

2007 GJCL Roman Daily Life and Customs Exam

FILL IN the first four blocks of the SCANTRON SHEET with YOUR OWN four digit code and the next four blocks with the code for THIS EXAM: 1004. FILL IN COMPLETELY the space on the answer sheet corresponding to the correct answer for each question (do not write on the exam itself).

1. The words *Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia* were part of a: a) wedding b) funeral c) manumission d) adoption
2. The head of the family was called: a) pater familias b) patronus c) patricius d) patria potestas
3. Four *factiones* or companies provided the personnel for:
a) gladiatorial combats b) stage plays c) wild beast hunts d) chariot races
4. The *Colosseum* is also known as the:
a) Flavian Amphitheater b) Circus Flaminius c) Circus Maximus d) Theater of Marcellus
5. Asinius Pollio founded the first of these in Rome: a) public baths b) public library c) theater d) amphitheater
6. The *Cloaca Maxima* was Rome's first: a) sewer b) aqueduct c) highway d) amphitheater
7. A Roman dining room was called: a) culina b) solarium c) triclinium d) ostium
8. The usual beverage at dinner was: a) coffee b) tea c) beer d) wine
9. The heating system for a Roman bath is called a: a) hypocaust b) clepsydra c) cloaca d) braciae
10. Fibulae were: a) bracelets b) safety pins c) earrings d) belts
11. A *palla* was a: a) trusted slave b) woman's shawl c) hat d) baby
12. Freed slaves were called: a) equites b) liberti c) patricians d) plebeians
13. The *lectus* was a: a) hot room b) library c) couch d) dining room
14. An *insula* was: a) a private house b) a farm building c) an apartment building d) a country estate
15. The members of the "Capitoline Triad" were:
a) Venus and Mars b) Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto c) Apollo, Diana, Latona d) Jupiter, Juno, Minerva
16. He built Rome's first large public baths (*thermae*): a) Agrippa b) Nero c) Titus d) Trajan
17. He built Rome's first permanent amphitheater: a) Pompey b) Agrippa c) Statilius Taurus d) Vespasian
18. He established the *vigiles*, Rome's first fire department: a) Romulus b) Julius Caesar c) Augustus d) Nero
19. The small coin called *quadrans* was the price of admission to the:
a) theater b) chariot races c) gladiatorial games d) baths
20. His ashes were deposited in the base of the column which commemorated his military triumphs:
a) Augustus b) Trajan c) Marcus Aurelius d) Hadrian
21. *Metae* were: a) spirits of the dead b) husband's authority over wife c) tables d) turning posts in the circus
22. These warehouses in Ostia and Rome stored the food-supply for Rome:
a) horologia b) hoplomachia c) horrea d) hortuli
23. The *Ludi Megalenses* honored: a) Juno b) Jupiter c) Mercury d) Cybele
24. A basket of food which a patron gave to a client was called: a) spes b) spina c) sponsio d) sportula

25. A baker or miller was called a: a) palaestra b) petasus c) pistor d) publicanus
26. The name *Lucipor* designates the: a) slave of Lucius b) son of Lucius c) father of Lucius d) freedman of Lucius
27. Gladiatorial games included animal hunts, called: a) venationes b) vestini c) vinalia d) vivaria
28. The Ides is this day of the month: a) the first b) the fifth or seventh c) the thirteenth or fifteenth d) the last
29. This deity oversaw war and agriculture: a) Mercury b) Mars c) Ceres d) Apollo
30. The Romans celebrated this festival in mid-winter: a) Lupercalia b) Parilia c) Vinalia d) Saturnalia
31. Men who rode two horses and leaped from one to the other while going full speed were called:
a) dator ludorum b) praeciniones c) agitadores d) desultores
32. *Coemptio* and *confarreatio* both refer to a:
a) school lesson b) theatrical performance c) drinking party d) marriage ceremony
33. Pompey built his theater in this year: a) 31 B.C. b) 55 B.C. c) 58 B.C. d) 63 B.C.
34. Racing drivers at the circus were called: a) factiones b) aurigae c) cunei d) centenarii
35. The dividing wall in the circus was called: a) carcer b) spina c) calx d) meta
36. The Circus Maximus was built:
a) in the Campus Martius b) in the Forum Boarium c) beside the Vatican hill d) between the Palatine and Aventine
37. Gladiators who carried a net and a trident were called: a) Samnites b) Thracians c) retiarii d) murmillones
38. *Mulsum* was a mixture of wine and: a) water b) honey c) beer d) olive oil
39. The chief meal of the Roman day was called: a) cena b) jentaculum c) vesperna d) prandium
40. The *stola* was a garment for: a) a married woman b) a slave c) a gladiator d) a senator
41. The toga was usually made of: a) wool b) linen c) cotton d) silk
42. Manumission refers to: a) buying slaves b) branding slaves c) freeing slaves d) marrying slaves
43. The Kalends is this day of the month: a) the last b) the mid-point c) the first d) day of the full moon
44. The goddess of the hearth was named: a) Venus b) Verna c) Vesperna d) Vesta
45. The *solarium* and *clepsydra* were devices for: a) heating baths b) baking bread c) building roads d) telling time
46. *Trigon* was a: a) table b) ball game c) dining room d) military officer
47. The *laconicum* was a: a) sweat bath b) library c) couch d) dining room
48. *Ludi circenses* were public games involving: a) plays b) gladiators c) chariot races d) athletics
49. A visit to the public baths began in the dressing room, called the:
a) apodyterium b) caldarium c) frigidarium d) tepidarium
50. A bedroom in a Roman house was called a: a) cubiculum b) laconicum c) culina d) bibliotheca