

2014 TSJCL
Area B San Antonio Classical Society Olympics
Roman Life

- 1 The chief priest who controlled and guided all religion in ancient Rome was called the
A. *Flamen Dialis* B. *Aedes Vestae* C. *Pontifex Maximus* D. *Pater Familias*
- 2 The room of the Roman house where a family would enjoy a *cena* was called the
A. *atrium* B. *culina* C. *triclinium* D. *bibliotheca*
- 3 The building in which gladiator fights were held is called the
A. *amphitheatrum* B. *lanista* C. *suspirium* D. *circus*
- 4 If a Roman wished to exercise in a large open area, he would go to the
A. *subura* B. *thermopolium* C. *Cloaca Maxima* D. *Campus Martius*
- 5 The knot of Hercules was worn by
A. brides B. gladiators C. male children D. centurions
- 6 A *villa rustica* is a
A. hut used by shepherds B. farmhouse C. city apartment D. roadside inn
- 7 The Latin term for a great uncle was
A. *nepos* B. *patruus magnus* C. *propior sobrino* D. *abpatruus*
- 8 The Colosseum could be flooded for mock naval battles called
A. *nefasti* B. *naumachiae* C. *natalium* D. *numina*
- 9 *Hospites* were
A. guests B. hosts C. both guests and hosts D. dependents
- 10 The style of *atrium* with four pillars supporting the corners of the *compluvium* is known as a(n)
A. *atrium tetrastylon* B. *atrium displuviatum* C. *Tuscan atrium* D. *triclinium*
- 11 The limitations of the *patria potestas* include
A. no female child may be killed.
B. all sons and first born daughters must be reared.
C. only adopted sons and slaves may be killed.
D. daughters could only be killed with the mother's permission.

- 12 The Latin term for lunch was
A. *vesperna* B. *merenda* C. *ientaculum* D. *prandium*
- 13 In ancient Rome masons were called
A. *catabolenses* B. *baiuli* C. *piscatores* D. *structores*
- 14 The Latin term *janitricēs* refers to
A. a woman who has married at least three times.
B. a stepdaughter and stepmother
C. two women who marry brothers
D. a woman's aunts by marriage
- 15 The priests in charge of the famous Sibylline books were called the
A. *flamen liberalis* B. *Salii Collini* C. *flamen dialis* D. *quindecemviri*
- 16 The type of Roman wedding that included a fictitious sale of the bride to her husband was called the
A. *coemptio* B. *confarreatio* C. *commissatio* D. *usus*
- 17 In ancient Rome a *testudinatum* was a(n)
A. wealthy girl child's tutor in weaving and sewing
B. *atrium* without a *compluvium*
C. the freeing of a slave upon the death of the master
D. shop where hot foods and drinks could be purchased
- 18 The *praenomen* Titus was abbreviated
A. *Ti* B. *T* C. *Ts* D. *Tu*
- 19 The speaker's platform in the Roman forum was known as the
A. *carcere* B. *curia* C. *tribunal* D. *rostra*
- 20 Boys received their *toga virilis* during the festival of
A. *Liberalia* B. *Saturnalia* C. *Lupercalia* D. *Ludi Romani*
- 21 The type of gladiator who carried a net and trident into the arena was called a
A. *Thracian* B. *murmillo* C. *bestiarius* D. *retiarius*
- 22 Julius Caesar oversaw the reform of the Roman calendar in
A. 53 BC B. 51 BC C. 46 BC D. 44 BC

- 23 An empty tomb in honor of someone lost at sea was a
 A *rusticus* B. *ossa* C. *cenotaphium* D. *forica*
- 24 A *virga* would
 A hold food B. measure gold C. clean the floor D. sterilize a wound
- 25 In the name *Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator*, the honorary title “*Cunctator*” is called the
 A *agnomen* B. *cognomen* C. *praenomen* D. *honorarium*
- 26 A *torus* was a
 A long wooden spatula used to remove bread from an oven
 B. mattress for a *lectus*
 C. veil worn by a Roman bride
 D. hat with wide brim.
- 27 A *centenarius* was a
 A title of a centurion until his men had fought in a battle
 B. unit of measure (100 items)
 C. horse who could claim 100 victories in the circus.
 D. the 100th fight of a gladiator in the same amphitheatre
- 28 You could tell the branch of the family to which the male belonged by his
 A *nomen* B. *cognomen* C. *praenomen* D. *agnomen*
- 29 A *hypocaust* is a
 A well B. furnace C. cup D. silver fork
- 30 *Mulsum* is
 A honeyed wine B. grape juice C. spiced wine D. goat’s milk
- 31 A balcony on an *insula* was called a
 A *nutrix* B. *metae* C. *casoni* D. *maeniana*
- 32 A sacrificial cake made with cheese and flour is called a
 A *libum* B. *defrutum* C. *fistula* D. *speltatum*

- 33 The laps of a chariot race were counted off using
A dolphins and geese
B. eggs and dolphins
C. eggs and apples
D. flags and swords
- 34 A troupe of actors were commonly known as a
A *cavea* B. *sudaria* C. *cisium* D. *grex*
- 35 A *paenula* was a
A boot B. cloak C. glove D. belt
- 36 A chariot race had _____ laps.
A 3 B. 7 C. 9 D. 21
- 37 The fee charged for admission to the *thermae* was a
A *sestertius* B. *quadrans* C. *denarius* D. *aureus*
- 38 A *lasana* was a
A chamber pot B. broom C. corset D. a meat dish
- 39 In 80 AD the emperor _____ opened the *Colosseum*.
A Vespasian B. Domitian C. Titus D. Nero
- 40 An *ornatrix* was a
A type of wine B. razor C. flower pot D. hairdresser
- 41 The *impluvium*, *compluvium*, and *alae* could be found in the
A *hortus* B. *culina* C. *thermae* D. *atrium*
- 42 A Roman legion was made up of _____ cohorts.
A 10 B. 12 C. 15 D. 25
- 43 A battering ram used by Roman soldiers to destroy walls was called a
A *lanista* B. *aries* C. *pilum* D. *testudo*
- 44 The road known as the *Regina Viarum* was the *Via*
A *Flaminia* B. *Sacra* C. *Aurelia* D. *Appia*

- 45 *Alumni* are
 A former members of a Roman legion
 B. members of an acting troop
 C. slaves acquired as babies
 D. boys who have studied with a *rhetor*
- 46 The good luck charm given to the household gods by brides on the night before her wedding is a
 A *bulla* B. *signum* C. *caruca* D. *zona*
- 47 Vestal Virgins served for a period of _____ years.
 A 12 B. 25 C. 30 D. 50
- 48 A law court in ancient Rome was called a
 A *basilica* B. *curia* C. *balista* D. *commisatio*
- 49 The warm room in the Roman bath was called the
 A *apodyterium* B. *caldarium* C. *tepidarium* D. *frigidarium*
- 50 The colors for the factions in chariot racing included the
 A reds and yellows B. greens and whites
 C oranges and golds D. blacks and greys
- 51 A vehicle with a single seat intended for swift travel was the
 A *raeda* B. *dolia* C. *carpentum* D. *cisium*
- 52 A slave with no warranty would have to wear a
 A *bulla* B. *praetorium* C. *pilleus* D. *furcum*
- 53 During the festival of *Lupercalia* young Roman men ran naked through the streets
 A being chased by wild bulls
 B striking women with strips of goat skin
 C to prove their worthiness for marriage
 D singing praises to Mars and Aphrodite
- 54 A long dress worn by a Roman woman was a
 A *tunica* B. *cavea* C. *stola* D. *palla*
- 55 The Ides of March is
 A March 3 B. March 7 C. March 13 D. March 15

- 56 The Nones of March is
 A March 3 B. March 7 C. March 13 D. March 15
- 57 A person who foretold the future by examining the entrails of animals was a(n)
 A *augur* B. *haruspex* C. *suspirium* D. *delphica*
- 58 The month of *Quinctilis* was later named
 A June B. July C. August D. September
- 59 A *tonsor* was a
 A barber B. banker C. baker D. beast fighter
- 60 The side of a Roman coin on which the head appears is the
 A *reverse* B. *converse* C. *obverse* D. *inverse*
- 61 The *Ludi Megalenses* were held in honor of
 A Juno B. Hecate C. Cybele D. Ceres
- 62 A chalked white toga worn by men seeking public office was a *toga*
 A *picta* B. *candida* C. *praetexta* D. *pulla*
- 63 The three animals sacrificed during the *Suovetarulia* were a
 A pig, bull and sheep B. goat, lamb and pig
 C. cow, bull and sheep D. goat, lamp and pigeon
- 64 A Roman would NOT have eaten
 A chickpeas B. barley C. peacocks D. turkey
- 65 The abbreviation for the Roman *praenomen* Gaius is
 A C B. G C. Ca D. Ga
- 66 The *Circus Maximus* can be found between the
 A *Palatine and Capitoline hills*
 B. *forum and the Colosseum*
 C. *Camp Martius and the Tiber river*
 D. *Palatine and the Aventine hills*
- 67 The dancing priests of Mars were called the
 A *luperci* B. *flamen* C. *salii* D. *sacerdotes*

- 68 The slave who walked the male child to school and served as his tutor was called a
A ludus B. rhetori C. paedagogus D. unica
- 69 The standard-bearers for a legion's cohorts were called
A signiferi B. praetorium C. legati D. aquiliferi
- 70 The husband for a teenage girl was chosen by
A her mother B. her father C. her brother D. the Pontifex Maximus

Tie-breakers: Be sure to mark your answer sheet with the numbers 96 – 100.

96. Breakfast in ancient Rome was called
A prandium B. ientaculum C. merenda D. secunda mensa
97. The Romans had a military strategy game similar to chess called
A tabula B. pente C. merenda D. latrunculi
98. A major source of grain for the Romans was the province of
A Aegyptia B. Gallia C. Britannia D. Corsica
99. A dictator in ancient Rome was appointed for a period of
A two years B. one year C. six months D. thirteen days
100. *Defixiones* were
A marble statues B. curse tablets
C. coins with emperor heads on them D. teacher of magic spells
E. days on which elections could take place