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) praecinctiones  
   c) agitatores  
   d) desultores

8. Gladiators who carried a net and a trident were called:
   a) Samnites  
   b) Thracians  
   c) retiarii  
   d) murmilloes

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) 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:  
   a) Flavian Amphitheater  
   b) Circus Flaminius  
   c) Circus Maximus  
   d) Theater of Marcellus

30. The hot room in the baths was called:  
   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) 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