

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
2. The shawl-like wrap worn by Roman women was called a
A. palla B. tunica C. stola D. zona
3. In a Roman circus, the turning points during a chariot race were
A. carceres B. spina C. metae D. ova
4. In the Republic Roman censors were elected for a term of
A. 6 months B. 1 year C. 18 months D. 5 years
5. The most important part of the name of a male Roman citizen was his
A. praenomen B. nomen C. cognomen D. agnomen
6. In *horrea* a Roman would
A. bury the dead B. pay his taxes
C. vote D. store grain and other goods
7. In a Roman house meals were eaten in the:
A. cubiculum B. culina C. tablinum D. triclinium
8. *Adoptio* was the formal adoption of
A. a pater familiaris B. a filia familiaris C. a filius familiaris D. a mater familiaris
9. *The Cloaca Maxima* was a
A. temple B. sewer C. aquaduct D. sports arena
10. A Roman legion was usually made up of how many cohorts?
A. 5 B. 10 C. 20 D. 30
11. 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
12. The governor of a major senatorial province had the title
A. proconsul B. consul C. legatus Augusti D. praefectus

13. Which of the following does not belong because of occupation?
A. ostiarius B. notarius C. librarius D. servus ab epistula
14. A Roman soldier would use a *paterna* to
A. build a camp B. eat his meals C. kill an enemy D. build a road
15. The ingredient that was added to make cement into *opus caementicium* was
A. sand B. lime mortar C. rubble D. clay
16. The first permanent theater in Rome was erected in the Campius Martius by
A. Julius Caesar B. Sulla C. Pompey D. Cicero
17. Sport balls filled with air were called
A. tesserae B. tali C. folles D. trigon
18. In a Roman house the bedroom was the
A. culina B. cubiculum C. triclinium D. tablinum
19. The morning *salutatio* was between
A. slaves and masters B. soldiers and generals
C. clients and patrons D. fathers and sons
20. The boots of soldiers were
A. perones B. calcei C. soleae D. caligae
21. How many couches were usually found in a Roman dining room?
A. one B. two C. three D. four
22. What events were *munera*?
A. gladiatorial contests B. chariot races
C. triumphal processions D. military reviews
23. In the Roman baths the changing room was called the:
A. caldarium B. apodyterium C. laconicum D. unctorium
24. A Roman breakfast was called
A. ientaculum B. cena C. prandium D. vesperna
25. The teacher of the second school attended by a Roman school boy was a
A. grammaticus B. ludi magister C. rhetor D. paedagogus

26. The cult of Mithras was imported to Rome from
A. Egypt B. Palestine C. Greece D. Persia
27. The dramatic production with one actor that was a mixture of ballet and opera was a
A. pantomime B. mime C. farce D. comedy
28. *Tuas res tibi agito* was said to indicate
A. death B. divorce C. marriage D. manumission of a slave
29. The Roman dye from the murex was used to make the Roman color
A. green B. blue C. purple D. black
30. The ancient, stately form of Roman marriage, once the only formally recognized form of marriage, was
A. usus B. confarreatio C. coemptio D. sponsalia
31. A chariot race generally consisted of ----- laps.
A. 3 B. 5 C. 7 D. no certain number
32. Which could a Roman have given to his children to drink?
A. orange juice B. hot chocolate C. iced tea D. apple cider
33. Romans would go to the Argiletum, a street between the forum and Subura to buy:
A. shoes B. food C. weapons D. books
34. *C.* was the standard Roman abbreviation for the praenomen
A. Aulus B. Gaius C. Lucius D. Tiberius
35. The property brought into the marriage by the bride was the
A. dos B. aulaea C. peculium D. exedrae
36. What special, festive clothing did Romans wear during the Saturnalia?
A. toga B. tunica C. Paenula D. synthesis
37. A Roman wedding veil was usually:
A. white B. purple C. blue D. flame-colored
38. The power of a Roman husband over his wife was
A. dominica potestas B. patria potestas C. manus D. none of these

39. 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
40. 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
41. The *scaena frons*, *cavea*, and *orchestra* were parts of a Roman
A. temple B. military camp C. theater D. bath
42. The conclusion or summing up of an oration was the
A. confirmatio B. peroratio C. refutatio D. exordium
43. The time from 9 P.M. to 12 A.M. was the
A. prima vigilia B. secunda vigilia C. tertia vigilia D. quarta vigilia
44. The Imperial Post was the
A. mutationes B. cursus honorum C. cursus publicus D. mansiones
45. The *galea* of a Roman legionary was his:
A. breastplate B. shield C. woolen cloak D. helmet
46. In a Roman military camp, wounded soldiers were treated in the
A. praesidium B. valetudinarium C. praetorium D. contubernium
47. Which of the following was NOT used in sealing a letter?
A. stilus B. cera C. linum D. signum
48. All persons related to each other by descent from a common male ancestor were called
A. agnates B. cognates C. familiae D. adfines
49. 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
50. The Ides of May fell on what date in our calendar?
A. May 5 B. May 7 C. May 13 D. May 15

51. 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
52. The *Matronalia* festival held in March was in honor of
A. slaves B. mothers/wives C. boys becoming men D. dead relatives
53. The *paludamentum* was worn by:
A. a general B. a bride C. a doctor D. a baby
54. Where would the gladiatorial fights most likely be held in Rome?
A. Circus Maximus B. Curia C. Campus Martius D. Flavian Amphitheatrum
55. The junior pair of public officials at Pompeii were the
A. decemviri B. aediles C. duoviri D. praetores
56. The *aquila* of a legion was housed in the ____ of the fortress.
A. sacellum B. basilica C. praetorium D. principia
57. 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
58. The *foculi* were used for
A. bathing B. heating C. sailing D. voting
59. 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
60. The chief priest of the Roman state religion was the
A. pontifex maximus B. flamen dialis C. haruspex D. augur
61. Vestal Virgins were required to serve for _____.
A. 10 years B. 20 years C. 30 years D. for life
62. Which of the following were not members of the military *auxilia* of Rome?
A. funditores B. calones C. levis armaturae pedites D. sagittarii

63. 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
64. 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
65. 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
66. The oldest known amphitheater in the Roman world was in:
 A. Rome B. London C. Sicily D. Pompeii
67. The *alae* where *imagines* were kept was part of the
 A. atrium B. tablinum C. peristylum D. culina
68. 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