CONTEST CODE: 11

2013 SAN ANTONIO CLASSICAL SOCIETY

TSJCL AREA B ACADEMIC OLYMPICS

ROMAN LIFE TEST

1. The amulet given to a newborn child as a protection against evil was its

A. nutrix B. crepundia C. far D. bulla

1. The shawl-like wrap worn by Roman women was called a

A. palla B. tunica C. stola D. zona

1. In a Roman circus, the turning points during a chariot race were

A. carceres B. spina C. metae D. ova

1. In the Republic Roman censors were elected for a term of

A. 6 months B. 1 year C. 18 months D. 5 years

1. The most important part of the name of a male Roman citizen was his

A. praenomen B. nomen C. cognomen D. agnomen

1. In *horrea* a Roman would

A. bury the dead B. pay his taxes

C. vote D. store grain and other goods

1. In a Roman house meals were eaten in the:

A. cubiculum B. culina C. tablinum D. triclinium

1. *Adoptio* was the formal adoption of

A. a pater familiaris B. a filia familiaris C. a filius familiaris D. a mater familiaris

1. *The Cloaca Maxima* was a

A. temple B. sewer C. aquaduct D. sports arena

1. A Roman legion was usually made up of how many cohorts?

A. 5 B. 10 C. 20 D. 30

1. 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

1. The governor of a major senatorial province had the title

A. proconsul B. consul C. legatus Augusti D. praefectus

1. Which of the following does not belong because of occupation?

A. ostiarius B. notarius C. librarius D. servus ab epistula

1. A Roman soldier would use a *paterna* to

A. build a camp B. eat his meals C. kill an enemy D. build a road

1. The ingredient that was added to make cement into *opus caementicium* was

A. sand B. lime mortar C. rubble D. clay

1. The first permanent theater in Rome was erected in the Campius Martius by

A. Julius Caesar B. Sulla C. Pompey D. Cicero

1. Sport balls filled with air were called

A. tesserae B. tali C. folles D. trigon

1. In a Roman house the bedroom was the

A. culina B. cubiculum C. triclinium D. tablinum

1. The morning *salutatio* was between

A. slaves and masters B. soldiers and generals

C. clients and patrons D. fathers and sons

1. The boots of soldiers were

A. perones B. calcei C. soleae D. caligae

1. How many couches were usually found in a Roman dining room?

A. one B. two C. three D. four

1. What events were *munera*?

A. gladiatorial contests B. chariot races

C. triumphal processions D. military reviews

1. In the Roman baths the changing room was called the:

A. caldarium B. apodyterium C. laconicum D. unctorium

1. A Roman breakfast was called

A. ientaculum B. cena C. prandium D. vesperna

1. The teacher of the second school attended by a Roman school boy was a

A. grammaticus B. ludi magister C. rhetor D. paedagogus

1. The cult of Mithras was imported to Rome from

A. Egypt B. Palestine C. Greece D. Persia

1. The dramatic production with one actor that was a mixture of ballet and opera was a A. pantomime B. mime C. farce D. comedy
2. *Tuas res tibi agito* was said to indicate

A. death B. divorce C. marriage D. manumission of a slave

1. The Roman dye from the murex was used to make the Roman color

A. green B. blue C. purple D. black

1. The ancient, stately form of Roman marriage, once the only formally recognized form of marriage, was

A. usus B. confarreatio C. coemptio D. sponsalia

1. A chariot race generally consisted of ----- laps.

A. 3 B. 5 C. 7 D. no certain number

1. Which could a Roman have given to his children to drink?

A. orange juice B. hot chocolate C. iced tea D. apple cider

1. Romans would go to the Argiletum, a street between the forum and Subura to buy: A. shoes B. food C. weapons D. books
2. *C.* was the standard Roman abbreviation for the praenomen

A. Aulus B. Gaius C. Lucius D. Tiberius

1. The property brought into the marriage by the bride was the

A. dos B. aulaea C. peculium D. exedrae

1. What special, festive clothing did Romans wear during the Saturnalia?

A. toga B. tunica C. Paenula D. synthesis

1. A Roman wedding veil was usually:

A. white B. purple C. blue D. flame-colored

1. The power of a Roman husband over his wife was

A. dominica potestas B. patria potestas C. manus D. none of these

1. The *miliarium aureum* marked:

A. the site of a military training ground on the Campus Martius

B. the burial site of Augustus in Rome

C. the location of the Aqua Claudia in Rome

D. the starting point for Roman roads in the Forum Romanum

1. *The Augustales*, the college of priests responsible for the worship of the Augustus, was open only to

A. slaves B. soldiers C. ex-consuls D. freedmen

1. The *scaena frons*, *cavea*, and *orchestra* were parts of a Roman

A. temple B. military camp C. theater D. bath

1. The conclusion or summing up of an oration was the

A. confirmatio B. peroratio C. refutatio D. exordium

1. The time from 9 P.M. to 12 A.M. was the

A. prima vigilia B. secunda vigilia C. tertia vigilia D. quarta vigilia

1. The Imperial Post was the

A. mutationes B. cursus honorum C. cursus publicus D. mansiones

1. The *galea* of a Roman legionary was his:

A. breastplate B. shield C. woolen cloak D. helmet

1. In a Roman military camp, wounded soldiers were treated in the

A. praesidium B. valetudinarium C. praetorium D. conturbernium

1. Which of the following was NOT used in sealing a letter?

A. stilus B. cera C. linum D. signum

1. All persons related to each other by descent from a common male ancestor were called A. agnates B. cognates C. familiae D. adfines
2. The *sportula* was a gift given by:

A. the general to his soldiers B. a master to his slave

C. a father to his son D. a patron to his client

1. The Ides of May fell on what date in our calendar?

A. May 5 B. May 7 C. May 13 D. May 15

1. On which seat in a Roman dining room would the host customarily recline?

A. lectus summus B. lectus medius C. lectus imus D. none of these

1. The *Matronalia* festival held in March was in honor of

A. slaves B. mothers/wives C. boys becoming men D. dead relatives

1. The *paludamentum* was worn by:

A. a general B. a bride C. a doctor D. a baby

1. Where would the gladiatorial fights most likely be held in Rome?

A. Circus Maximus B. Curia C. Campus Martius D. Flavium Amphitheatrum

1. The junior pair of public officials at Pompeii were the

A. decemviri B. aediles C. duoviri D. praetores

1. The *aquila* of a legion was housed in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the fortress.

A. sacellum B. basilica C. praetorium D. principia

1. A cap put on the heads 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

1. The *foculi* were used for

A. bathing B. heating C. sailing D. voting

1. A two-wheeled cart, drawn by two horses, with a single seat, used for a rapid journey of one man with little baggage, was the uncovered

A. cisium B. carpentum C. pilentum D. carruca

1. The chief priest of the Roman state religion was the

A. pontifex maximus B. flamen dialis C. haruspex D. augur

1. Vestal Virgins were required to serve for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. 10 years B. 20 years C. 30 years D. for life

1. Which of the following were not members of the military *auxilia* of Rome?

A. funditores B. calones C. levis armaturae pedites D. sagittarii

1. A military battering ram made of a heavy log with a metal head was called a/an

A. aries B. testudo C. vinea D. ballista

1. The military road running along the west coast of Italy towards Gaul was the

A. Via Appia B. Via Flaminia C. Regina viarum D. Via Aurelia

1. What fortune was required to be a member of the senatorial order?

A. 100,000 sesterces B. 400,000 sesterces

C. 500, 000 sesterces D. 1,000,000 sesterces

1. The oldest known amphitheater in the Roman world was in:

A. Rome B. London C. Sicily D. Pompeii

1. The *alae* where *imagines* were kept was part of the

A. atrium B. tablinum C. peristylium D. culina

1. The favorite meat of the Romans was

A. beef B. pork C. chicken D. goat

69. Caupones worked as

A. priests B. innkeepers C. bakers D. bath attendants

70. The pay for a Roman soldier before Domitian's reign was \_\_\_\_ denarii.

A. 150 B. 175 C. 200 D. 225

**Tie-Breakers**: Be sure to answer the tie breakers as numbers 96-100 on your answer sheet.

96. In a *columbarium* a Roman would

A. eat his dinner B. pay his taxes C. wash his clothing D. bury his dead

97. The *Atrium Libertatis* opened during the time of Augustus by Asinius Pollio was

A. a library B. a theater C. a bath D. public housing for freedmen

98. How many *centuriones* were in each legion?

A. 10 B. 30 C. 60 D. 100

99. The Roman network of highways eventually covered about

A. 10,000 miles B. 25,000 miles C. 50,000 miles D. 100,000 miles

100. The first high-level aqueduct, built in 140 B.C., to bring water to the Capitoline was the A. Aqua Appia B. Aqua Marcia C. Aqua Vetus D. Aqua Claudia