

2017 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE ROMAN LIFE TEST

While studying Latin we learn how the everyday lives of the Romans differed from our own. Choose the **best** answers to the questions below:

1. *A graphium* was most like a/an:
 - a) abacus b) calx c) stilus d) atramentum
2. What did Romans use to preserve their foods?
 - a) mel b) lac c) codex d) sal
3. Along with *solaria*, Romans used _____ to tell time:
 - a) pilentum b) signum c) rhombus d) clepsydra
4. Along with a *bullia*, Roman babies were frequently given _____ as a gift on their *Dies Lustricus*.
 - a) umbrae b) crepundia c) sportula d) nutrix
5. Today, a body guard could protect school children from bullies. In ancient Rome this slave accompanied young boys to school:
 - a) carnifex b) fugitivus c) nomenclator d) paedagogus
6. This man did yard work:
 - a) publicanus b) topiarius c) mangonis d) vigilis
7. Today in America, it is customary for brides to wear white. In ancient Rome, brides wore:
 - a) orange/ yellow b) rose/ purple c) black/gray d) white/tan
8. Which of the following items were used in gambling games?
 - a) styli et tabellae b) alliae et tesserae c) pocula et vinum d) fibulae et braciae
9. Now we celebrate New Year's Day in January. The Romans celebrated New Year's in:
 - a) March b) August c) April d) February
10. The Mexican sombrero is much like the Roman:
 - a) pilleus b) umbo c) petasus d) indutus
11. For a special evening dinner, men today might wear a suit or a tuxedo. Romans wore a(n):
 - a) endromis b) synthesis c) palla d) tunica dalmatica
12. In the summer we enjoy cooling off in a swimming pool; the Romans swam in a/an:
 - a) hypocaust b) laconicum c) natatio d) impluvium
13. To remember our family members we keep family photos in our homes. The ancient Romans remembered their family and ancestors with:
 - a) imagines b) imbrices c) tegulae d) fores
14. Today when we go shopping we head to the mall. The ancient Romans walked to the:
 - a) templum b) forum c) argentarium d) regia
15. Bayous are systems for water drainage. In Rome, what was the name of the drainage system?
 - a) Carcares b) Curatores c) Cloaca Maxima d) Circus Maximus
16. The cubiculum is the:
 - a) kitchen b) study c) living room d) bedroom
17. The opening in the ceiling is called the:
 - a) peristylum b) impluvium c) compluvium d) atrium
18. Which of the following were kept in the *alae*?
 - a) imagines b) fetiales c) epulones d) flamines
19. A *xystus* is a type of:
 - a) dormitoria b) hortus c) latrina d) bibliotheca

20. An opus vermiculatum is a type of:
 a) fresco b) brick wall c) mosaic d) concrete wall
21. The actores perform on the:
 a) scaena b) cavea c) orchestra d) velarium
22. The magistrates and other important officials sit in the:
 a) scaena b) cavea c) orchestra d) velarium
23. The *umbrella, flabellum, and sudaria* were all items used for:
 a) traveling b) staying cool c) bathing d) entertaining children
24. *The part of a courtesan in comedies was played by an actor wearing:*
 a) yellow b) blue c) purple d) red
25. One of the most popular productions was a mixture of ballet and opera called:
 a) pantomime b) farce c) fabula atellana d) fabula praetexta
26. The bestiarii fought against :
 a) soldiers b) gladiators c) animals d) criminals
27. This type of gladiator carried a parma and a sica:
 a) Retiarius b) Samnis c) Myrmillo d) Thrax
28. This type of gladiator drove a chariot:
 a) Essedarius b) Andabata c) Secutor d) Laquearus
29. In order to hold the Naumachia, the arena had to be filled with:
 a) spectators b) sand c) water d) sawdust
30. *premere pollicem* means:
 a) watch the gladiators b) spare the gladiator c) kill the gladiator d) kiss the gladiator
31. A new gladiator fighting his first match was called a:
 a) palus primus b) tiro c) palus secundus d) auctorati
32. The term *catervatim* refers to gladiators:
 a) fighting in pairs b) fighting in masses c) fighting animals d) fighting with lassos
33. The *podium* in the Colosseum was reserved seating for all **except**:
 a) Vestal Virgins b) the emperor
 c) ambassadors of foreign states d) the equestrian order
34. A four horse chariot was called a (an):
 a) auriga b) biga c) quadriga d) spina
35. The *metae* was/were:
 a) backbone of track and central barrier b) turning posts c) charioteers d) chariots
36. The *mappa* was the:
 a) plan of the race track b) charioteer helmet
 c) cloth dropped as starting signal d) turning post
37. The Prasina Faction was the team that wore the color:
 a) blue b) green c) white d) red
38. Roman men who were in mourning wore a:
 a) toga virilis b) toga pura c) toga candida d) toga pulla
39. After a Roman man was elected to high political office he would wear a:
 a) toga praetexta b) toga picta c) tunica recta d) toga exigua
40. Public speeches were made from the:
 a) basilica b) curia c) thermae d) rostra
41. Aristocratic Romans could speak fluently in both Latin and:
 a) Italian b) Gallic c) Greek d) German
42. Ancient Roman women could:
 a) vote b) campaign for a candidate c) count the votes d) moderate a debate

43. The ancient Romans cast their votes on election day by going to the:
a) comitium b) taberna c) templum d) rostra
44. Which of the following offices was not a part of the *cursus honorum*?
a) praetor b) quaestor c) consul d) proconsul
45. A Roman senator served for:
a) two years b) four years c) six years d) life
46. The Romans loved their fish sauce! It was called *garum* or:
a) liquamen b) mulsum c) acetum d) prandium
47. We know that pork was the most popular meat of the Romans due to all the words for it in the Latin language. Which word does **not refer to pork**?
a) sus b) porca c) aper d) glis
48. One special dish called *tyrotarichus* was made from:
a) pork b) fish c) beef d) chicken
49. Which fruit was unknown to the ancient Romans?
a) apple b) lemon c) orange d) peach
50. The Romans had clothing made from all of the following fabrics **except**:
a) linen b) cotton c) burlap d) silk
51. Which Latin word does **not** refer to the appetizer?
a) gustatio b) promulsis c) antecena d) commissatio
52. Which of the following means pomegranate juice?
a) malum Persicum b) malum Punicum c) malum Armeniacum d) malum Corinthum
53. Which type of nut was **not** grown in ancient Rome?
a) peanut b) hazelnut c) almond d) walnut
54. Which of the following is army bread?
a) panis plebeius b) panis castrensis c) panis sordidus d) panis rusticus
55. In ancient Rome the biggest and most important meal of the day was:
a) secunda mensa b) cena c) ientaculum d) prandium
56. The “wild donkey” siege engine which threw boulders was a (n):
a) scorpio b) ballista c) catapulta d) onager
57. The smallest unit of a legion was a:
a) century b) maniple c) cohort d) contubernium
58. A large comfortable four wheeled carriage was called:
a) quadriga b) carrus c) cisium d) raeda
59. This priest checks the sky for omens such as birds or lightning:
a) Augur b) Haruspex c) Pontifex Maximus d) Lar
60. The *Lares Compitales* were worshiped at a shrine:
a) in the atrium b) at street corners and crossroads
c) in a temple in the Forum d) at the entryway of home
61. In the *lararium*, the *genius* of the *pater familias* was represented by an image of:
a) a boy wearing belted tunic b) a serpent c) the god Jupiter d) a lion
62. The usual time for family devotions was:
a) before lunch b) before dinner c) before dessert d) before bedtime
63. Offerings were made to the *Lares* on the Kalends, Nones and Ides consisting of all **except**:
a) incense b) a sacrificed pig c) a sacrificed lamb d) wine
64. Which of the following gods of early Rome was called upon to witness agreements and pacts between men?
a) Saturn b) Jupiter c) Mars d) Vesta

65. Cato the Elder said that the “first and second rules of good farming” were to:
 a) plow well b) fertilize well c) water well d) drain well
66. The terms *charta* and *schedae* both pertain to:
 a) pottery b) papyrus c) farming d) olive oil
67. A small movable wooden screen used for protection of soldiers was:
 a) obsidio b) testudo c) vinea d) pluteus
68. A *noverca* was a:
 a) stepmother b) daughter-in-law c) mother-in-law d) first female cousin on mother’s side
69. *ludus* was:
 a) teacher b) elementary school c) upper school d) school of oratory
70. An *ustrina* was a:
 a) stone coffin b) crematory c) empty tomb used as a memorial d) eulogy

Tie breakers. Go to # 96 on your answer sheet. Will be graded in case of ties only.

96. *Sagum* was:
 a) jewelry b) a hat c) underwear d) a cloak
97. *Perna* was:
 a) ham b) beef c) chicken d) fish
98. A *cenenarius* was:
 a) a gladiator that won 100 fights b) a horse that won 100 races c) an elder senator
99. *Dos* was:
 a) a dowry b) maid of honor c) engagement d) wedding cake
100. In the theatre the *praecinctio* was the:
 a) horizontal isle b) back line of stage
 c) vertical section of seats d) semicircle in front of stage