

2017 NJCL Roman Life Test

1. What is the term for relatives connected through marriage only?
A. cognatī B. agnatī C. stirps D. adfines
2. What Roman gens was the only to use the praenomen Mamercus?
A. Claudii B. Aemilii C. Metelli D. Julii
3. What is the term for a betrothal where a maiden is promised to a man by her *pater familias*?
A. sponsalia B. hymenaeus C. matronalia D. susceptio
4. Which of the following was NOT a toy for Roman children?
A. crepundia B. turbines C. tali D. cunae
5. What open courtyard separated the street from the door to the Roman house?
A. hortus B. xystus C. vestibulum D. diaetae
6. What are all of the following: *horologium, clepsydra, solarium*?
A. seats B. clocks C. lighting D. doors
7. Which type of tunic was long enough to reach the ankles?
A. tunica talaris B. tunica dalmatica
C. tunica manicata D. tunica angusti clavi
8. Margarita was the Latin word for which jewel, a favorite amongst Roman women?
A. pearl B. emerald C. sapphire D. diamond
9. What was the term for honeyed wine?
A. mustum B. mulsum C. mulsa D. vinum
10. What Roman ball game featured three people and at least two balls?
A. micatio B. folles C. trigon D. calculi
11. Which Roman emperor added the purpurea and aurea factiones to the *ludi circenses*?
A. Domitian B. Diocletian C. Diomedes D. Nero
12. Which kind of gladiator fought blindfolded?
A. retiarius B. dimachaerus C. loqueator D. andabata
13. Which of the following was NOT a type of fish sauce?
A. asellus B. muria C. garum D. liquamen
14. Which toga was black and worn by those in mourning?
A. toga candida B. toga picta C. toga pulla D. toga pura
15. What is the term for a Roman stepmother?
A. amita B. matertera C. noverca D. provigna
16. What was the term for the apprenticeships young Romans would have, most commonly in law or military?
A. tirocinium B. suasoria C. declamatio D. pergula
17. Which of the following dates was NOT considered unlucky for marriage?
A. Oct. 5th B. May 5th C. August 24th D. June 24th
18. What Roman praenomen was abbreviated T.?
A. Titus B. Tiberius C. Tullus D. Tellius
19. What type of atria featured neither an *impluvium* nor a *compluvium*?
A. Corinthium B. tetrastylon C. Tuscanicum D. testudinatum
20. What was the term for the slave who rubbed oil, scraped it off, and handed towels to people at the baths?
A. lagopus B. capsarius C. bubulcus D. vestiplicus
21. What was the occupation of an *argentarius*?
A. secretary B. innkeeper C. banker D. painter

22. What was the term for a reed pen used for writing?
 A. stylus B. graphium C. calamus D. schedae
23. Which of the following offices was NOT elected by the *comitia centuriata*?
 A. consul B. praetor C. censor D. quaestor
24. What was the term for slaves born in the house of their parent's master?
 A. vilici B. vernae C. decuriae D. vicarii
25. What is the term used for proving untrue to the trust of the pater familias?
 A. patrimonium profundere B. adrogatio
 C. emancipatio D. contra proferentem
26. Which type of shoes were wooden and worn by peasants?
 A. perones B. caligae C. sculponeae D. soleae
27. How many maniples were there in a cohort?
 A. 5 B. 4 C. 3 D. 2
28. What was the term for the general's tent located in the middle of a military camp?
 A. pergula B. tabernacula C. sarcina D. praetorium
29. Which of the following was NOT a meaning for the Latin word *tessera*?
 A. military password B. weapons C. 4 sided dice D. glass for mosaics
30. What is the Roman numeral equivalent of the number 1763?
 A. MCCXLIII B. MCCLXIII C. MDCCLXIII D. MDCCXLIII
31. What was the punishment for vestal virgins who were proven to be unchaste?
 A. exile B. stoning C. blinded D. buried alive
32. *Bustum* and *rogus* were both terms for what kind of structure?
 A. statue B. temple C. funeral pyre D. tomb
33. Africanus, Capitolinus, Macedonicus, and Augustus are all examples of what kind of name?
 A. cognomen ex virtute B. nomen gentile C. praenomen D. nomenclator
34. What was the house of the *pontifex maximus* called?
 A. curia B. regia C. lararium D. basilica
35. What was a male Roman child called for the first few days of his life?
 A. puer B. designatus C. infans D. pupus
36. What was the last aqueduct built during the Roman republic?
 A. Aqua Marcia B. Aqua Julia C. Aqua Tepula D. Anio Vetus
37. In which room of the bath would you use a *strigilis*?
 A. unctorium B. apodyterium C. palaestra D. frigidarius
38. What plant would be placed on the door where someone who was recently deceased?
 A. rose B. pine C. laurel D. reeds
39. What did the Romans call a pomegranate?
 A. malum Persicum B. malum Punicum C. malum Armeniacum D. malum Romam
40. Which college of priests was in charge of the Roman calendar?
 A. augustales B. salii C. fetiales D. pontifices
41. Which road connected Rome to Gaul?
 A. Via Flaminia B. Via Appia C. Via Aurelia D. Via Valeria
42. What was the term for soldiers whose armor covered their horse's body as well as their own?
 A. cataphracti B. alaris C. caballus D. eques
43. In what activity would you use a *fritillus*?
 A. fighting B. playing dice C. cooking D. praying
44. What was the term for slaves who accompanied their masters back from parties?
 A. anteambulones B. paedagogi C. adversitores D. calceatores

45. The worship of what deity from Pergamum was popular among soldiers?
 A. Cybele B. Dionysus C. Mithras D. Thon
46. What type of marriage involved the fictitious sale of the bride?
 A. usus B. coemptio C. contubernium D. confarreatio
47. How many fetiales were there at a time?
 A. 5 B. 10 C. 15 D. 20
48. On what part of the body would *periscelides* be worn?
 A. neck B. finger C. wrist D. ankle
49. What was sold by a *sagarius*?
 A. tunics B. meat C. horses D. carts
50. What was the term for the part of the circus where images of the gods were held?
 A. sella curulis B. regia C. pulvinar D. orchestra
51. What would a Roman women put inside an *alabastrotheca*?
 A. jewelery B. clothing C. make up D. records
52. Pompeii was the sight of the earliest known type of what building?
 A. temple B. theater C. circus D. amphitheater
53. What was the term for the serving bowl which held wine during dinner parties?
 A. labrum B. crater C. poculum D. cephus
54. What suffix denoted a nomen of Gallic origin?
 A. -enus B. -anus C. -acus D. -na
55. What year was known as the *annus confusionis* because it was lengthened to 455 days by Caesar?
 A. 45 BC B. 46 BC C. 47 BC D. 48 BC
56. What bathrobe was commonly worn after exercise?
 A. trabea B. synthesis C. laconicum D. endromis
57. Of what was the *praefectus annonae* in charge?
 A. water supply B. farmland C. police D. grain supply
58. What was the term for the slave in charge of clearing dishes after a party?
 A. capsarius B. analecta C. vilicus D. praegustator
59. What was the latin term for a balcony or gallery for spectators at a public show?
 A. maenianum B. reticulatum C. fenestratum D. focula
60. With regard to weddings, what was the *spina alba*?
 A. walkway B. gift basket C. wedding torch D. rows of seating
61. Who was in charge of the scales during a *coemptio*?
 A. pater familias B. camillus C. libinator D. libripens
62. What were *foriculae*?
 A. window shutters B. small doors C. gardening tools D. toys
63. What term was used to designate a completed lap in a chariot race?
 A. missus B. spatium C. lapus D. spina
64. What was the term for a Roman wedding cake?
 A. repotia B. mustaceum C. farreum libum D. cena nuptialis
65. What was the term for a Roman slave that punished other slaves?
 A. dispensator B. vilicus C. lorarius D. furcifer
66. The *synthesis* was only worn outside during what Roman festival?
 A. Lupercalia B. Consualia C. Matronalia D. Saturnalia
67. Through which gate would deceased gladiators be taken?
 A. porta libera B. porta libitinensis C. porta mortua D. porta sacra
68. The *toga splendens* was an alternate for what kind of toga?
 A. toga candida B. toga pulla C. toga picta D. toga praetexta

69. How many witnesses were required for a *confarreatio*?
 A. 2 B. 5 C. 8 D. 10
70. Which of the seven Roman hills contained the graves of the poor on its eastern side?
 A. Esquiline B. Caelian C. Quirinal D. Aventine
71. From what people did the Romans adopt the practices of the *haruspices*?
 A. Greeks B. Samnites C. Persians D. Etruscans
72. What Roman praenomen was abbreviated S.?
 A. Sextus B. Spurius C. Servius D. Scipio
73. Who performed the *dextrarum iunctio* at a wedding?
 A. flamen B. pater familias C. pronuba D. sponsa
74. What was the term for a chair with a curved back used by judges and old people?
 A. sella curulis B. bisellium C. cathedra D. sedile
75. How many days were initially included on the calendar of Romulus?
 A. 300 B. 304 C. 324 D. 340
76. What game was the ancient equivalent of modern chess?
 A. calculi B. latrunculi C. harpastum D. micatio
77. What was the term for professional mourners?
 A. umbrae B. neniae C. tristores D. praeficae
78. What was the latin term for an earthenware pot in food shops?
 A. dolium B. urna C. calix D. aeneum
79. What was the most important part of the farm according to Cato the elder?
 A. grain field B. olive grove C. vineyard D. cabbage field
80. Where were prisoners kept in the Roman camp?
 A. captivum B. tullianum C. carceres D. quaestorium
81. What ancient spirit level was used to measure horizontal planes and was important in the construction of aqueducts?
 A. chorobates B. groma C. cumera D. dioptra
82. In what were the spoils of war carried in a triumphal procession
 A. ventres B. petoritum C. arca D. castella
83. What would denote that an actor in the theater was portraying a slave?
 A. black shoes B. red wig C. red tunic D. red shoes
84. Which month did NOT have the ides on the 15th?
 A. November B. May C. March D. October
85. What were the *quindecimviri* in charge of protecting?
 A. fasces B. Sibylline books C. Twelve tables D. House of Romulus
86. How many *denarii* were equivalent to one *aureus*?
 A. 10 B. 20 C. 25 D. 50
87. What funeral feast was held after the sacrifice of a pig?
 A. Silicernium B. cena noviendialis C. repotia D. suovertaurilia
88. Which god was worshiped by the *salii Collini*?
 A. Mars B. Jupiter C. Janus D. Quirinus
89. What small, moveable, wooden screen was used for protection by the Roman army?
 A. testudo B. pluteus C. vinea D. aries
90. What leather breastplate was worn by Roman soldiers?
 A. galea B. lorica C. vexillum D. scutum
91. What was the term for a luxurious traveling cart that also featured a bed?
 A. cisium B. petoritum C. caruca D. covinus

92. What was the Latin term for a shoe maker?
 A. sutor B. fullo C. topiarius D. apparitores
93. Which part of the Roman bath was the large swimming pool with an open ceiling?
 A. laconicum B. piscina C. tepidarium D. natatio
94. What was the term for a gladiator trainer?
 A. essedarius B. tiro C. lanista D. prolusio
95. What is the term for the main course of the *cena*, served after the *gustatio*?
 A. promulsis B. fercula C. merenda D. secunda mensa
96. What was the term for the dark and bitter liquid composed of impurities removed from the pressing of olives that was used as fertilizer?
 A. oleum B. epityrum C. preculum D. amurca
97. What do the following have in common: *laena*, *abolla*, *sagum*?
 A. types of togae B. types of tunics C. types of cloaks D. types of hats
98. What was the term for the foot stool used to reach the bed?
 A. scamnum B. fulcrum C. sedile D. solium
99. Which praenomen was brought to Rome by the Claudii?
 A. Mamercus B. Annius C. Appius D. Kaeso
100. Into how many locks was the hair of a bride divided by the *hasta caelibaris*?
 A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. 10