

2008 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. A Roman marriage involving the fictitious sale of the bride is called:  
a) *usus*    b) *jus conubii*    c) *coemptio*    d) *renuntiare*
2. The authority of the *pater familias* over his descendants was called:  
a) *dominica potestas*    b) *sui juris*    c) *patria potestas*    d) *manus*
3. *Carceres* and *spina* were structures in a: a) theater    b) bath    c) circus    d) amphitheater
4. This Roman family built the Colosseum:  
a) the Julio-Claudians    b) the Severans    c) the Flavians    d) the Metelli
5. He built the first public library in Rome: a) Augustus    b) Asinius Pollio    c) Trajan    d) Pliny the Younger
6. The companies called *factiones*: a) collected taxes    b) provided personnel for chariot races    c) fought fires  
d) changed money
7. Rome's first sewer was the: a) *Clepsydra*    b) *Cloaca Maxima*    c) *Compluvium*    d) *Crepundia*
8. A Roman dining room was called: a) *culina*    b) *solarium*    c) *triclinium*    d) *ostium*
9. In addition to wine diluted with water, the Romans liked to drink *mulsum*, which was: a) cider    b) mead  
c) wine mixed with resin    d) wine mixed with honey
10. The chief meal of the Roman day was: a) *cena*    b) *jentaculum*    c) *vesperna*    d) *prandium*
11. The turning posts on a race course were called: a) *manes*    b) *manus*    c) *mensae*    d) *metae*
12. A hypocaust was: a) a heating system    b) domestic indoor plumbing    c) a public restroom  
d) a small bathtub
13. *Fibulae* were: a) rooms in a house    b) amulets worn by children    c) safety pins    d) public officials
14. A woman's shawl was called a: a) *paedagogus*    b) *palla*    c) *pronuba*    d) *pupus*
15. The correct order of the official divisions of the month is: a) Nones, Ides, Kalends  
b) Ides, Kalends, Nones    c) Kalends, Nones, Ides    d) Kalends, Ides, Nones
16. *Vesta* is the goddess of: a) love    b) spring    c) the hearth    d) evening
17. Roman apartment buildings were called: a) *villae*    b) *domi*    c) *insulae*    d) *mensae*
18. The *cubiculum* was a: a) bedroom    b) bathroom    c) kitchen    d) library
19. The words *Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia* were part of: a) weddings    b) funerals    c) manumissions    d) adoptions
20. *Ludi circenses* were public games featuring: a) plays    b) gladiators    c) chariot races    d) athletics
21. *Apodyterium*: a) part of a Roman's name    b) locker room in the baths    c) water channel    d) religious ceremony
22. Men who rode two horses and leaped from one to the other while going full speed were called:  
a) *dator ludorum*    b) *praecinctions*    c) *agitatores*    d) *desultores*
23. The goddess *Cybele* was honored at the *Ludi*: a) *Ceriales*    b) *Florales*    c) *Megalenses*    d) *Plebei*

24. Jupiter shared his temple on the Capitoline with:  
 a) Mars and Venus      b) Neptune and Pluto      c) Apollo and Diana      d) Juno and Minerva
25. *Horrea* were: a) clocks      b) heavy-armed gladiators      c) warehouses      d) gardens
26. A bet on a game or a sporting event: a) *spes*      b) *spina*      c) *sponsio*      d) *sportula*
27. This emperor's ashes were deposited within the Forum which bore his name:  
 a) Julius Caesar      b) Augustus      c) Nerva      d) Trajan
28. *Vigiles*: a) served Vesta      b) made cheese      c) whitened togas      d) fought fires
29. This emperor did NOT build *thermae* (public baths) in Rome:  
 a) Augustus      b) Nero      c) Titus      d) Trajan
30. *Aurigae*: a) were jewellers      b) examined animal entrails      c) watched the flight of birds      d) drove chariots
31. *Venationes* were: a) clothing      b) neighborhoods      c) bookrolls      d) animal hunts
32. Oversaw music, prophecy, medicine: a) Mercury      b) Neptune      c) Ceres      d) Apollo
33. This festival was in February: a) Saturnalia      b) Lupercalia      c) Parilia      d) Vinalia
34. Gladiators who carried a shield and sword: a) Samnites      b) Thracians      c) *retiarii*      d) *murmillones*
35. The *laconicum* was a: a) sweat bath      b) library      c) couch      d) table
36. He built the Theater of Marcellus: a) Marcellus      b) Pompey      c) Augustus      d) Marcus Aurelius
37. *Liberti* were: a) librarians      b) freed slaves      c) freeborn citizens      d) slaves
38. This building contained dolphins, eggs, and an obelisk:  
 a) Colosseum      b) Curia      c) Circus Maximus      d) Saepta Iulia
39. Most chariot races featured: a) *bigae*      b) *trigae*      c) *quadrigae*      d) *decimiuges*
40. *Tonsores*: a) played the flute      b) made sausages      c) were barbers and hairdressers      d) trimmed bushes
41. Manumission: a) buying slaves      b) branding slaves      c) freeing slaves      d) marrying slaves
42. *Marcipor* was: a) Marcus' son      b) Marcus' father      c) Marcus' slave      d) Marcus' freedman
43. Oversaw war and agriculture: a) Mars      b) Venus      c) Cybele      d) Janus
44. He built Rome's first permanent amphitheater: a) Caesar      b) Agrippa      c) Statilius Taurus      d) Vespasian
45. Pompey built his Theater in a) 63 BCE      b) 58 BCE      c) 55 BCE      d) 31 BCE
46. This building was built between the Palatine and the Aventine:  
 a) Theater of Pompey      b) Circus Maximus      c) Colosseum      d) Theater of Marcellus
47. The *solarium* and *clepsydra* were used to: a) heat baths      b) bake bread      c) build roads      d) tell time
48. The *toga* was usually made of a) wool      b) linen      c) cotton      d) silk
49. Diana was the sister of: a) Minerva      b) Juno      c) Jupiter      d) Apollo
50. The *Flamen Dialis* was the priest of a) Romulus      b) Mars      c) Diana      d) Jupiter