as nāvēs  
 A. longae                      B. onerāriae                      C. utriculāriae                      D. cōdicāriae
95. The oldest college of priests in Rome was the  
 A. frātrēs arvālēs                      B. lūpercī                      C. epulōnēs                      D. collēgium pontificum
96. In times of great crisis, this ceremony was performed by dedicating everything born in the spring to a god, usually Jupiter.  
 A. lustrātiō                      B. dēvōtiō                      C. vēr sacrum                      D. mundus cereris
97. The most expensive purple dye used by the Romans came from  
 A. vegetable dyes                      B. shellfish                      C. lichens                      D. insects
98. This type of wine was pronounced by Augustus to be the noblest of all.  
 A. Caecuban                      B. Falernian                      C. Massican                      D. Pompeian
99. The distinguishing feature of the tunicae tālārēs was that their  
 A. sleeves reached to the wrists                      C. silk lining inside the tunic  
 B. alternating purple and red stripes                      D. length reached to the ankles
100. The period of mourning for children between the ages of three and ten years lasted  
 A. nine days                      C. twelve months  
 B. two months                      D. as many months as they were years old