

2006 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS ROMAN LIFE TEST

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

1. A Roman breakfast was called
A. ientaculum B. cena C. prandium D. vesperna
2. The large rectangular shawl worn by Roman women was called a
A. stola B. tunica C. palla D. zona
3. The dividing wall in the racing course of a Roman circus was the
A. carceres B. spina C. metae D. ova
4. The Ides of March fell on what date in our calendar?
A. March 1 B. March 5 C. March 13 D. March 15
5. In Roman baths the changing room was called the:
A. caldarium B. apodyterium C. laconicum D. unctorium
6. Wax tablets on which Romans wrote were
A. tabulae B. volumen C. suasoria D. rudes
7. In a Roman house formal meals were usually eaten in a:
A. cubiculum B. culina C. tablinum D. triclinium
8. The *lati clavi* was found on a ____'s tunic.
A. senator B. knight C. priest D. slave
9. The guardian spirit believed to come into the world with the birth of a boy was his
A. genius B. Juno C. Vesta D. nutrix
10. The meat most preferred by the Romans was:
A. beef B. mutton C. venison D. pork
11. Which of the following was very common in the diet of early Romans?
A. beans B. potatoes C. tomatoes D. corn
12. The *salutatio* was the morning greeting between
A. husband and wife B. fathers and children
C. clients and patrons D. legatus and legionaries
13. Beast hunts in the circus were known as:
A. desultores B. venationes C. ludus Trojae D. agitatores
14. Caecuban and Falernian were famous Italian
A. roads B. cheeses C. wines D. aqueducts
15. The deductio was an important part of:

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- A. a wedding B. a funeral C. a school D. a banquet
16. The yearly pay of a Roman soldier up to the time of Domitian was:
A. 150 denarii B. 175 denarii C. 200 denarii D. 225 denarii
17. White chalk on the feet of slaves to be sold at auction indicated that the slaves
A. were imported B. were able to read and write
C. were free from disease D. came with no guarantee
18. Slaves born in the household were known as:
A. calones B. verna C. leones D. vilici
19. Which fruit was not known in Roman times?
A. peaches B. cherries C. oranges D. pears
20. The *galea* of a Roman legionary was his:
A. breastplate B. shield C. woolen cloak D. helmet
21. The teacher of the second school attended by a Roman school boy was a:
A. grammaticus B. ludi magister C. rhetor D. paedagogus
22. A war machine for hurling heavy stones and blocks of wood was a:
A. aries B. ballista C. catapulta D. scorpio
23. The protective charm wore on a chain or cord by Roman children was a:
A. crepundia B. lunulae C. bulla D. pupus
24. The most common racing team in the Roman circus was the:
A. quadrigae B. bigae C. seiuges D. septeinges
25. Mulsa was:
A. a fermented mixture of honey and water
B. a mixture of honey and wine
C. goat's milk
D. undiluted wine
26. The penates were the protecting spirits of:
A. the storeroom B. the crossroads C. bridges D. the fields
27. A chariot race generally consisted of ----- laps.
A. 4 B. 7 C. 10 D. no certain number
28. Full beards became popular during the reign of
A. Augustus B. Nero C. Trajan D. Hadrian
29. In a Roman oration the conclusion or summing up was the:
A. exordium B. refutatio C. confirmatio D. peroration
30. Which precious stones were NOT used in Roman jewelry?

- A. emeralds B. diamonds C. pearls D. rubies
31. The three parts of a Roman dinner were gustus, cena, and -----.
A. commissatio B. secunda mensa C. symposium D. conviva
32. Calcei were worn:
A. on the head B. around the waist C. around the neck D. on the feet
33. Which of the following was true of hospitium:
A. failure to fulfill its obligations was considered sacrilege
B. obligations of hospitium were passed down from fathers to sons
C. tokens were exchanged as signs of identification
D. all are true
34. The Roman festival during which it was usual for Roman boys to put on the manly toga and be listed among the citizens on the Capitoline hill was the
A. Saturnalia B. Liberalia C. Lupercalia D. Feralia
35. The priests who supervised all religious matters and regulated the calendar were
A. augures B. fetiales C. pontifices D. haruspices
36. Which of the following was NOT true of Roman clothing?
A. Most of it was made of wool
B. Steel needles and linen thread were used by professional seamstresses
C. Ready-to-wear clothes were easily bought in Rome
D. Dirty garments were sent out to fullers for cleaning
37. A Roman designator was a/an
A. undertaker B. baker C. playwright D. secretary
38. The pre-wedding engagement or betrothal ceremony was called:
A. confarreatio B. manumissio C. sponsalia D. recitatio
39. Which material would the Roman *stilus* NOT have been made of:
A. cloth B. bone C. ivory D. metal
40. A Roman general _____ his paludamentum.
A. wore B. rode in C. fought with D. ate
41. In a Roman theater the actors performed on the
A. scaena B. proscaenium C. cavea D. cunei
42. The toga worn by a victorious general in his triumph was the toga
A. picta B. praetexta C. candida D. virilis
43. The *imagines* were stored in recesses of the:
A. latrina B. peristylum C. tablinum D. atrium
44. How many couches were usually found in a Roman dining room?

- A. one B. two C. three D. four
45. A *iuridicus* was an official sent to a province to help its governor with handling:
A. taxes B. foreign attacks C. law cases D. correspondence
46. The Romans used arches in their aqueducts
A. to better withstand earthquakes
B. to allow the wind to blow through them
C. for ease of repair
D. all of the above
47. Trigon was
A. a type of table
B. a part of a military camp
C. a ball game
D. a garden of herbs
48. A straight, high-backed chair with solid arms used by the patron to receive his clients was called the
A. sella curulis B. cathedra C. solium D. sella
49. Which was NOT a color of the chariot-racing factions:
A. blue B. red C. gold D. silver
50. What piece of clothing was the symbol of Roman citizenship?
A. toga B. tunica C. paenula D. synthesis
51. In the name Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, which part is the praenomen?
A. Publius B. Cornelius C. Scipio D. Africanus
52. The oldest known Roman amphitheater has been excavated at
A. Ostia B. Pompeii C. Rome D. Nuceria
53. The least experienced men in a legion marched in the
A. agmen B. novissimum agmen C. primum agmen D. none of these
54. The time from midnight to 3 A.M. was the
A. prima vigilia B. secunda vigilia C. tertia vigilia D. quarta vigilia
55. In which month were the Nones on the 5th day of the month?
A. March B. October C. November D. May
56. In the name Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus which part indicates adoption?
A. Publius B. Cornelius C. Scipio D. Aemilianus
57. A consul designatus was
A. an ex-consul

- B. an elected consul who had not yet taken office
 C. a consul serving his second term
 D. a man running for consul, but not yet elected
58. In the Republic Roman censors were elected for a term of
 A. 6 months B. 1 year C. 18 months D. 5 years
59. The clepsydra was used
 A. to mill bread B. to build a road C. to tell time D. to ride a horse
60. A Roman wedding veil was usually:
 A. white B. black C. golden D. flame-colored
61. Tali and tesserae were used to:
 A. gamble B. clean C. cook D. dress
62. A Roman male was freed from his father's authority
 A. when he married
 B. when he received the manly toga
 C. when he or his father lost his citizenship
 D. when he became a father himself
63. The age for a man to become consul *suo anno* was:
 A. 31 B. 40 C. 43 D. 46
64. The tribunal at Pompeii was called the _____ in the Roman Forum.
 A. basilica B. rostra C. curia D. cloaca maxima
65. *Peculium* was a slave's
 A. property B. marriage C. trade D. bedroom
66. Charioteers were called
 A. umbrae B. aurigae C. agnati D. tirones
67. The highest ranking officer to serve his entire career in the army was a
 A. primus pilus B. optio C. legatus D. praefectus castrorum
68. The power of a husband over his wife was
 A. dominica potestas B. patria potestas
 C. manus D. coemptio
69. The lowest-ranking commissioned officers in a Roman legion were
 A. centuriones B. praefecti C. decuriones D. tribuni militum
70. How many centurions were in each legion?
 A. 20 B. 40 C. 60 D. 100

Please notice the change in numbering. Be sure to answer the five tie breakers as numbers 96-100 on your answer sheet. They will be counted only in the event of a tie score.

96. An atrium lacking an impluvium or compluvium was the
A. atrium Corinthium B. atrium displuviatum
C. atrium tetrastylon D. atrium testudinatum
97. Roman market-days were held every:
A. 5th day B. 7th day C. 9th day D. 14th day
98. Talassio was shouted during
A. a gladiatorial show B. a battle C. a wedding D. Saturnalia
99. Gladiators who fought with nets and a trident were called:
A. retiarii B. murmilliones C. bestarii D. essedarii
100. Consuls, praetors, and censors were elected by
A. the Comitia Centuriata
B. the Roman Senate
C. the Comitia Tributa
D. none of the above

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