

2006 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. *Coemptio* and *confarreatio* both refer to a:  
a) school lesson                      b) theatrical performance                      c) drinking party                      d) marriage ceremony
2. The head of the Roman household was called:                      a) patrician                      b) patronus                      c) pater familias                      d) peristyle
3. Pompey built his theater in this year:                      a) 31 B.C.                      b) 55 B.C.                      c) 58 B.C.                      d) 63 B.C.
4. Racing drivers at the circus were called:                      a) factiones                      b) aurigae                      c) cunei                      d) centenarii
5. The dividing wall in the circus was called:                      a) carcer                      b) spina                      c) calx                      d) meta
6. 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
7. Men who rode two horses and leaped from one to the other while going full speed were called:  
a) dator ludorum                      b) praeciniones                      c) agitatores                      d) desultores
8. Gladiators who carried a net and a trident were called:                      a) Samnites                      b) Thracians                      c) retiarii                      d) murmillones
9. The first public library in the city of Rome was founded by:  
a) Augustus                      b) Asinius Pollio                      c) Trajan                      d) Pliny the Younger
10. Rome's first sewer was called the:                      a) Clepsydra                      b) Cloaca Maxima                      c) Compluvium                      d) Crepundia
11. The dining room was called the:                      a) tablinum                      b) tepidarium                      c) thermae                      d) triclinium
12. *Mulsum* was a mixture of wine and:                      a) water                      b) honey                      c) beer                      d) olive oil
13. The chief meal of the Roman day was called:                      a) cena                      b) jentaculum                      c) vesperna                      d) prandium
14. A hypocaust was:                      a) a heating system                      b) domestic indoor plumbing                      c) a public restroom                      d) a small bathtub
15. The dressing room in a public bath is called a:                      a) apodyterium                      b) laconicum                      c) caldarium                      d) tepidarium
16. The *stola* was a garment for:                      a) a married woman                      b) a slave                      c) a gladiator                      d) a senator
17. The toga was usually made of:                      a) wool                      b) linen                      c) cotton                      d) silk
18. Safety pins or clasps were called:                      a) alae                      b) bullae                      c) fibulae                      d) scribae
19. Manumission refers to:                      a) buying slaves                      b) branding slaves                      c) freeing slaves                      d) marrying slaves
20. The Kalends is this day of the month:                      a) the last                      b) the mid-point                      c) the first                      d) day of the full moon
21. The goddess of the hearth was named:                      a) Venus                      b) Verna                      c) Vesperna                      d) Vesta
22. Roman apartment buildings were called:                      a) villae                      b) domi                      c) insulae                      d) mensae
23. The *cubiculum* was a:                      a) bedroom                      b) dining room                      c) kitchen                      d) library
24. The *solarium* and *clepsydra* were devices for:                      a) heating baths                      b) baking bread                      c) building roads                      d) telling time

25. *Trigon* was a: a) table b) ball game c) dining room d) military officer
26. The words *Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia* were part of a: a) wedding b) funeral c) manumission d) adoption
27. The authority of the head of the household over his descendants was called:  
a) pater familias b) patronus c) patricius d) patria potestas
28. Four *factiones* or companies provided the personnel for:  
a) gladiatorial combats b) stage plays c) wild beast hunts d) chariot races
29. The *Colosseum* is also known as the:  
a) Flavian Amphitheater b) Circus Flaminius c) Circus Maximus d) Theater of Marcellus
30. The hot room in the baths was called the: a) apodyterium b) tepidarium c) caldarium d) frigidarium
31. A *palla* was a: a) trusted slave b) woman's shawl c) hat d) baby
32. Freed slaves were called: a) equites b) liberti c) patricians d) plebeians
33. The *lectus* was a: a) hot room b) library c) couch d) dining room
34. *Ludi circenses* were public games involving: a) plays b) gladiators c) chariot races d) athletics
35. The members of the "Capitoline Triad" were:  
a) Venus and Mars b) Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto c) Apollo, Diana, and Latona d) Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva
36. The turning posts on a race course were called: a) manes b) manus c) mensae d) metae
37. He built the first large public baths (*thermae*) in Rome: a) Agrippa b) Nero c) Titus d) Trajan
38. He built Rome's first permanent amphitheater: a) Pompey b) Agrippa c) Statilius Taurus d) Vespasian
39. He established the *vigiles*, Rome's first fire department: a) Romulus b) Julius Caesar c) Augustus d) Nero
40. The small coin called *quadrans* was the price of admission to the: a) theater b) chariot races c) gladiatorial games d) baths
41. His ashes were deposited in the base of the column which commemorated his military triumphs:  
a) Augustus b) Trajan c) Marcus Aurelius d) Hadrian
42. These warehouses in Ostia and Rome stored the food-supply for Rome:  
a) horologia b) hoplomachia c) horrea d) hortuli
43. The *Ludi Megalenses* honored: a) Juno b) Jupiter c) Mercury d) Cybele
44. A basket of food which a patron gave to a client was called: a) spes b) spina c) sponsio d) sportula
45. A baker or miller was called a: a) palaestra b) petasus c) pistor d) publicanus
46. The name *Lucipor* designates the: a) slave of Lucius b) son of Lucius c) father of Lucius d) freedman of Lucius
47. Gladiatorial games included animal hunts, called: a) venationes b) vestini c) vinalia d) vivaria
48. The Ides is this day of the month: a) the first b) the fifth or seventh c) the thirteenth or fifteenth d) the last
49. This deity oversaw war and agriculture: a) Mercury b) Mars c) Ceres d) Apollo
50. The Romans celebrated this festival in mid-winter: a) Lupercalia b) Parilia c) Vinalia d) Saturnalia