

2016 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE ROMAN LIFE TEST

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

1. Which of the following gladiators had a name derived from a Greek word which meant a type of fish?
(A) Murmillo (B) Thracian (C) Samnite (D) Retiarius
2. The term for the seats which rose in tiers in the theater was ____.
(A) *scaena* (B) *orchestra* (C) *cavea* (D) *amphitheatrum*
3. The *basilica* was primarily considered a ____.
(A) temple (B) courthouse (C) marketplace (D) polling station
4. The name for a slave born into a household was ____.
(A) *alumnus* (B) *verna* (C) *libertus* (D) *ancilla*
5. A *tonsor* would most likely earn his living doing which of the following?
(A) selling pottery (B) shaving men (C) painting graffiti (D) shipping goods
6. The ____ was a colonnade of pillars surrounding a garden in a villa.
(A) *hortus* (B) *triclinium* (C) *tablinum* (D) *peristylum*
7. The doorkeeper at the bathhouse was known as the ____.
(A) *ostiarius* (B) *paedagogus* (C) *lanista* (D) *venalicius*
8. A group of supporters for a candidate were known as ____.
(A) *aediles* (B) *liberti* (C) *fautores* (D) *rhetores*
9. Over 300 *defixiones* have been found in Britain alone. What could *defixiones* be used to do?
(A) record business transactions (B) call for the punishment of an enemy
(C) explain the use of a medicine (D) invite guests to a dinner party
10. The *haruspex* would carefully examine which part of an animal after a sacrifice?
(A) heart (B) brain (C) kidneys (D) liver
11. The *groma* was used in construction for what function?
(A) making straight lines (B) measuring depth in trenches and ditches
(C) mixing concrete (D) mapping the existing roads
12. The ____ was a document that confirmed a soldier's honorable discharge and citizenship.
(A) *agger* (B) *cursus publicus* (C) *diploma* (D) *itinerarium*
13. The military belt called a ____ was worn at all times, even without the armor.
(A) *caliga* (B) *cingulum* (C) *pugio* (D) *galea*
14. *amanuenses*, or ____, were used by most wealthy Romans to assist with their correspondence.
(A) letter-carriers (B) secretaries (C) editors (D) librarians
15. How many days of sorrow were observed by the immediate family after a funeral?
(A) three (B) six (C) nine (D) twelve
16. The *flammeum* would be worn by which one of the following groups of people?
(A) priestesses (B) slave girls (C) brides (D) widows
17. A *caupo* was
(A) a wine merchant (B) an innkeeper (C) a moneylender (D) a butcher
18. A character in a Roman comedy wearing a red wig would have been portraying
(A) an old man (B) a young man (C) a young female (D) a slave

19. The expression *tuas res tibi habeto* would be said to whom?
(A) a soldier being discharged (B) A retiring Vestal Virgin
(C) a woman being divorced (D) a man being removed from the Emperor's council
20. Which of the following would the *optio*, or deputy, do in the Roman army?
(A) organize the guards (B) distribute salaries
(C) care for soldiers (D) replace the centurion if he dies in battle
21. Ships brought goods up the Tiber to Rome's river port and docks with markets known as ____.
(A) *tabernae* (B) *emporia* (C) *insulae* (D) *horrea*
22. The barracks of a fort had long, narrow, rectangular buildings for housing men called ____.
(A) *contubernium* (B) *praetorium* (C) *horrea* (D) *valetudinarium*
23. The very best bread, made of pure wheat flour, was called *panis*
(A) *albanus* (B) *siligineus* (C) *castrensis* (D) *plebeius*
24. The *factiones* were ____.
(A) gladiatorial squads (B) acting troupes (C) gymnasts (D) chariot teams
25. Which office held the right to veto any law or decree passed by the Senate or the assemblies?
(A) consul (B) dictator (C) censor (D) tribune
26. The *meta* and *catillus* were the two millstones that along with the frame composed the
(A) *pistrina* (B) *morsus* (C) *mola* (D) *puls*
27. Where would a *strigil* be most commonly found?
(A) in a soldier's tent (B) in the forum (C) at a villa (D) at the baths
28. Roman cooks commonly used all of the following as seasonings EXCEPT
(A) mustard (B) cumin (C) fennel (D) cayenne
29. How many years did a Vestal Virgin serve?
(A) 10 (B) 20 (C) 30 (D) 40
30. A four-wheeled chariot was called ____.
(A) *carpentum* (B) *essedum* (C) *cisium* (D) *pilentum*
31. Which of the following terms refers to a Roman's uncle?
(A) *abavus* (B) *avunculus* (C) *nepos* (D) *avius*
32. Before his first fight, a gladiator was called a ____.
(A) *primus* (B) *tiro* (C) *pulsus* (D) *noob*
33. The *denarius*, *quadrans*, and *as* are all units of ____.
(A) the army (B) money (C) time (D) distance
34. At what event would you hear the words "*ubi tu Gaius, ego Gaia?*"
(A) dinner party (B) gladiatorial games (C) wedding (D) funeral
35. The first high-level aqueduct which supplied the top of the Capitoline Hill with water was the *Aqua*
(A) *Appia* (B) *Julia* (C) *Marcia* (D) *Claudia*
36. The plain woolen shirt-like garment worn under the toga was the ____.
(A) *subligaculum* (B) *fascia* (C) *tunica* (D) *braca*
37. The Romans called the apricot a *malum* ____?
(A) *Punicum* (B) *Armeniacum* (C) *Germanicum* (D) *Persicum*

38. What style of atrium was formed by two pairs of beams crossing each other at right angles?
(A) *atrium Testudinatum* (B) *atrium Corinthium*
(C) *atrium Tuscanicum* (D) *atrium Displuviatum*
39. What was the term for a light, two-wheeled cart drawn by two horses?
(A) *cisium* (B) *raeda* (C) *pilentum* (D) *petoriturum*
40. What was the rod around which a scroll was rolled?
(A) *cornua* (B) *umbilicus* (C) *titulus* (D) *membranum*
41. The geographical area in which Rome was situated was ____.
(A) Etruria (B) Campania (C) Lucania (D) Latium
42. Who was the special priest of Jupiter?
(A) *Pontifex Maximus* (B) *Rex Sacrorum* (C) *Flamen Dialis* (D) *Flamen Summus*
43. The wall in the center of the circus, dividing the two sides of the race track, was the ____.
(A) *meta* (B) *mura* (C) *spina* (D) *missu*
44. Which would be worn on the feet?
(A) *amicti* (B) *calcei* (C) *abollae* (D) *pillei*
45. The room of a Roman bath which was typically the furthest distance from the hypocaust was the ____.
(A) *laconicum* (B) *frigidarium* (C) *tepidarium* (D) *caldarium*
46. What was the *praefectus annonae* in charge of keeping?
(A) water supply (B) grain supply (C) public works (D) roads
47. The festival of *Lemuria* was held in
(A) September (B) June (C) April (D) May
48. A Roman male baby was given his praenomen on the ____ day after birth.
(A) 7th (B) 8th (C) 10th (D) 14th
49. Gladiatorial combats originated with the ____.
(A) Etruscans (B) Greeks (C) Egyptians (D) Persians
50. The traditional measure of land, 120 Roman feet, was based upon
(A) the length oxen were supposed to plow without resting
(B) 50 times the reputed height of Romulus
(C) the standard length of the *spina* of a circus
(D) the length of the *Forum Romanum*
51. Which animal would not be sacrificed at a *suovetaurilia*?
(A) a ram (B) a bull (C) a pig (D) a goat
52. The meat which was considered a luxury item in the Roman diet was the
(A) beef (B) pork (C) mutton (D) turkey
53. Triumphant generals would typically wear what type of toga?
(A) *toga candida* (B) *toga praetexta* (C) *toga picta* (D) *toga pulla*
54. The top layer of a Roman road was composed of
(A) fine gravel compacted into tar (B) smooth concrete
(C) blocks of lava or other hard stone (D) cobble stones set in mortar
55. A young girl who was chosen to be a Vestal Virgin met all of the following requirements EXCEPT
(A) both parents must be living (B) being unblemished physically
(C) being an only child (D) being 6 to 10 years old

56. What did the Romans call slingers in the auxiliaries?
(A) *aquiliferi* (B) *calones* (C) *muliones* (D) *funditores*
57. The guardian spirit which came into the world with a boy at birth was the ____.
(A) *pupus* (B) *manes* (C) *genius* (D) *animus*
58. The first permanent theater of Rome was the theater of ____.
(A) Pompey (B) Balbus (C) Marcellus (D) Taurus
59. On which day of the month are the Ides of August?
(A) 11th (B) 13th (C) 15th (D) 17th
60. A man elected to high office whose ancestors had never held such a position was called a ____.
(A) *patronus* (B) *consularis* (C) *designator* (D) *novus homo*
61. What was the outer wrap worn by Roman women called?
(A) *palla* (B) *stola* (C) *toga pulla* (D) *tunica recta*
62. The Romans used olive oil in all of the following ways EXCEPT
(A) to anoint bodies after baths (B) as lubricant for mills
(C) as fuel for lamps (D) to cook with
63. The basin that collected the rainwater that came through a hole in the roof of the atrium is the ____.
(A) *compluvium* (B) *impluvium* (C) *piscina* (D) *andron*
64. *Faces* were used ____.
(A) to light up streets (B) in funeral processions
(C) to show the power of magistrates (D) to get togas extra white
65. Roman children were taken to and from school by slaves called ____.
(A) *litteratores* (B) *grammatici* (C) *ludi* (D) *paedagogoi*
66. The port city that directly serviced the city of Rome was ____.
(A) *Brundisium* (B) *Piraeus* (C) *Neapolis* (D) *Ostia*
67. What feast was associated with the attainment of manhood?
(A) *Liberalia* (B) *Supercalia* (C) *Lemuria* (D) *Arvalia*
68. What were used to count laps in a chariot race?
(A) spears and helmets (B) dolphins and eggs (C) horns and stones (D) dogs and dice
69. What nationality of slaves was considered to be the best educated?
(A) Etruscan (B) Spanish (C) Greek (D) Egyptian
70. The hot room of a bathhouse was called the ____.
(A) *frigidarium* (B) *hypocaust* (C) *harena* (D) *caldarium*

TIE-BREAKERS: Please mark these as #96-#100. These will be scored only to break ties!

96. What was the name for the honeyed wine which the Romans drank?
(A) *mustum* (B) *oleum* (C) *acetum* (D) *mulsum*
97. The *Salii*, or the dancing priests, worshipped ____.
(A) Quirinus (B) Terpsichore (C) Mars (D) Ceres
98. The water channels of Roman aqueducts were usually built from what material?
(A) bronze (B) cast-iron (C) lead (D) stone
99. Along with Latin, the children of wealthy Roman families also learned ____.
(A) Etruscan (B) Oscan (C) Greek (D) Umbrian
100. Which of the following occupations was unsuitable for a Roman aristocrat?
(A) farmer (B) lawyer (C) physician (D) military officer